Consolidated income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	*Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total 2015 US$m	*Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total 2014 US$m
Revenue	4a	**6,844**	**–**	**6,844**	6,241	–	6,241
Cost of sales	4b	**(6,429)**	**–**	**(6,429)**	(5,242)	–	(5,242)
Gross profit		**415**	**–**	**415**	999	–	999
Selling, general and administration expenses	4c	**(328)**	**–**	**(328)**	(368)	–	(368)
Exceptional items and certain re-measurements	5	**–**	**(354)**	**(354)**	–	(463)	(463)
Other operating income	4f	**24**	**–**	**24**	95	–	95
Other operating expenses	4g	**(9)**	**–**	**(9)**	(42)	–	(42)
Profit/(loss) from operations before tax and finance (costs)/income		**102**	**(354)**	**(252)**	684	(463)	221
Finance costs	6	**(101)**	**–**	**(101)**	(79)	–	(79)
Finance income	6	**9**	**–**	**9**	22	–	22
Share of profits/(losses) of associates/joint ventures	14	**10**	**(1)**	**9**	7	–	7
Profit/(loss) before tax		**20**	**(355)**	**(335)**	634	(463)	171
Income tax (expense)/credit	7a	**(6)**	**(3)**	**(9)**	(33)	2	(31)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**14**	**(358)**	**(344)**	601	(461)	140
Attributable to:							
Petrofac Limited shareholders		**9**	**(358)**	**(349)**	581	(461)	120
Non-controlling interests	11	**5**	**–**	**5**	20	–	20
		14	**(358)**	**(344)**	601	(461)	140
Earnings/(loss) per share (US cents) on profit attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders							
– Basic	8	**2.65**	**(105.30)**	**(102.65)**	170.38	(135.29)	35.09
– Diluted	8	**2.65**	**(105.30)**	**(102.65)**	168.99	(134.18)	34.81

* This measurement is shown by Petrofac as it is used as a means of measuring the underlying performance of the business, see note 2.

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(344)**	140
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net gain on maturity of cash flow hedges recycled in the year	24	**(11)**	(14)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives and financial assets designated as cash flow hedges	24	**(47)**	(21)
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial asset	24	**(16)**	–
Foreign currency translation losses	24	**–**	(22)
Other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods		**(74)**	(57)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(418)**	83
Attributable to:			
Petrofac Limited shareholders		**(415)**	76
Non-controlling interests	11	**(3)**	7
		(418)	83

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position
At 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	**1,775**	1,698
Goodwill	12	**80**	115
Intangible assets	13	**107**	186
Investments in associates/joint ventures	14	**74**	71
Available-for-sale investment	15	**169**	185
Other financial assets	16	**752**	790
Income tax receivable		**8**	9
Deferred tax assets	7c	**80**	34
		3,045	3,088
Current assets			
Inventories	17	**13**	16
Work in progress	18	**1,794**	1,602
Trade and other receivables	19	**2,124**	2,783
Due from related parties	29	**2**	2
Other financial assets	16	**455**	435
Income tax receivable		**10**	18
Cash and short-term deposits	20	**1,104**	986
		5,502	5,842
Total assets		**8,547**	8,930
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	21	**7**	7
Share premium	21	**4**	4
Capital redemption reserve	21	**11**	11
Treasury shares	22	**(111)**	(101)
Other reserves	24	**(16)**	31
Retained earnings		**1,335**	1,909
Equity attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders		**1,230**	1,861
Non-controlling interests	11	**2**	10
Total equity		**1,232**	1,871
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	25	**1,270**	1,710
Provisions	26	**331**	273
Other financial liabilities	16	**659**	756
Deferred tax liabilities	7c	**141**	151
		2,401	2,890
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	27	**2,510**	2,670
Due to related parties	29	**1**	3
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	25	**520**	9
Other financial liabilities	16	**336**	317
Income tax payable		**113**	105
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings	18	**201**	265
Accrued contract expenses	30	**1,233**	800
		4,914	4,169
Total liabilities		**7,315**	7,059
Total equity and liabilities		**8,547**	8,930

The financial statements on pages 117 to 167 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 February 2016 and signed on its behalf by Tim Weller – Chief Financial Officer.

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(335)**	171
Exceptional items and certain re-measurements	5	**355**	463
Profit before tax, exceptional items and certain re-measurements		**20**	634
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax, exceptional items and certain re-measurements to net cash flows:			
Depreciation, amortisation and write off	4b, 4c	**200**	244
Share-based payments	4d	**23**	22
Difference between other long-term employment benefits paid and amounts recognised in the income statement	26	**15**	8
Net finance expense	6	**92**	57
Gain arising from disposal of non-current asset	4f	**(8)**	(56)
Provision for costs in excess of revenues on a contract	30	**48**	27
Share of profits of associates/joint ventures	14	**(10)**	(7)
Other non-cash items, net		**(67)**	(16)
		313	913
Working capital adjustments:			
Trade and other receivables		**605**	(407)
Work in progress		**(192)**	(129)
Due from related parties		**(2)**	26
Inventories		**3**	–
Other current financial assets	16	**55**	131
Trade and other payables		**(168)**	441
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings		**(64)**	11
Accrued contract expenses		**367**	(93)
Due to related parties		**(2)**	(40)
		915	853
Long-term receivables from customers	16	**(50)**	(63)
Other non-current items, net		**(38)**	–
Cash generated from operations		**827**	790
Restructuring, redundancy and migration costs paid		**(13)**	–
Interest paid		**(96)**	(66)
Income taxes paid, net		**(49)**	(76)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**669**	648
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(169)**	(470)
Payments for intangible oil and gas assets	13	**(17)**	(119)
Loan extended to an associate/investments in associate and joint ventures	14	**(2)**	(13)
Dividend received from associates/joint ventures	14	**8**	10
Loan in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area	16	**(182)**	(199)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**2**	2
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary, net of cash disposed	4f	**41**	39
Proceeds from repayments of loans on disposal of subsidiary	4f	**–**	220
Interest received		**1**	2
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(318)**	(528)
Financing activities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings obtained, net of debt acquisition cost		**985**	1,696
Repayment of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including finance leases		**(943)**	(1,172)
Treasury shares purchased	22	**(39)**	(25)
Equity dividends paid, net		**(223)**	(225)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		**(220)**	274
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**131**	394
Net foreign exchange difference		**(7)**	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**977**	585
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	20	**1,101**	977

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders								
	Issued share capital US$m	Share premium US$m	Capital redemption reserve US$m	*Treasury shares US$m (note 22)	Other reserves US$m (note 24)	Retained earnings US$m	Total US$m	Non-controlling interests US$m	Total equity US$m
Balance at 1 January 2015	**7**	**4**	**11**	**(101)**	**31**	**1,909**	**1,861**	**10**	**1,871**
(Loss)/profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(349)	(349)	5	(344)
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	(66)	–	(66)	(8)	(74)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(66)	(349)	(415)	(3)	(418)
Share-based payments charge (note 23)	–	–	–	–	23	–	23	–	23
Shares vested during the year (note 22)	–	–	–	29	(27)	(2)	–	–	–
Transfer to reserve for share-based payments (note 23)	–	–	–	–	23	–	23	–	23
Treasury shares purchased (note 22)	–	–	–	(39)	–	–	(39)	–	(39)
Income tax on share-based payments reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends (note 9)	–	–	–	–	–	(223)	(223)	(5)	(228)
Balance at 31 December 2015	**7**	**4**	**11**	**(111)**	**(16)**	**1,335**	**1,230**	**2**	**1,232**

	Attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders								
	Issued share capital US$m	Share premium US$m	Capital redemption reserve US$m	*Treasury shares US$m (note 22)	Other reserves US$m (note 24)	Retained earnings US$m	Total US$m	Non-controlling interests US$m	Total equity US$m
Balance at 1 January 2014	7	4	11	(110)	63	2,014	1,989	3	1,992
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	120	120	20	140
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	(44)	–	(44)	(13)	(57)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(44)	120	76	7	83
Share-based payments charge (note 23)	–	–	–	–	22	–	22	–	22
Shares vested during the year (note 22)	–	–	–	34	(33)	(1)	–	–	–
Transfer to reserve for share-based payments (note 23)	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24
Treasury shares purchased (note 22)	–	–	–	(25)	–	–	(25)	–	(25)
Income tax on share-based payments reserve	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	–	(1)
Dividends (note 9)	–	–	–	–	–	(224)	(224)	–	(224)
Balance at 31 December 2014	7	4	11	(101)	31	1,909	1,861	10	1,871

* Shares held by Petrofac Employee Benefit Trust and Petrofac Joint Venture Companies Employee Benefit Trust.

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of Petrofac Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 23 February 2016.

Petrofac Limited (the 'Company') is a limited liability company registered and domiciled in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 and is the holding company for the international group of Petrofac subsidiaries. The Company's 31 December 2015 financial statements are shown on pages 168 to 183. The Group's principal activity is the provision of services to the oil and gas production and processing industry.

Information on the Group's subsidiaries and joint ventures is contained in note 32 to these consolidated financial statements. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in note 29.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable requirements of Jersey law.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, derivative financial instruments, financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss and contingent consideration that have been measured at fair value. Certain items of inventory are carried at net realisable value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest million (US$m), except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Petrofac Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2015. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the Petrofac Limited shareholders and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Presentation of results
Petrofac presents its results in the income statement to identify separately the contribution of impairments, certain re-measurements, restructuring and redundancy costs, contract migration costs and material deferred tax movements arising due to foreign exchange differences in jurisdictions where tax is computed based on the functional currency of the country in order to provide readers with a clear and consistent presentation of the underlying operating performance of the Group's ongoing business.

New standards and interpretations
The Group has adopted new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

Although these new standards and amendments apply for the first time in 2015, they do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Standards issued but not yet effective
Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are listed below and include only those standards and interpretations that are likely to have an impact on the disclosures, financial position or performance of the Group at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS (e.g. IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers). The new standard will be applied using a five-step model and a core principle of recognising revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 are more prescriptive and provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently

assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests
The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not re-measured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, a scope exclusion has been added to IFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party.

The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group, however they will be applied to any future transactions.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortise intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are expected to impact the Group's Production Enhancement Contracts (PECs) in Mexico, given that the Group is in the process of migrating its current PECs to Production Sharing Contracts in near future, therefore the impact is not considered to be material.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognised in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. These amendments must be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group, however they will be applied to any future transactions.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates
Judgements
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

- Revenue recognition on fixed-price engineering, procurement and construction contracts: the Group recognises revenue on fixed-price engineering, procurement and construction contracts using the percentage-of-completion method, based on surveys of work performed. The Group has determined this basis of revenue recognition is the best available measure of progress on such contracts
- Revenue recognition on consortium contracts: the Group recognises its share of revenue and backlog revenue from contracts agreed as part of a consortium. The Group uses the percentage-of-completion method based on surveys of work performed to recognise revenue for the period and then recognises their share of revenue and costs as per the agreed consortium contractual arrangement. In selecting the appropriate accounting treatment, the main considerations are:
  - Determination of whether the joint arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation (though not directly related to revenue recognition this element has a material impact on the presentation of revenue for each project)
  - At what point can the revenues, costs and margin from this type of service contract be estimated/reliably measured in accordance with IAS 11; and
  - Whether there are any other remaining features unique to the contract that are relevant to the assessment

In selecting the most relevant and reliable accounting policies for IES contracts the main considerations are as follows:

- Determination of whether the joint arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation; though not directly related to revenue recognition this element has a material impact on the presentation of revenue for each project
- Whether the multiple service elements under the contract should be bifurcated such as construction phase followed by an operations and maintenance stage
- Whether the Group has legal rights to the production output and therefore is able to book reserves in respect of the project
- The nature and extent, if any, of volume and price financial exposures under the terms of the contract
- The extent to which the Group's capital investment is at risk and the mechanism for recoverability under the terms of the contract
- At what point can the revenues from each type of contract be estimated/reliably measured in accordance with IAS 18
- Whether there are any other remaining features unique to the contract that are relevant to the assessment

Revenue recognition on Integrated Energy Services (IES) contracts:

- The Group assesses on a case by case basis the most appropriate treatment for its various commercial structures which include Risk Service Contracts, Production Enhancement Contracts and Equity Upstream Investments including Production Sharing Contracts (see accounting policies note on page 131 for further details)

Statement of financial position classification of Integrated Energy Services (IES) contracts:

- The Group assesses on a case by case basis the most appropriate balance sheet classification of its Risk Service Contracts, Production Enhancement Contracts and Equity upstream investments (see accounting policy notes on page 131)
- In selecting the most appropriate policies for IES contracts the main judgements are as follows:
  - The Greater Stella Area (GSA) asset is treated in the consolidated statement of financial position as a financial asset and measured through profit and loss on the basis that there is currently a short-term loan receivable from the consortium partners to fund Petrofac's share of the field development costs which cannot be converted to a 20% equity share in the GSA licence until the start of production from the field and DECC approval for Petrofac to acquire this interest in the asset. We believe this classification most accurately reflects the risks borne throughout the development of GSA and allows ongoing revaluation to its expected conversion value to property, plant and equipment at the date Petrofac is formally recognised on the licence

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

- The Mexican and Romanian PEC assets are classified as tangible oil and gas assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as they have direct exposure to variable field production levels, and indirect exposure to changes in commodity prices. These exposures impact the generation of cash from the assets and any financial return thereon, including the risk of negative financial return. We believe this classification is most appropriate due to the nature of expenditure and it is aligned with our treatment in respect of PSC type arrangements where the risk/reward profile is similar
- The Berantai Risk Services contract (RSC) is treated as a financial asset receivable in the consolidated statement of financial position and measured at fair value through profit and loss – a designation made at inception. This classification was selected as most appropriate due to the lower exposure to risk as would typically be the case for a greenfield hydrocarbon development. As such it was determined that classification as property, plant and equipment was not appropriate. We believe this designation also results in more relevant information than the other financial asset categories, as it recognises directly in the income statement any changes in value of the project based on our performance against the key performance indicators in the contract (see accounting policies on page 129)

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position 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 discussed below:

- Provisions for liquidated damages claims (LDs): the Group provides for LD claims where there have been significant contract delays and it is considered probable that the customer will successfully pursue such a claim. This requires an estimate of the amount of LDs payable under a claim which involves a number of management judgements and assumptions regarding the amounts to recognise
- Project cost to complete estimates: at each reporting date the Group is required to estimate costs to complete on fixed-price contracts. Estimating costs to complete on such contracts requires the Group to make estimates of future costs to be incurred, based on work to be performed beyond the reporting date. This estimate will impact revenues, cost of sales, work-in-progress, billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings and accrued contract expenses
- Recognition of contract variation orders (VOs): the Group recognises revenues and margins from VOs where it is considered probable that they will be awarded by the customer and this requires management to assess the likelihood of such an award being made by reference to customer communications and other forms of documentary evidence
- Onerous contract provisions: the Group provides for future losses on long-term contracts where it is considered probable that the contract costs are likely to exceed revenues in future years. Estimating these future losses involves a number of assumptions about the achievement of contract performance targets and the likely levels of future cost escalation over time. US$71m was outstanding at 31 December 2015 (2014: US$57m)
- Impairment of goodwill: the Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and also to determine a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill at 31 December 2015 was US$80m (2014: US$115m) (note 12)
- Deferred tax assets: the Group recognises deferred tax assets on all applicable temporary differences where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available for utilisation. This requires management to make judgements and assumptions regarding the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised based on the magnitude and likelihood of future taxable profits. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets at 31 December 2015 was US$80m (2014: US$34m)
- Contingent consideration: the Group assesses the amount of consideration receivable on disposal of non-current assets which requires the estimation of the fair value of additional consideration receivable from third parties. Where it is considered probable that such consideration is due to the Group, these amounts are recognised as receivable. At 31 December 2015 US$nil was recognised as a due receivable (2014: US$34m)
- Income tax: the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to routine tax audits and also a process whereby tax computations are discussed and agreed with the appropriate authorities. Whilst the ultimate outcome of such tax audits and discussions cannot be determined with certainty, management estimates the level of provisions required for both current and deferred tax on the basis of professional advice and the nature of current discussions with the tax authority concerned
- Recoverable value of property, plant and equipment, intangible oil and gas assets, other intangible assets and other financial assets: the Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any evidence of indicators of impairment in the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment, intangible oil and gas assets, other intangible assets and other financial assets. Where indicators exist, an impairment test is undertaken which requires management to estimate the recoverable value of its assets which is initially based on its value in use. When necessary, fair value less costs of disposal is estimated, for example by reference to quoted market values, similar arm's length transactions involving these assets or risk adjusted discounted cash flow models. For certain oil and gas assets, where impairment triggers were identified, the recoverable amounts for these assets were estimated using fair value less costs of disposal discounted cash flow models. In relation to impairment testing performed for the Mexican PEC assets which have a combined carrying value of US$642m at 31 December 2015, assumptions were made in determining the expected outcome of ongoing contractual negotiations in respect of the planned migration to PSC type arrangements. These include the expected working interest in the PSC and financial and fiscal terms achieved. The determination of the recoverable amount of the JSD6000 under construction involved assumptions in respect of the remaining capital cost of the project, forecast market conditions, achievable market share and the timing of re-commencement of construction. In 2015 there were pre-tax impairment charges and fair value re-measurements of US$274m (2014: US$415m) post-tax US$254m (2014: US$413m) which are explained in note 5. The key sources of estimation uncertainty for these tests are consistent with those disclosed in notes 5 and 12
- Units of production depreciation: estimated proven plus probable reserves are used in determining the depreciation of oil and gas assets such that the depreciation charge is proportional to the depletion of the remaining reserves over the shorter of: life of the field or the end of the respective licence/concession period. These calculations require the use of estimates including the amount of economically recoverable reserves and future oil and gas capital expenditure

- Decommissioning costs: the recognition and measurement of decommissioning provisions involves the use of estimates and assumptions which include the existence of an obligation to dismantle and remove a facility or restore the site on which it is located, the appropriate discount and inflation rates to use in determining the net present value of the liability, the estimated costs of decommissioning based on internal and external estimates and the payment dates for expected decommissioning costs. As a result, actual costs could differ from estimated cost estimates used to provide for decommissioning obligations. The provision for decommissioning at 31 December 2015 of US$230m (2014: US$189m) represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required

Potential prior year restatement of the Group's year end 31 December 2014 reported results

In the 31 December 2014 consolidated financial statements authorised for issue on 25 February 2015, the Group recognised a loss in respect of Laggan-Tormore of US$230m for the year ended 31 December 2014, taking cumulative losses on the project to US$180m (given that an amount of US$50m had been recognised as profits in respect of the project in the years prior to 2014). The loss recorded in 2014 was based on a total cost-to-complete forecast prepared by site management and reviewed and approved by the senior OEC leadership team in January 2015.

On 19 April 2015, the Group announced an additional loss in respect of Laggan-Tormore of US$195m based on a revised cost-to-complete forecast reviewed by the Board on 18 April 2015.

Given the scale of these incremental losses and the proximity of the timing of the market update to our year-end results announcement, the Board has considered whether any of the incremental losses should have been recognised at the time of the preparation of the 2014 accounts and be accounted for as a prior year adjustment. As a result, the Board commissioned KPMG to carry out a review of the circumstances leading up to the 19 April 2015 market update with a view to identifying the issues for consideration relating to the incremental losses.

The Audit Committee, on behalf of the Board, has evaluated the report prepared by KPMG and considered management's recommendation with regard to the need to restate the Group's 2014 results. Management determined that the range of over-statement of 2014 profit after tax is US$27m to US$57m. There is no effect on cash flows and the balance sheet impact is immaterial. The Directors have concluded that no restatement of the 2014 reported results is required. In reaching this conclusion, the Directors considered the quantum of the prior year overstatement of profit in conjunction with relevant qualitative considerations. Specifically, the amount of the restatement is only a component of total post-tax losses now incurred on the contract of US$608m and in the context of these total contract losses the Directors do not consider that correcting the prior year to reflect an earlier recognition of this element of the contract loss is material to users of the financial statements. The Directors also assessed the disclosures made on Laggan-Tormore by the Group and the impact on each of the Group's financial highlights as reported for 2014 and in these consolidated financial statements in reaching the conclusion.

Provision for potential liquidated damages claims (LDs) in respect of the Laggan-Tormore contract

The Group provides for LD claims where there have been significant contract delays and it is considered probable that the customer will successfully pursue such a claim. This requires an estimate of the amount of LDs contractually payable under a claim, and the likelihood that any amount will be levied. This involves a number of management judgements and assumptions regarding the appropriate amounts to recognise.

The delay in commissioning the Laggan-Tormore plant in Shetland could result in a claim for liquidated damages under the contract with our client, Total. No provision has been recorded for any potential claim as management believes that liquidated damages are not likely to be claimed as the revised completion schedule has now been achieved and the gas plant has been successfully handed over in line with our client's expectation.

Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises 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 an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated income statement outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture. Any unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate and joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in its associates and joint ventures.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognises any loss as an exceptional item in the consolidated income statement.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Joint operations
The Group's interests in joint operations are recognised in relation to its interest in a joint operation's:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

Under joint operations, the expenses that the Group incurs and its share of the revenue earned is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Assets controlled by the Group and liabilities incurred by it are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Foreign currency translation
The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Group companies
On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into United States dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Cost comprises the purchase price or construction cost and any costs directly attributable to making that asset capable of operating as intended. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis, other than on oil and gas assets, at the following rates:

Oil and gas facilities	10% – 12.5%
Plant and equipment	4% – 33%
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5% – 33% (or lease term if shorter)
Office furniture and equipment	25% – 50%
Vehicles	20% – 33%

Tangible oil and gas assets are depreciated, on a field-by-field basis, using the unit-of-production method based on entitlement to proven and probable reserves, taking account of estimated future development expenditure relating to those reserves; refer to page 45 for life of these fields.

Each asset's estimated useful life, residual value and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each financial year end.

No depreciation is charged on land or assets under construction.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the consolidated income statement when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue.

Non-current assets held for sale
Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale when it is expected that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through sale rather than continuing use. Assets are not depreciated when classified as held for sale.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as interest payable in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that such carrying value may be impaired.

All transaction costs associated with business combinations are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year of such combination.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired is allocated to the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or units to which goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with IFRS 8 'Operating Segments'.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than the carrying amount of the cash-generating units and related goodwill, an impairment loss is recognised.

Where goodwill has been allocated to cash-generating units and part of the operation within those units is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the value portion of the cash-generating units retained.

Contingent consideration payable on a business combination

When, as part of a business combination, the Group defers a proportion of the total purchase consideration payable for an acquisition, the amount provided for is the acquisition date fair value of the consideration. The unwinding of the discount element is recognised as a finance cost in the consolidated income statement. Changes in estimated contingent consideration payable on acquisition are recognised in the consolidated income statement unless they are measurement period adjustments which arise as a result of additional information obtained after the acquisition date about the facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date, which are adjusted against carried goodwill. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Intangible assets – non oil and gas assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are initially measured at cost being their fair values at the date of acquisition and are recognised separately from goodwill where the asset is separable or arises from a contractual or other legal right and its fair value can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised over their useful economic life using a straight-line method unless a better method reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed can be determined. The amortisation charge in respect of intangible assets is included in the selling, general and administration expenses line of the consolidated income statement. The expected useful lives of assets are reviewed on an annual basis. Any change in the useful life or pattern of consumption of the intangible asset is treated as a change in accounting estimate and is accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation period or method. Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Oil and gas assets

Capitalised costs

The Group's activities in relation to oil and gas assets are limited to assets in the evaluation, development and production phases.

Oil and gas evaluation and development expenditure is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting.

Evaluation expenditures

Expenditure directly associated with evaluation (or appraisal) activities is capitalised as an intangible oil and gas asset. Such costs include the costs of acquiring an interest, appraisal well drilling costs, payments to contractors and an appropriate share of directly attributable overheads incurred during the evaluation phase. For such appraisal activity, which may require drilling of further wells, costs continue to be carried as an asset whilst related hydrocarbons are considered capable of commercial development. Such costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review to confirm the continued intent to develop, or otherwise extract value. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written-off in the income statement. When such assets are declared part of a commercial development, related costs are transferred to tangible oil and gas assets. All intangible oil and gas assets are assessed for any impairment prior to transfer and any impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Development expenditures

Expenditures relating to development of assets which includes the construction, installation and completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and vessels are capitalised within property, plant and equipment as oil and gas facilities. Expenditures relating to the drilling and completion of production wells are capitalised within property, plant and equipment as oil and gas assets.

Changes in unit-of-production factors

Changes in factors which affect unit-of-production calculations are dealt with prospectively in accordance with the treatment of changes in accounting estimates, not by immediate adjustment of prior years' amounts.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

Decommissioning

Provision for future decommissioning costs is made in full when the Group has an obligation to dismantle and remove a facility or an item of plant and to restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that liability can be made. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure. An amount equivalent to the discounted initial provision for decommissioning costs is capitalised and amortised over the life of the underlying asset on a unit-of-production basis over proven and probable reserves. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the oil and gas asset.

The unwinding of the discount applied to future decommissioning provisions is included under finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment of assets (excluding goodwill)

At each statement of financial position date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to assess whether there is an indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows attributable to the asset 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. Fair value less costs of disposal is based on the risk-adjusted discounted cash flow models and includes value attributable to contingent resources. A post-tax discount rate is used in such calculations.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment is treated as a revaluation increase.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost comprises purchase price, cost of production, transportation and other directly allocable expenses. Costs of inventories, other than raw materials, are determined using the first-in-first-out method. Costs of raw materials are determined using the weighted average method.

Work in progress and billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings

Fixed price lump sum engineering, procurement and construction contracts are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- For each contract, the accumulated cost incurred, as well as the estimated earnings recognised at the contract's percentage of completion less provision for any anticipated losses, after deducting the progress payments received or receivable from the customers, are shown in current assets in the statement of financial position under 'work in progress'
- Where the payments received or receivable for any contract exceed the cost and estimated earnings less provision for any anticipated losses, the excess is shown as 'billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings' within current liabilities

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any amounts estimated to be uncollectable. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the collection of the full amount is no longer probable under the terms of the original invoice. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the consolidated income statement as a finance cost.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, receivable from customer under Berantai RSC, available-for-sale financial assets and amounts receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments are disclosed in note 16.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and receivables
- Available-for-sale financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value reported in the consolidated income statement.

The fair value changes to undesignated forward currency contracts are reported within other operating income/expenses. The fair value changes relating to the internal rate of return under the Berantai RSC receivable are recognised as revenue whereas the unwinding of discount is reported as finance income. Negative fair value changes on the Berantai RSC as a result of changes in the expected recovery of the receivable and negative fair value changes to the amounts receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area are recorded as an expense in the consolidated income statement (refer to note 5).

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the consolidated income statement. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

AFS financial assets include equity investments. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as held-for-trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income and credited in the available-for-sale reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement within other operating income/expenses, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to the consolidated income statement in other operating income/expenses.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and borrowings

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IAS 39 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to note 25.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is de-recognised where:

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

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

If an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender, on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Pensions and other long-term employment benefits

The Group has various defined contribution pension schemes in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the countries in which it operates. The amount charged to the consolidated income statement in respect of pension costs reflects the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable during the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accrued liabilities or prepaid assets in the statement of financial position.

The Group's other long-term employment benefits are provided in accordance with the labour laws of the countries in which the Group operates, further details of which are given in note 26.

Share-based payment transactions

Employees (including Directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any service or performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Petrofac Limited ('market conditions'), if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the 'vesting period'). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions and service conditions are satisfied. Equity awards cancelled are treated as vesting immediately on the date of cancellation, and any expense not recognised for the award at that date is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Petrofac Employee Benefit Trusts

The Petrofac Employee Benefit Trust and the Petrofac Joint Venture Companies Employee Benefit Trust warehouse ordinary shares purchased to satisfy various new share scheme awards made to the employees of the Company and its joint venture partner employees, which will be transferred to the members of the schemes on their respective vesting dates subject to satisfying any performance conditions of each scheme. The trusts continue to be included in the Group financial statements under IFRS 10.

Treasury shares

For the purpose of making awards under the Group's employee share schemes, shares in the Company are purchased and held by the Petrofac Employee Benefit Trust and the Petrofac Joint Venture Companies Employee Benefit Trust. All these shares have been classified in the statement of financial position as treasury shares within equity. Shares vested during the year are satisfied with these shares.

Leases
The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date and whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys the right to use the asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as non-current assets of the Group at the lower of their fair value at the date of commencement of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the income statement and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The Group has entered into various operating leases the payments for which are recognised as an expense in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Pre-contract/bid costs
Pre-contract/bid costs incurred are recognised as an expense until there is a high probability that the contract will be awarded, after which all further costs are recognised as assets and expensed over the life of the contract.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria also apply:

Onshore Engineering & Construction
Revenues from fixed-price lump-sum contracts are recognised using the percentage-of-completion method, based on surveys of work performed once the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably. In the early stages of contract completion, when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenues are recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable.

Revenues from cost-plus-fee contracts are recognised on the basis of costs incurred during the year plus the fee earned measured by the cost-to-cost method.

Revenues from reimbursable contracts are recognised in the period in which the services are provided based on the agreed contract schedule of rates.

Provision is made for all losses expected to arise on completion of contracts entered into at the statement of financial position date, whether or not work has commenced on these contracts.

Incentive payments are included in revenue when the contract is sufficiently advanced that it is probable that the specified performance standards will be met or exceeded and the amount of the incentive payments can be measured reliably. Variation orders are only included in revenue when it is probable they will be accepted and can be measured reliably and claims are only included in revenue when negotiations have reached an advanced stage such that it is probable that the claim will be accepted and can be measured reliably.

Offshore Projects & Operations and Engineering & Consulting Services
Revenues from reimbursable contracts are recognised in the period in which the services are provided based on the agreed contract schedule of rates.

Revenues from fixed-price contracts are recognised on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by milestones completed or earned value once the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably. In the early stages of contract completion, when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenues are recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable.

Incentive payments are included in revenue when the contract is sufficiently advanced that it is probable that the specified performance standards will be met or exceeded and the amount of the incentive payments can be measured reliably. Claims are only included in revenue when negotiations have reached an advanced stage such that it is probable the claim will be accepted and can be measured reliably.

Integrated Energy Services
Equity Upstream Investments
Oil and gas revenues comprise the Group's share of sales from the processing or sale of hydrocarbons from the Group's Equity Upstream Investments on an entitlement basis, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been passed to the buyer.

Production Enhancement Contracts
Revenue from production enhancement contracts is recognised based on the volume of hydrocarbons produced in the period and the agreed tariff and the reimbursement arrangement for costs incurred.

Risk Services Contract (RSC)
Revenue from the Risk Services Contract is recognised as follows:

- The construction services element of the RSC is accounted for using a percentage-of-completion method at the end of the reporting period measured on the basis of the extent of the schedule of work completed to date. Due to uncertainties about the eventual financial outcome of the construction work no margin is recognised in the early stages of the construction and revenues are only recognised to the extent of costs until the outcome can be estimated reliably
- The operation and management activities revenues/margins are recognised on a proportionate basis over the life of the contract on the basis of the level of operating expenditure incurred each year
- The total remuneration fee is a multiple of the estimated capital expenditure (control budget agreed with the customer) with this multiple designed to deliver the contractor's internal rate of return which is determined by the contractor's performance against a matrix of KPIs which include actual cost of field development vs control budget set, the time taken to achieve first gas from the field and the timing of final project completion
- Payment of cost recovery commences from first oil/gas in equal quarterly instalments over seven years and payment of the remuneration fee commences from the quarter following completion of the construction phase of the project and concludes at the end of the RSC term. These receivable amounts under the RSC are classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss as the contract is managed and the performance evaluated by management on a fair value basis. For measurement purposes, fair value principles are applied to calculate the present value of earned remuneration under the contract by discounting back to present value and then splitting between due within one year and long-term receivables within other financial assets (see note 16 on page 148)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

Income taxes
Income tax expense represents the sum of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to the taxation authorities. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, with the following exceptions:

- Where the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that a taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged to, respectively, other comprehensive income or equity. Otherwise, income tax is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging
The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and oil price collars and forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency and oil price fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken to the consolidated income statement.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of oil price collar contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability; or
- Cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction

The Group formally designates and documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item at the inception of the transaction, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The documentation also includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of risk being hedged and how the Group will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in the hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged items.

The treatment of gains and losses arising from revaluing derivatives designated as hedging instruments depends on the nature of the hedging relationship, as follows:

Cash flow hedges
For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income in net unrealised gains/(losses) on derivatives, while the ineffective portion is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the consolidated income statement when the hedged transaction affects the consolidated income statement.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs and affects the consolidated income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the consolidated income statement.

Embedded derivatives
Contracts are assessed for the existence of embedded derivatives at the date that the Group first becomes party to the contract, with reassessment only if there is a change to the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows. Embedded derivatives which are not clearly and closely related to the underlying asset, liability or transaction are separated and accounted for as standalone derivatives.

3 Segment information

The Group delivers its services through the four reporting segments set out below:

- Onshore Engineering & Construction which provides engineering, procurement and construction project execution services to the onshore oil and gas industry
- Offshore Projects & Operations which provides offshore engineering, operations and maintenance onshore and offshore and engineering, procurement and construction project execution services to the offshore oil and gas industry
- Engineering & Consulting Services which provides technical engineering, consultancy, conceptual design, front end engineering and design (FEED) and project management consultancy (PMC) across all sectors including renewables
- Integrated Energy Services which co-invests with partners in oil and gas production, processing and transportation assets, provides production improvement services under value aligned commercial structures and oil and gas related technical competency training and consultancy services

Management separately monitors the trading results of its four reporting segments for the purpose of making an assessment of their performance and for making decisions about how resources are allocated. Interest costs and income arising from borrowings and cash balances which are not directly attributable to individual operating segments are allocated to Corporate rather than allocated to individual segments. In addition, certain shareholder services related overheads, intra-group financing and consolidation adjustments are managed at a corporate level and are not allocated to reporting segments.

The presentation of the Group results below also separately identifies the effect of the Laggan-Tormore loss, asset impairments, certain re-measurements, restructuring and redundancy costs, contract migration costs and material deferred tax movements arising due to foreign exchange differences in jurisdictions where tax is computed based on the functional currency of the country. Results excluding these non-recurring items are used by management and presented in order to provide readers with a clear and consistent presentation of the underlying operating performance of the business.

The following tables represent revenue and profit information relating to the Group's reporting segments for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Onshore Engineering & Construction US$m	Offshore Projects & Operations US$m	Engineering & Consulting Services US$m	Integrated Energy Services US$m	Corporate & others US$m	Consolidation adjustments & eliminations US$m	Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total US$m
Revenue									
External sales	4,368	1,458	502	516	–	–	6,844	–	6,844
Inter-segment sales	15	26	213	15	–	(269)	–	–	–
Total revenue	**4,383**	**1,484**	**715**	**531**	**–**	**(269)**	**6,844**	**–**	**6,844**
Segment results	425	66	70	33	7	(1)	600	(354)	246
Laggan-Tormore loss	(480)	–	–	–	–	–	(480)	–	(480)
Unallocated corporate costs	–	–	–	–	(18)	–	(18)	–	(18)
Profit/(loss) before tax and finance income/(costs)	(55)	66	70	33	(11)	(1)	102	(354)	(252)
Share of profits /(losses) of associates/joint ventures	–	1	(1)	10	–	–	10	(1)	9
Finance costs	–	–	–	(53)	(48)	–	(101)	–	(101)
Finance income	–	–	–	8	1	–	9	–	9
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(55)	67	69	(2)	(58)	(1)	20	(355)	(335)
Income tax (expense)/credit	(48)	1	(19)	7	4	–	(55)	(3)	(58)
Laggan-Tormore tax relief	49	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	49
Non-controlling interests	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	(5)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders	**(59)**	**68**	**50**	**5**	**(54)**	**(1)**	**9**	**(358)**	**(349)**

3 Segment information continued

	Onshore Engineering & Construction US$m	Offshore Projects & Operations US$m	Engineering & Consulting Services US$m	Integrated Energy Services US$m	Corporate & others US$m	Consolidation adjustments & eliminations US$m	Total US$m
Other segment information							
Capital expenditures:							
Property, plant and equipment	35	121	6	95	3	–	260
Intangible oil and gas assets	–	–	–	10	–	–	10
Charges:							
Depreciation	46	7	9	124	9	1	196
Amortisation and write off	–	–	–	4	–	–	4
Exceptional items and certain re-measurements	5	23	–	330	–	–	358
Other long-term employment benefits	20	1	–	1	–	–	22
Share-based payments	15	3	1	2	2	–	23

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Onshore Engineering & Construction US$m	Offshore Projects & Operations US$m	Engineering & Consulting Services US$m	Integrated Energy Services US$m	Corporate & others US$m	Consolidation adjustments & eliminations US$m	Business performance US$m	Integrated Energy Services exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total US$m
Revenue									
External sales	3,207	2,000	276	768	–	[1](10)	6,241	–	6,241
Inter-segment sales	34	9	161	14	–	(218)	–	–	–
Total revenue	**3,241**	**2,009**	**437**	**782**	**–**	**(228)**	**6,241**	**–**	**6,241**
Segment results	595	119	39	165	(4)	[2]11	925	(463)	462
Laggan-Tormore loss	(200)	(30)	–	–	–	–	(230)	–	(230)
Unallocated corporate costs	–	–	–	–	(11)	–	(11)	–	(11)
Profit/(loss) before tax and finance income/(costs)	395	89	39	165	(15)	11	684	(463)	221
Share of profits of associates/joint ventures	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	7
Finance costs	–	–	–	(25)	(54)	–	(79)	–	(79)
Finance income	–	–	–	20	2	–	22	–	22
Profit/(loss) before income tax	395	89	39	167	(67)	11	634	(463)	171
Income tax (expense)/credit	28	(28)	(6)	(36)	6	–	(36)	2	(34)
Laggan-Tormore tax relief	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Non-controlling interests	(20)	–	–	–	–	–	(20)	–	(20)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders	**403**	**64**	**33**	**131**	**(61)**	**11**	**581**	**(461)**	**120**

[1] Negative elimination of external sales shown above of US$10m represents a Group adjustment to the overall project percentage of completion on the Laggan-Tormore project as OEC and OPO are reflecting in their segment's progress on their own respective shares of the total project scope.

[2] Represents release of previously eliminated margin relating to West Desaru and Berantai vessel on disposal of subsidiary.

	Onshore Engineering & Construction US$m	Offshore Projects & Operations US$m	Engineering & Consulting Services US$m	Integrated Energy Services US$m	Corporate & others US$m	Consolidation adjustments & eliminations US$m	Total US$m
Other segment information							
Capital expenditures:							
Property, plant and equipment	28	171	9	437	12	11	668
Intangible oil and gas assets	–	–	–	144	–	–	144
Charges:							
Depreciation	43	18	6	159	4	–	230
Amortisation and write off	–	–	–	14	–	–	14
Exceptional items and certain re-measurements	–	–	–	463	–	–	463
Other long-term employment benefits	18	1	–	–	–	–	19
Share-based payments	11	4	1	3	3	–	22

Geographical segments

The following tables present revenue from external customers based on their location and non-current assets by geographical segments for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Oman US$m	United Arab Emirates US$m	Algeria US$m	United Kingdom US$m	Kuwait US$m	Malaysia US$m	Saudi Arabia US$m	Other countries US$m	Consolidated US$m
Revenues from external customers	**1,408**	**1,395**	**833**	**804**	**555**	**520**	**332**	**997**	**6,844**

	United Kingdom US$m	United Arab Emirates US$m	Mexico US$m	Romania US$m	Malaysia US$m	Tunisia US$m	Other countries US$m	Consolidated US$m
Non-current assets:								
Property, plant and equipment	34	426	489	–	736	52	38	1,775
Intangible oil and gas assets	11	–	–	–	74	1	–	86
Other intangible assets	4	–	17	–	–	–	–	21
Goodwill	48	29	–	–	3	–	–	80

Year ended 31 December 2014

	United Kingdom US$m	United Arab Emirates US$m	Algeria US$m	Malaysia US$m	Oman US$m	Kuwait US$m	Saudi Arabia US$m	Other countries US$m	Consolidated US$m
Revenues from external customers	1,401	925	688	515	469	450	355	1,438	6,241

	United Kingdom US$m	United Arab Emirates US$m	Mexico US$m	Romania US$m	Malaysia US$m	Tunisia US$m	Other countries US$m	Consolidated US$m
Non-current assets:								
Property, plant and equipment	54	299	421	–	800	61	63	1,698
Intangible oil and gas assets	11	–	–	–	135	9	1	156
Other intangible assets	7	–	23	–	–	–	–	30
Goodwill	67	44	–	–	3	–	1	115

Revenues disclosed in the above tables are based on where the project is located. Revenues representing greater than 10% of Group revenues arose from two customers amounting to US$1,515m in the Onshore Engineering & Construction segment (2014: two customers, US$525m in the Onshore Engineering & Construction segment and US$449m in the Offshore Projects & Operations segment).

4 Revenues and expenses

a. Revenue

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Rendering of services	6,700	6,044
Sale of crude oil and gas	144	197
	6,844	6,241

Included in revenues from rendering of services are Offshore Projects & Operations, Engineering & Consulting Services and Integrated Energy Services revenues of a 'pass-through' nature with zero or low margins amounting to US$400m (2014: US$226m).The revenues are included as external revenues of the Group since the risks and rewards associated with recognition are assumed by the Group.

b. Cost of sales

During 2015, included in cost of sales is depreciation charged on property, plant and equipment of US$168m (2014: US$210m) (note 10) and intangible amortisation of US$1m (2014: US$2m other intangible amortisation and oil and gas intangible written off amounting to US$8m).

Also included in cost of sales are forward points and ineffective portions on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and losses on undesignated derivatives of US$3m (2014: US$10m).These amounts are an economic hedge of foreign exchange risk but do not meet the criteria within IAS 39 and are most appropriately recorded in cost of sales.

c. Selling, general and administration expenses

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Staff costs	195	223
Depreciation (note 10)	28	20
Amortisation (note 13)	3	3
Write off of intangible oil and gas assets (note 13)	–	1
Other operating expenses	102	121
	328	368

Other operating expenses consist mainly of office, travel, legal and professional and contracting staff costs.

d. Staff costs

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Total staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	1,209	1,164
Social security costs	58	68
Defined contribution pension costs	26	23
Other long-term employee benefit costs (note 26)	22	19
Expense of share-based payments (note 23)	23	22
	1,338	1,296

Of the US$1,338m (2014: US$1,296m) of staff costs shown above, US$1,143m (2014: US$1,073m) is included in cost of sales, with the remainder in selling, general and administration expenses.

The average number of payrolled staff employed by the Group during the year was 16,635 (2014: 16,135).

e. Auditor's remuneration

The Group paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Group:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Group audit fee	2	2
Audit of accounts of subsidiaries	2	1
Others	1	1
	5	4

Others include audit related assurance services of US$400,000 (2014: US$380,000), tax advisory services of US$430,000 (2014: US$210,000), tax compliance services of US$290,000 (2014: US$240,000) and other non-audit services of US$50,000 (2014: US$40,000).

f. Other operating income

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Gain on disposal of non-current asset	**8**	56
Foreign exchange gains	**2**	30
Other income	**14**	9
	24	95

Other income includes US$9m contractual break fee earned in Integrated Energy Services for exiting the Bowleven Etinde project and US$2m representing income from sale of scrap on projects in Onshore Engineering and Construction (2014: US$5m receipt of liquidated damages from a vendor for late delivery of a MOPU).

Disposal of non-current asset

On 13 August 2014, the Group sold 80% of the share capital of Petrofac FPSO Holding Limited which via its subsidiaries owns interests in the FPSO Berantai, FPF3 (formerly Jasmine venture) and FPF5 (formerly Ocean Legend) to PetroFirst Infrastructure Holdings Limited for an initial cash consideration of US$307m. At 31 December 2014, there was a further US$34m of contingent consideration payable and this together with the initial consideration of US$307m resulted in the recognition of a total gain on disposal of US$56m in the IES segment in 2014, which included a fair value gain of US$31m on initial recognition of the remaining 20% investment in associate.

During 2015, upon final completion of the disposal, the fair value of the consideration for 80% of the equity was increased by US$7m due to the receipt of the pending investment approval by PetroFirst Infrastructure Holdings Limited. Consequently, a US$1m fair value gain was recognised on the remaining 20% investment in associate. The consideration of US$41m was received in full by 31 December 2015.

The gain on disposal has been computed as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Fair value of consideration for 80% of the equity received in cash	**7**	87
Proceeds from repayments of loans due from FPSO Holding Limited	**–**	220
	7	307
Fair value of contingent consideration for 80% of the equity receivable at reporting date	**–**	34
Total consideration	**7**	341
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	(31)
Cash	**–**	(48)
Finance lease receivables	**–**	(336)
Trade and other receivables	**–**	(16)
Debt acquisition costs	**–**	(3)
Total book value of assets disposed	**–**	(434)
Berantai RSC project financing debt transferred	**–**	128
Trade and other payables	**–**	25
Total book value of liabilities disposed	**–**	153
Due to/due from related parties arising on disposal		
Due from related parties	**–**	23
Due to related parties	**–**	(40)
	–	(17)
Allocated goodwill written off (note 12)	**–**	(15)
Transaction costs	**–**	(3)
Fair value gain on initial recognition of remaining 20% investment in associate	**1**	31
Gain on disposal	**8**	56

Financial statements

4 Revenues and expenses continued

g. Other operating expenses

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Foreign exchange losses	4	39
Other expenses	5	3
	9	42

Other expenses mainly comprise US$2m write-off of due from related party balances relating to Professional Mechanical Repair Services Company and PetroFirst Infrastructure Limited.

5 Exceptional items and certain re-measurements

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Impairment of assets including goodwill	95	172
Fair value re-measurements	214	261
Onerous leasehold property provisions and impairments	15	–
Group reorganisation costs	17	–
Others	14	30
	355	463
Foreign exchange translation losses on deferred tax balances	25	–
Tax relief on exceptional items and certain re-measurements	(22)	(2)
	3	(2)
Income statement charge for the year	358	461

Impairment of assets and fair value re-measurements

As a result of significantly lower commodity price expectations, the Group reviewed the carrying value of its PM304 oil and gas assets. The review was carried out on a fair value less costs of disposal basis, which was calculated to be US$329m, using risk adjusted cash flow projections (a level 3 measurement) discounted at a post-tax rate of 9.0%. This resulted in a pre-tax impairment of US$53m (post-tax US$33m) which has been allocated proportionately to intangible oil and gas assets and property, plant and equipment. Management has used forward curve oil prices of US$41 per barrel for 2016, US$48 per barrel for 2017, US$65 per barrel for 2018, US$70 per barrel for 2019 and US$75 per barrel for 2020 and beyond. A 10% decrease in commodity prices would result in an additional pre-tax impairment charge of US$87m (post-tax US$54m).

The Group has reviewed the carrying value of goodwill allocated to the IES portfolio in light of revised commodity price expectations and underlying asset performance during the year. As a result of this review, a further impairment charge of US$33m (post-tax US$33m) has been recognised in respect of IES goodwill (2014: US$18m post-tax US$18m).

As a result of a re-assessment of oil and gas forward prices, the Group revalued its loan receivable from Ithaca Energy in respect of the Greater Stella Area in the UK. The revaluation exercise was carried out on a fair value basis using risk adjusted cash flow projections discounted at a post-tax rate of 9.0%. This resulted in a pre-tax reduction in fair value of the Greater Stella Area receivable of US$214m (post-tax US$214m) (2014: US$207m post-tax US$207m) in the IES segment. In 2014, a revaluation charge to profit and loss of US$54m (post-tax US$44m) (2015: nil) was also recognised in respect of Berantai RSC in Malaysia and warrants held over shares in Seven Energy International Limited) in the IES segment.

In 2014, US$172m of impairment charges related to the Ticleni Production Enhancement Contract in Romania (US$134m; post-tax US$137m), the FPSO Opportunity and OML119 in Nigeria (US$20m; post-tax US$25m) and IES goodwill impairment (US$18m; post-tax US$18m).

Fair value less costs of disposal are determined by discounting the post-tax cash flows expected to be generated from oil and gas production net of selling costs taking into account assumptions that market participants would typically use in estimating fair values. Post-tax cash flows are derived from projected production profiles for each asset taking into account forward market commodity prices over the relevant period and, where external forward prices are not available, the Group's Board-approved five year business planning assumptions are used. As each field has different reservoir characteristics and contractual terms the post-tax cash flows for each asset are calculated using individual economic models which include assumptions around the amount of recoverable reserves, production costs, life of the field/licence period and the selling price of the commodities produced.

Onerous leasehold property provision

US$15m of onerous leasehold property provision represents the write-off of US$6m of leasehold property improvements and the estimated future costs of US$9m relating to vacant leasehold office buildings at Quattro House and Bridge View in Aberdeen, UK for which the leases expire in 2024 and 2026 respectively.

Group reorganisation costs
During the last quarter of 2015, the Group undertook a major review of how the future organisation should be structured and the costs relating to this exercise including staff redundancy costs, office closure costs and other restructuring type expenses amounted to US$17m (post-tax US$15m).

Taxation
US$25m of foreign exchange losses on the retranslation of deferred tax balances denominated in Malaysian Ringgits have been incurred during the year in respect of IES's oil and gas activities in Malaysia due to an approximate 25% weakening in the Malaysian local currency versus the US dollar.

6 Finance (costs)/income

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Finance costs		
Long-term borrowings	**(48)**	(54)
Finance leases	**(49)**	(19)
Unwinding of discount on provisions (note 26)	**(4)**	(6)
Total finance costs	**(101)**	(79)
Finance income		
Bank interest	**1**	2
Unwinding of discount on long-term receivables from customers (note 16)	**8**	20
Total finance income	**9**	22

7 Income tax

a. Tax on ordinary activities
The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total 2015 US$m	Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total 2014 US$m
Current income tax						
Current income tax charge	**69**	**(2)**	**67**	108	–	108
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	**(1)**	**–**	**(1)**	(89)	–	(89)
Deferred tax						
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(49)**	**5**	**(44)**	16	(7)	9
Recognition of tax losses relating to prior years	**5**	**–**	**5**	(2)	5	3
Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of previous years	**(18)**	**–**	**(18)**	–	–	–
Income tax expense/(credit) reported in the income statement	**6**	**3**	**9**	33	(2)	31
Income tax reported in equity						
Deferred tax related to items charged directly to equity	**(1)**	**–**	**(1)**	2	–	2
Current income tax related to share schemes	**–**	**–**	**–**	(1)	–	(1)
Foreign exchange movements on translation	**1**	**–**	**1**	–	–	–
Income tax income reported in equity	**–**	**–**	**–**	1	–	1

The split of the Group's tax charge between current and deferred tax varies from year to year depending largely on:

- the variance between tax provided on the percentage of completion of projects versus that paid on accrued income for engineering, procurement and construction contracts; and
- the tax deductions available for expenditure on Risk Service Contracts and Production Enhancement Contracts (PECs), which are partially offset by the creation of losses.

See 7c below for the impact on the movements in the year.

7 Income tax continued

b. Reconciliation of total tax charge

A reconciliation between the income tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the Company's domestic tax rate is as follows:

	Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total 2015 US$m	Business performance US$m	Exceptional items and certain re-measurements US$m	Total 2014 US$m
Accounting profit before tax	**20**	**(355)**	**(335)**	634	(463)	171
At Jersey's domestic income tax rate of 0% (2014: 0%)	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Expected tax charge in higher rate jurisdictions	**(33)**	**(31)**	**(64)**	69	(38)	31
Expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes	**8**	**–**	**8**	15	1	16
Income not subject to tax	**(3)**	**–**	**(3)**	–	–	–
Adjustments in respect of previous years	**(19)**	**–**	**(19)**	(90)	1	(89)
Adjustments in respect of losses not previously recognised/derecognised	**(4)**	**9**	**5**	(4)	2	(2)
Unrecognised tax losses	**50**	**–**	**50**	39	6	45
Other permanent differences	**1**	**25**	**26**	4	26	30
Effect of change in tax rates	**6**	**–**	**6**	–	–	–
At the effective income tax rate of negative 2.7% (2014: 18.4%)	**6**	**3**	**9**	33	(2)	31

The Group's effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2015 is negative 2.7% (2014: 18.4%). The Group's effective tax rate, excluding the impact of impairments and certain re-measurements, for the year ended 31 December 2015 is 30.0% (2014: 5.2% tax charge).

A number of factors have impacted the effective tax rate, excluding the impact of impairments and certain re-measurements, this year, principally being the net release of tax provisions held in respect of income taxes which is partially offset by the impact of tax losses created in the year for which the realisation against future taxable profits is not probable.

In line with prior years, the effective tax rate is also driven by the mix of profits in the jurisdictions in which profits are earned.

From 1 April 2015, the main UK corporation tax rate reduced from 21% to 20%. Further reductions were announced in the UK budget on 8 July 2015 which will reduce the standard rate of UK corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020. These changes in the UK rate were substantively enacted prior to the reporting date and therefore the impact of the change is included within the current year charge.

From 1 January 2016, the main Malaysian rate of corporation tax will reduce by 1% to 24%. This change was substantively enacted prior to 31 December 2014. The impact of the change was included within the previous year tax charge.

c. Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position		Consolidated income statement	
	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m
Deferred tax liabilities				
Fair value adjustment on acquisitions	**2**	2	**–**	(1)
Accelerated depreciation	**249**	297	**(48)**	35
Profit recognition	**68**	58	**10**	26
Overseas earnings	**3**	–	**3**	–
Other temporary differences	**10**	2	**8**	–
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**332**	359		
Deferred tax assets				
Losses available for offset	**172**	108	**(66)**	(15)
Decelerated depreciation for tax purposes	**5**	3	**(2)**	(1)
Share scheme	**5**	4	**–**	–
Profit recognition	**3**	5	**2**	1
Decommissioning	**57**	58	**1**	–
Other temporary differences	**29**	64	**35**	(33)
Gross deferred tax assets	**271**	242		
Net deferred tax liability/deferred tax (credit)/charge	**61**	117	**(57)**	12
Of which:				
Deferred tax assets	**80**	34		
Deferred tax liabilities	**141**	151		

Included within the net deferred tax asset are UK tax losses of US$305m (2014: US$40m). This represents the losses which are expected to be utilised based on management's projection of future taxable profits. As a result of the UK rate change noted in 7b, the effective tax rate on the loss utilisation over this period is expected to be 18.5%.

d. Unrecognised tax losses and tax credits

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards and tax credits to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through offset against future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of US$525m (2014: US$231m).

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Expiration dates for tax losses		
No earlier than 2020	66	18
No expiration date	447	201
	513	219
Tax credits (no expiration date)	12	12
	525	231

During 2015, the Group has not recognised any tax benefit from the utilisation of tax losses (2014: US$1m), no recognition of previously unrecognised losses (2014: US$4m) and has derecognised tax losses from a prior period of US$5m (2014: US$2m).

8 Earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders, after adjusting for any dilutive effect, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for the effects of ordinary shares granted under the employee share award schemes which are held in trust.

The following reflects the income and share data used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic and diluted earnings per share excluding exceptional items and certain re-measurements	9	581
(Loss)/profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic and diluted earnings per share including exceptional items and certain re-measurements	(349)	120

	2015 Shares million	2014 Shares million
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	340	341
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares granted under share-based payment schemes[1]	–	3
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	340	344

[1] For the year ended 31 December 2015, potentially issuable ordinary shares under share-based payment schemes are excluded from the diluted earnings per ordinary share calculation, as their inclusion would decrease the loss per ordinary share.

9 Dividends paid and proposed

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Declared and paid during the year		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend for 2013: 43.80 cents per share	–	149
Interim dividend 2014: 22.00 cents per share	–	75
Final dividend for 2014: 43.80 cents per share	149	–
Interim dividend 2015: 22.00 cents per share	74	–
	223	224

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Proposed for approval at AGM		
(not recognised as a liability as at 31 December)		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares		
Final dividend for 2015: 43.80 cents per share (2014: 43.80 cents per share)	152	152

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Oil and gas assets US$m	Oil and gas facilities US$m	Land, buildings and leasehold improvements US$m	Plant and equipment US$m	Vehicles US$m	Office furniture and equipment US$m	Assets under construction US$m	Total US$m
Cost								
At 1 January 2014	828	448	343	30	23	183	29	1,884
Additions	172	225	28	15	2	26	200	668
Disposals	–	(48)	(7)	–	(1)	(9)	–	(65)
Transfer from intangible oil and gas assets (note 13)	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	264
Transfers	5	–	13	3	–	(14)	(7)	–
Exchange difference	(13)	–	(3)	(1)	–	(6)	–	(23)
At 1 January 2015	1,256	625	374	47	24	180	222	2,728
Additions/(adjustments)	97	(4)	4	–	2	15	146	260
Disposals	–	–	(44)	(4)	(1)	(6)	–	(55)
Transfer from intangible oil and gas assets (note 13)	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	73
Transfers	–	–	34	8	–	8	(50)	–
Exchange difference	–	–	(4)	(1)	–	(4)	–	(9)
At 31 December 2015	**1,426**	**621**	**364**	**50**	**25**	**193**	**318**	**2,997**
Depreciation & impairment								
At 1 January 2014	(200)	(175)	(162)	(18)	(19)	(119)	–	(693)
Charge for the year	(116)	(24)	(52)	(12)	(3)	(23)	–	(230)
Charge for impairment (note 5)	(99)	(15)	–	(2)	–	–	(29)	(145)
Disposals	–	17	6	–	1	8	–	32
Transfers	–	–	(5)	–	–	5	–	–
Exchange difference	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	6
At 1 January 2015	(415)	(197)	(211)	(31)	(21)	(126)	(29)	(1,030)
Charge for the year	(78)	(42)	(40)	(4)	(2)	(30)	–	(196)
Charge for impairment (note 5)	(32)	(15)	(6)	–	–	–	–	(53)
Disposals	–	–	44	2	1	6	–	53
Transfers	–	–		(6)	–	6	–	–
Exchange difference	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	4
At 31 December 2015	**(525)**	**(254)**	**(211)**	**(38)**	**(22)**	**(143)**	**(29)**	**(1,222)**
Net carrying amount: At 31 December 2015	**901**	**367**	**153**	**12**	**3**	**50**	**289**	**1,775**
At 31 December 2014	841	428	163	16	3	54	193	1,698

Additions to oil and gas assets mainly comprise Santuario, Magallanes and Arenque PECs of US$61m, Pánuco PEC of US$26m (2014: Santuario, Magallanes and Arenque PECs of US$160m, and Pánuco PEC of US$12m) and US$18m relating to block PM304 in Malaysia which is offset by change in estimates for decommissioning provision relating to block PM304 in Malaysia of US$8m.

Negative adjustment to oil and gas facilities represents a reduction due to a revised finance lease agreement with the lessor on an FPSO for block PM304 in Malaysia. Additions to oil and gas facilities in 2014 mainly comprised an FPSO acquired under a finance lease for block PM304 in Malaysia of US$184m, the upgrade of the FPF4 at a cost of US$5m and upgrade work on the Berantai vessel of US$10m.

Transfer from intangible oil and gas assets of US$73m comprises Cendor phase 2 field development costs on block PM304 in Malaysia (2014: field development costs on block PM304 in Malaysia of US$236m and Ticleni PEC costs of US$28m).

Of the total charge for depreciation in the income statement, US$168m (2014: US$210m) is included in cost of sales and US$28m (2014: US$20m) in selling, general and administration expenses.

Assets under construction mainly represent expenditures incurred in relation to construction of the JSD6000 installation vessel.

Interest capitalised on construction of JSD6000 installation vessel in 2015 amounted to US$2m (2014: US$nil).

Included in 'oil and gas facilities', 'land, buildings and leasehold improvements' and 'plant and equipment' is property, plant and equipment under finance lease agreements, for which net book values are as follows:

Net book value	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
At 1 January	401	19
Finance leased assets arising on disposal of subsidiary (note 4f)	–	215
Additions/(adjustments)	(4)	197
Depreciation	(46)	(30)
Exchange difference	–	–
At 31 December	**351**	**401**

Additions to finance leased assets in 2014 mainly comprised an FPSO acquired under a finance lease for block PM304 in Malaysia of US$184m.

11 Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Petrofac Emirates LLC is the only material partly-owned subsidiary in the Group and the proportion of the nominal value of issued shares controlled by the Group is disclosed in note 32.

Movement of non-controlling interest in Petrofac Emirates LLC	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
At 1 January	12	5
Profit for the year	5	20
Net unrealised losses on derivatives	(8)	(13)
Dividend paid	(5)	–
At 31 December	**4**	**12**

The balance of non-controlling interests relate to other partly-owned subsidiaries that are not material to the Group.

Financial information of Petrofac Emirates LLC that has material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Summarised income statement	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Revenue	1,320	848
Cost of sales	(1,247)	(715)
Gross profit	73	133
Selling, general and administration expenses	(56)	(54)
Finance income	1	–
Profit for the year	18	79
Attributable to non-controlling interest	**5**	**20**
Net unrealised (gains)/losses on derivatives		
Net unrealised (losses)/gains on derivatives at 1 January	(52)	23
Movement during the year	(31)	(75)
Net unrealised losses on derivatives at 31 December	(83)	(52)
Attributable to non-controlling interest	**(21)**	**(13)**
Summarised statement of financial position		
Current assets	526	604
Non-current assets	240	200
Total assets	766	804
Current liabilities	738	745
Non-current liabilities	10	10
Total liabilities	748	755
Total equity	18	49
Attributable to non-controlling interest	**4**	**12**
Summarised cash flow information		
Operating	90	133
Investing	(65)	(38)
Financing	–	–

Dividends of US$20m were declared during 2015, of which US$5m is attributable to non-controlling interest (2014: US$nil). These dividends were adjusted against related party balances in the standalone books.

12 Goodwill

A summary of the movements in goodwill is presented below:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
At 1 January	**115**	155
Impairment (note 5)	**(33)**	(18)
Goodwill written off on disposal of subsidiary (note 4f)	**–**	(15)
Exchange difference	**(2)**	(7)
At 31 December	**80**	115

Goodwill of US$33m (2014: US$18m) relating to the Integrated Energy Services cash-generating unit was impaired at 30 June 2015 (note 5).

Goodwill written off on disposal of subsidiary during 2014 related to the sale of 80% of the share capital of Petrofac FPSO Holding Limited to PetroFirst Infrastructure Holdings Limited (note 4f).

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to four groups of cash-generating units, for impairment testing as follows:

- Onshore Engineering & Construction
- Offshore Projects & Operations
- Engineering & Consulting Services
- Integrated Energy Services

These represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The Group considers cash-generating units to be individually significant where they represent greater than 25% of the total goodwill balance.

Onshore Engineering & Construction, Offshore Projects & Operations, Engineering & Consulting Services and Integrated Energy Services cash-generating units
Recoverable amounts have been determined based on value in use calculations, using discounted pre-tax cash flow projections. Management have adopted projection periods appropriate to each unit's value in use. For Onshore Engineering & Construction, Offshore Projects & Operations and Engineering & Consulting Services cash-generating units the cash flow projections are based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period.

For the Integrated Energy Services business the cash flows are based on economic models over the length of the contracted period for Production Enhancement Contracts, Equity Upstream Investments and Risk Service Contracts. For other operations included in Integrated Energy Services, cash flows are based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period, extrapolated at a growth rate of 2.5% per annum.

Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each group of cash-generating units

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Onshore Engineering & Construction unit	**29**	29
Offshore Projects & Operations unit	**26**	28
Engineering & Consulting Services unit	**25**	24
Integrated Energy Services unit	**–**	34
	80	115

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations for the Onshore Engineering & Construction, Offshore Projects & Operations and the Engineering & Consulting Services units

Market share: the key management assumptions relate to continuing to maintain existing levels of business and grow organically in international markets.

Discount rate: management has used a pre-tax discount rate of 11.6% per annum (2014: 11.6% per annum) derived from the estimated weighted average cost of capital of the Group. A 100 basis point increase in the pre-tax discount rate to 12.6% would result in no additional impairment charges.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations for the Integrated Energy Services unit at 30 June 2015
The following key assumptions were included in the value in use calculations at 30 June 2015 at which point in time the remaining amount of goodwill of US$33m was fully impaired:

Market share: for the Training business which is within Integrated Energy Services, the key assumptions relate to management's assessment of maintaining the unit's market share in the UK and developing further the business in international markets.

Capital expenditure: the Production Enhancement Contracts in the Integrated Energy Services unit require a minimum level of capital spend on the projects in the initial years to meet contractual commitments. If the capital is not spent, a cash payment of the balance is required which does not qualify for cost recovery. The level of capital spend assumed in the value in use calculation is that expected over the period of the budget based on the current field development plans which assumes the minimum spend is met on each project and the contracts remain in force for the entire duration of the project. For other equity upstream investments, the level of capital spend assumed is based on sanctioned field development plans and represents the activities required to access commercial reserves.

Reserve volumes and production profiles: management has used its internally developed economic models of reserves and production profiles as inputs in to the value in use for the Production Enhancement Contracts, Risk Service Contracts and Equity Upstream Investments. These economic models are revised annually as part of the preparation of the Group's five year business plans which are approved by the Board. Management used forward curve oil prices at 30 June 2015 of US$66 per barrel for the year to 30 June 2016, US$71 per barrel for the year to 30 June 2017 and US$80 per barrel for July to December 2017 and long-term planning prices of US$85 per barrel for 2018 and US$90 per barrel for 2019 and beyond to determine reserve volumes (2014: US$61 per barrel for 2015 and US$69 per barrel for 2016, US$80 per barrel for 2017, US$85 per barrel for 2018 and US$90 per barrel for 2019 and beyond).

Growth rate: estimates are based on management's assessment of market share having regard to macro-economic factors and the growth rates experienced in the recent past in the markets in which the unit operates. A growth rate of 2.5% per annum has been applied for businesses within the Integrated Energy Services cash-generating unit where the cash flows are not based on long-term contractual arrangements.

Discount rate: management has used a pre-tax discount rate of 11.6% per annum (2014: 11.6% per annum). The discount rate is derived from the estimated weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of the Group and has been calculated using an estimated risk free rate of return adjusted for the Group's estimated equity market risk premium.

13 Intangible assets

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Intangible oil and gas assets		
Cost:		
At 1 January	**156**	290
Additions	**10**	97
Assets related to increase in decommissioning provision (note 26)	**–**	47
Transfer to oil and gas assets (note 10)	**(73)**	(264)
Impairments (note 5)	**(7)**	(5)
Write off (note 4b and note 4c)	**–**	(9)
Net book value of intangible oil and gas assets at 31 December	**86**	156
Other intangible assets		
Cost:		
At 1 January	**53**	60
Impairments (note 5)	**–**	(4)
Transfer to receivables	**(5)**	–
Exchange difference	**–**	(3)
At 31 December	**48**	53
Accumulated amortisation:		
At 1 January	**(23)**	(20)
Amortisation	**(4)**	(5)
Exchange difference	**–**	2
At 31 December	**(27)**	(23)
Net book value of other intangible assets at 31 December	**21**	30
Total intangible assets	**107**	186

Intangible oil and gas assets

Oil and gas assets (part of the Integrated Energy Services segment) additions comprise US$10m (2014: US$137m) of capitalised expenditure on the Group's assets in Malaysia.

There were investing cash outflows relating to capitalised intangible oil and gas assets of US$17m (2014: US$119m) in the current period arising from pre-development activities.

Transfers within intangible oil and gas assets represent transfers to oil and gas assets relating to block PM304 in Malaysia of US$73m (2014: US$236m and Ticleni PECs of US$28m) (note 10).

In 2014, the US$8m write off of intangible oil and gas assets was in respect of a dry well in Chergui and US$1m was in respect of Bowleven licence costs written off.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprising project development expenditure, customer contracts, proprietary software and patent technology are being amortised over their estimated economic useful life on a straight-line basis and the related amortisation charges included in cost of sales and selling, general and administration expenses (note 4b and 4c).

14 Investments in associates/joint ventures

	Associates US$m	Joint ventures US$m	Total US$m
As at 1 January 2014	210	5	215
Loan made to Petrofac FPF1 Limited	13	–	13
Share of profits	4	3	7
Fair valuation gain on initial recognition of investment in associate (note 4f)	31	–	31
Transfer to available-for-sale investment (note 15)	(185)	–	(185)
Dividends received	(7)	(3)	(10)
As at 1 January 2015	66	5	71
Additions	–	1	1
Loan made to Petrofac FPF1 Limited	1	–	1
Share of profits	7	2	9
Fair valuation gain on initial recognition of investment in associate (note 4f)	1	–	1
Dividends received	(6)	(3)	(9)
As at 31 December 2015	**69**	**5**	**74**

Dividends received include US$5m received from PetroFirst Infrastructure Limited, US$3m received from TTE Petrofac Limited and US$1m receivable from PetroFirst Infrastructure Limited at 31 December 2015 (2014: US$7m received from PetroFirst infrastructure Limited and US$3m received from TTE Petrofac Limited).

Included in share of profits is an impairment loss of US$1m relating to a reduction in scope of construction work at a training centre in Oman (note 5).

In 2014, fair value gain of US$31m represented the increase in fair value of the remaining 20% share in PetroFirst Infrastructure Limited post disposal of 80% of the share capital of Petrofac FPSO Holding Limited (note 4f).

Associates

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
PetroFirst Infrastructure Limited	**29**	28
Petrofac FPF1 Limited	**40**	38
	69	66

Interest in associates

Summarised financial information of PetroFirst Infrastructure Limited and Petrofac FPF1 Limited, based on their IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Revenue	**68**	28
Cost of sales	**(17)**	–
Gross profit	**51**	28
Selling, general and administration expenses	**–**	(8)
Finance (expense)/income, net	**(14)**	(6)
Profit	**37**	14
Group's share of profit for the year	**7**	4
Current assets	**25**	40
Non-current assets	**562**	595
Total assets	**587**	635
Current liabilities	**17**	20
Non-current liabilities	**264**	328
Total liabilities	**281**	348
Net assets	**306**	287
Group's share of net assets	**69**	66
Carrying amount of the investment	**69**	66

The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2015 and 2014.

14 Investments in associates/joint ventures continued

Interest in joint ventures

Summarised financial information of the joint ventures[1], based on their IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Revenue	**25**	35
Cost of sales	**(19)**	(26)
Gross profit	**6**	9
Selling, general and administration expenses	**(1)**	(2)
Finance (expense)/income, net	**–**	–
Profit before income tax	**5**	7
Income tax	**(1)**	(1)
Profit	**4**	6
Group's share of profit for the year	**2**	3
Current assets	**14**	20
Non-current assets	**6**	5
Total assets	**20**	25
Current liabilities	**9**	11
Non-current liabilities	**1**	4
Total liabilities	**10**	15
Net assets	**10**	10
Group's share of net assets	**5**	5
Carrying amount of the investment	**5**	5

[1] A list of these joint ventures is disclosed in note 32.

The joint ventures had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2015 and 2014. The joint ventures cannot distribute their profits until they obtain consent from the venturers.

15 Available-for-sale investment

On 15 April 2014, Seven Energy secured additional equity capital that resulted in dilution of the Company's interest in Seven Energy from 23.5% to 15.4%. Following the dilution of ownership interest, the Group did not exercise significant influence over the activities of Seven Energy and as a result transferred the investment of US$185m from investment in associate to available-for-sale investment (note 14). During 2015, a reduction in fair value of US$16m has been recognised in other comprehensive income through reserve for unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial asset (2014: US$nil).

16 Other financial assets and other financial liabilities

Other financial assets	Classification	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Non-current			
Receivable under the Berantai RSC	Fair value through profit and loss	**303**	343
Receivable from joint venture partners	Loans and receivables	**330**	396
Forward currency contracts designated as hedges (note 31)	Designated as cash flow hedges	**78**	50
Restricted cash	Loans and receivables	**41**	1
		752	790
Current			
Receivable under the Berantai RSC	Fair value through profit and loss	**54**	38
Receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area	Fair value through profit and loss	**160**	192
Receivable from joint venture partners	Loans and receivables	**155**	150
Forward currency contracts designated as hedges (note 31)	Designated as cash flow hedges	**26**	27
Forward currency contracts undesignated (note 31)	Fair value through profit and loss	**12**	–
Oil derivative (note 31)	Designated as cash flow hedges	**12**	20
Restricted cash	Loans and receivables	**36**	8
		455	435
Other financial liabilities			
Non-current			
Finance lease creditors (note 28)	Loans and borrowings	**631**	738
Forward currency contracts designated as hedges (note 31)	Designated as cash flow hedges	**28**	18
		659	756
Current			
Finance lease creditors (note 28)	Loans and borrowings	**239**	234
Contingent consideration payable	Fair value through profit and loss	**–**	1
Forward currency contracts designated as hedges (note 31)	Designated as cash flow hedges	**66**	74
Forward currency contracts undesignated (note 31)	Fair value through profit and loss	**1**	–
Oil derivative (note 31)	Designated as cash flow hedges	**–**	–
Interest payable	Fair value through profit and loss	**30**	8
		336	317

The long-term and short-term receivables under the Berantai RSC represent the discounted value of amounts due under the contract which are being recovered over a six year period from 2013 in line with the contractual terms of the project.

The short-term receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area represents a loan made to the consortium partners to fund Petrofac's share of the development costs of the field.

The short-term and long-term receivable from joint venture partners represents the 70% gross up on the finance lease liability in respect of oil and gas facilities relating to block PM304 in Malaysia that are included 100% in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. This treatment is necessary to reflect the legal position of the Group as the contracting entity for this lease. The Group's 30% share of this liability is US$208m (2014: US$234m).

Restricted cash comprises deposits with financial institutions and joint venture partners securing various guarantees and performance bonds associated with the Group's trading activities (note 28).This cash will be released on the maturity of these guarantees and performance bonds.

Fair value measurement

The following financial instruments are measured at fair value using the hierarchy below for determination and disclosure of their respective fair values:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities
Level 2: Other valuation techniques where the inputs are based on significant observable factors
Level 3: Other valuation techniques where the inputs are based on significant unobservable market data

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments as at:

	Level	Carrying amount		Fair value	
		2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m
Financial assets					
Cash and short-term deposits	Level 2	**1,104**	986	**1,104**	986
Restricted cash	Level 2	**77**	9	**77**	9
Available-for-sale investment	Level 3	**169**	185	**169**	185
Receivable under Berantai RSC	Level 3	**357**	381	**357**	381
Receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area	Level 3	**160**	192	**160**	192
Oil derivative	Level 2	**12**	20	**12**	20
Euro forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**99**	77	**99**	77
Kuwaiti Dinar forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**3**	–	**3**	–
Sterling forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**2**	–	**2**	–
Sterling forward currency contracts – undesignated	Level 2	**12**	–	**12**	–
Financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings					
Senior notes	Level 2	**745**	743	**750**	750
Term Loan	Level 2	**499**	498	**500**	500
Revolving credit facility	Level 2	**530**	469	**540**	475
Export Credit Agency Funding	Level 2	**13**	–	**17**	–
Bank overdrafts	Level 2	**3**	9	**3**	9
Finance lease creditors	Level 2	**870**	972	**870**	972
Contingent consideration	Level 3	**–**	1	**–**	1
Euro forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**72**	91	**72**	91
Malaysian Ringgit forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**18**	–	**18**	–
Sterling forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**3**	1	**3**	1
Kuwaiti Dinar forward currency contracts – designated as cash flow hedge	Level 2	**1**	–	**1**	–
Sterling forward currency contracts – undesignated	Level 2	**1**	–	**1**	–

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, work-in-progress, trade and other payables, other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values and are therefore excluded from the above table.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly foreign exchange forward contracts and oil derivatives. Externally provided sources of quoted market prices have been used to determine the fair values of forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and oil derivatives.
- The fair values of long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings and finance lease creditors are equivalent to their amortised costs determined as the present value of discounted future cash flows using the effective interest rate.

16 Other financial assets and other financial liabilities continued

- The fair value of the receivable under Berantai RSC has been calculated using a discounted cash flow model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about unobservable inputs to the model; the oil price assumptions used are the same as disclosed in note 5 and other significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the table below:

	2015	2014
Internal rate of return	**11.5%**	11.5%
Discount rate	**6.0%**	6.0%

Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value. The fair value of the receivable under Berantai RSC is only sensitive to a reasonable change in the internal rate of return and the discount rate. The table below explains the impact on the fair value of the receivable as a result of changes to these inputs:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
100 basis points decrease in the internal rate of return	**(19)**	(1)
100 basis points decrease in the discount rate	**2**	2
100 basis points increase in the discount rate	**(2)**	(2)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the receivable under Berantai RSC:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
As at 1 January	**381**	476
Billings during the year	**55**	65
Fair value loss included in revenue	**(4)**	(3)
Fair value loss on contract receivables (note 5)	**–**	(43)
Unwinding of discount	**8**	20
Receipts during the year	**(83)**	(134)
As at 31 December	**357**	381

- The fair value of the available-for-sale investment in Seven Energy has been calculated using a discounted cash flow model. The oil price assumptions used are the same as disclosed in note 5; the risk adjusted cash flow projections are discounted at a post-tax rate of 9.0%

The table below explains the impact on the fair value of the available-for-sale investment as a result of changes to these inputs:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
10% decrease in the oil price (per barrel)	**(3)**	(4)
10% increase in the oil price (per barrel)	**5**	4
100 basis points decrease in the discount rate	**12**	14
100 basis points increase in the discount rate	**(9)**	(14)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the available-for-sale investment:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
As at 1 January	**185**	–
Transferred from investment in associate	**–**	185
Fair value change (note 15)	**(16)**	–
As at 31 December 2015	**169**	185

- The fair value of the receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area has been calculated using a discounted cash flow model that represents the value which management expects would be converted to oil and gas assets upon transfer of legal title of the licence on achieving first oil. The oil price assumptions used are the same as disclosed in note 5; the risk adjusted cash flow projections are discounted at a post-tax rate of 9.0%.

The table below explains the impact on the fair value of the amounts receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area as a result of changes to these inputs:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
10% decrease in the oil price (per barrel)	**(22)**	(29)
10% increase in the oil price (per barrel)	**22**	27
10% decrease in the gas price (per mcf)	**(26)**	(30)
10% increase in the gas price (per mcf)	**27**	30
6 month delay in production	**(45)**	(8)
100 basis points decrease in the discount rate	**16**	17
100 basis points increase in the discount rate	**(15)**	(19)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the amounts receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
As at 1 January	**192**	200
Advances during the year to the partners	**182**	199
Fair value loss (note 5)	**(214)**	(207)
As at 31 December	**160**	192

17 Inventories

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Crude oil	**4**	3
Stores and raw materials	**9**	13
	13	16

Included in the consolidated income statement are costs of inventories expensed of US$106m (2013: US$43m).

18 Work in progress and billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Cost and estimated earnings	**19,517**	15,892
Less: billings	**(17,723)**	(14,290)
Work in progress	**1,794**	1,602
Billings	**1,589**	5,638
Less: cost and estimated earnings	**(1,388)**	(5,373)
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings	**201**	265
Total cost and estimated earnings	**20,905**	21,265
Total billings	**19,312**	19,928

Financial statements

19 Trade and other receivables

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Trade receivables	**1,224**	1,680
Retentions receivables	**349**	344
Advances	**262**	275
Prepayments and deposits	**38**	47
Receivables from joint venture partners	**100**	196
Other receivables	**151**	241
	2,124	2,783

Other receivables mainly consist of Value Added Tax recoverable of US$65m (2014: Value Added Tax recoverable of US$140m and US$34m receivable from PetroFirst Infrastructure Holdings Limited relating to disposal of 80% of the share capital of Petrofac FPSO Holding Limited).

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 60 days' terms. Trade receivables are reported net of provision for impairment. The movements in the provision for impairment against trade receivables totalling US$1,236m (2014: US$1,684m) are as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Specific impairment US$m	**General impairment US$m**	**Total US$m**	Specific impairment US$m	General impairment US$m	Total US$m
At 1 January	**2**	**2**	**4**	4	1	5
Charge/(reversal) for the year	**10**	**(1)**	**9**	–	1	1
Amounts written off	**(1)**	**–**	**(1)**	(2)	–	(2)
At 31 December	**11**	**1**	**12**	2	2	4

At 31 December, the analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

		Number of days past due						
	Neither past due nor impaired US$m	< 30 days US$m	31–60 days US$m	61–90 days US$m	91–120 days US$m	121–360 days US$m	> 360 days US$m	Total US$m
Unimpaired	**832**	**156**	**129**	**18**	**12**	**46**	**22**	**1,215**
Impaired	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**6**	**9**	**6**	**21**
	832	**156**	**129**	**18**	**18**	**55**	**28**	**1,236**
Less: impairment provision	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3)**	**(5)**	**(4)**	**(12)**
Net trade receivables 2015	**832**	**156**	**129**	**18**	**15**	**50**	**24**	**1,224**
Unimpaired	1,228	285	74	15	21	37	15	1,675
Impaired	–	–	1	1	1	4	2	9
	1,228	285	75	16	22	41	17	1,684
Less: impairment provision	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)	(4)
Net trade receivables 2014	1,228	285	75	16	22	39	15	1,680

The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed by management with reference to externally prepared customer credit reports and the historic payment track records of the counterparties.

Advances represent payments made to certain of the Group's subcontractors for projects in progress, on which the related work had not been performed at the statement of financial position date.

Receivables from joint venture partners are amounts recoverable from venture partners on the Block PM304, Berantai RSC and on consortium contracts in the OEC segment.

All trade and other receivables are expected to be settled in cash.

Certain trade and other receivables will be settled in cash using currencies other than the reporting currency of the Group, and will be largely paid in sterling, euros and Kuwaiti dinars.

20 Cash and short-term deposits

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,102**	899
Short-term deposits	**2**	87
Total cash and bank balances	**1,104**	986

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at respective short-term deposit rates. The fair value of cash and bank balances is US$1,104m (2014: US$986m).

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,102**	899
Short-term deposits	**2**	87
Bank overdrafts (note 25)	**(3)**	(9)
	1,101	977

21 Share capital

The share capital of the Company as at 31 December was as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Authorised		
750,000,000 ordinary shares of US$0.020 each (2014: 750,000,000 ordinary shares of US$0.020 each)	**15**	15
Issued and fully paid		
345,912,747 ordinary shares of US$0.020 each (2014: 345,912,747 ordinary shares of US$0.020 each)	**7**	7

The movement in the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares is as follows:

	Number
Ordinary shares:	
Ordinary shares of US$ 0.020 each at 1 January 2014	345,912,747
Issued during the year	–
Ordinary shares of US$0.020 each at 1 January 2015	345,912,747
Ordinary shares of US$0.020 each at 31 December 2015	**345,912,747**

The share capital comprises only one class of ordinary shares. The ordinary shares carry a voting right and the right to a dividend.

Share premium: The balance on the share premium account represents the amount received in excess of the nominal value of the ordinary shares.

Capital redemption reserve: The balance on the capital redemption reserve represents the aggregated nominal value of the ordinary shares repurchased and cancelled.

22 Treasury shares

For the purpose of making awards under the Group's employee share schemes, shares in the Company are purchased and held by the Petrofac Employee Benefit Trust and the Petrofac Joint Venture Companies Employee Benefit Trust. All these shares have been classified in the statement of financial position as treasury shares within equity.

The movements in total treasury shares are shown below:

	2015		2014	
	Number	US$m	Number	US$m
At 1 January	**4,985,937**	**101**	5,672,691	110
Acquired during the year	**2,800,000**	**39**	1,000,000	25
Vested during the year	**(1,770,417)**	**(29)**	(1,686,754)	(34)
At 31 December	**6,015,520**	**111**	4,985,937	101

Shares vested during the year include dividend shares and 8% uplift adjustment made in respect of the EnQuest demerger of 105,365 shares (2014: 102,514 shares).

23 Share-based payment plans

Performance Share Plan (PSP)

Under the PSP, share awards are granted to Executive Directors and a restricted number of other senior executives of the Group. The shares vest at the end of three years subject to continued employment and the achievement of certain pre-defined market and non-market-based performance conditions. The 50% market performance based part of these awards is dependent on the total shareholder return (TSR) of the Group compared with an index composed of selected relevant companies. The fair value of the shares vesting under this portion of the award is determined by an independent valuer using a Monte Carlo simulation model taking into account the terms and conditions of the plan rules and using the following assumptions at the date of grant:

	2015 awards	2014 awards	22 Mar 2013 awards	18 Apr 2013 awards	24 May 2013 awards	2012 awards
Expected share price volatility (based on median of comparator Group's three-year volatilities)	28.5%	32.7%	34.6%	34.7%	33.9%	38.0%
Share price correlation with comparator group	26.4%	40.4%	44.0%	44.3%	42.0%	46.0%
Risk-free interest rate	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Expected life of share award	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Fair value of TSR portion	562p	827p	692p	492p	571p	1,103p

The non-market-based condition governing the vesting of the remaining 50% of the total award is subject to achieving between 7.5% and 15% earnings per share (EPS) growth targets over a three-year period. The fair values of the equity-settled award relating to the EPS part of the scheme are estimated, based on the quoted closing market price per Company share at the date of grant with an assumed vesting rate per annum built into the calculation (subsequently trued up at year end based on the actual leaver rate during the period from award date to year end) over the three-year vesting period of the plan.

Deferred Bonus Share Plan (DBSP)

Under the DBSP selected employees are required to defer a proportion of their annual cash bonus into Company shares ('Invested Award'). Following such an award, the Company will generally grant the participant an additional award of a number of shares bearing a specified ratio to the number of his or her invested shares ('Matching Shares'), typically using a 1:1 ratio. Subject to a participant's continued employment, invested and matching share awards may either vest 100% on the third anniversary of grant; or alternatively, vest one-third on the first anniversary of the grant, one-third on the second anniversary and the final proportion on the third anniversary.

At the year end the values of the bonuses settled by shares cannot be determined until the Remuneration Committee has approved the portion of the employee bonuses to be settled in shares. Once the portion of the bonus to be settled in shares is determined, the final bonus liability to be settled in shares is transferred to the reserve for share-based payments. The costs relating to the Matching Shares are recognised over the corresponding vesting period and the fair values of the equity-settled Matching Shares granted to employees are based on the quoted closing market price at the date of grant with the charge adjusted to reflect the expected vesting rate of the plan.

Share Incentive Plan (SIP)

All UK employees, including UK Executive Directors, are eligible to participate in the SIP. Employees may invest up to sterling £1,800 per tax year of gross salary (or, if lower, 10% of salary) to purchase ordinary shares in the Company. There is no holding period for these shares.

Restricted Share Plan (RSP)

Under the RSP, selected employees are made grants of shares on an ad hoc basis. The RSP is used primarily, but not exclusively, to make awards to individuals who join the Group part way through the year, having left accrued benefits with a previous employer. The fair values of the awards granted under the RSP at various grant dates during the year are based on the quoted market price at the date of grant adjusted for an assumed vesting rate over the relevant vesting period.

Value Creation Plan (VCP)

During 2012 the Company introduced a one-off Value Creation Plan (VCP) which is a share option scheme for Executive Directors and key senior executives within the Company. VCP is a premium priced share option scheme with options granted with an exercise price set at a 10% premium to the grant date price. Options will only vest to the extent of satisfying Group and divisional profit after tax targets, together with various other performance underpins and risk/malus provisions that can be imposed at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. The share options would vest in equal tranches on the fourth, fifth and sixth anniversaries of the original grant date but may be exercised up to eight years from the date of grant.

The VCP share options were fair valued by an independent valuer using a Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the rules of the plan and using the following key assumptions:

	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3
Share price at the date of grant	1,555p	1,555p	1,555p
Exercise price	1,710p	1,710p	1,710p
Expected lives of the award	6 years	6.5 years	7 years
Share price volatility	41%	41%	41%
Share price dividend yield	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Risk-free interest rates	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Per share fair values	451p	467p	482p

Share-based payment plans information

The details of the fair values and assumed vesting rates of the share-based payment plans are below:

	PSP (EPS portion)						DBSP		RSP	
	22 Mar		18 Apr		24 May					
	Fair value per share	Assumed vesting rate	Fair value per share	Assumed vesting rate	Fair value per share	Assumed vesting rate	Fair value per share	Assumed vesting rate	Fair value per share	Assumed vesting rate
2015 awards	**890p**	**0.0%**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**890p**	**94.1%**	**927p**	**95.0%**
2014 awards	1,376p	0.0%	–	–	–	–	1,376p	84.3%	1,157p	96.7%
2013 awards	1,446p	0.0%	1,266p	0.0%	1,340p	0.0%	1,446p	79.0%	1,366p	88.1%
2012 awards	1,705p	0.0%	–	–	–	–	1,705p	83.2%	1,555p	70.6%

The following table shows the movements in the number of shares held under the share-based payment plans outstanding but not exercisable:

	PSP		DBSP		RSP		VCP		Total	
	2015 Number	2014 Number	**2015 *Number**	2014 *Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number
Outstanding at 1 January	**1,139,931**	1,315,870	**3,822,196**	3,708,306	**357,363**	538,874	**1,354,828**	1,701,150	**6,674,318**	7,264,200
Granted during the year	**775,188**	406,830	**3,460,960**	2,226,630	**67,719**	82,591	**–**	–	**4,303,867**	2,716,051
Vested during the year	**–**	(43,308)	**(1,579,408)**	(1,802,020)	**(123,213)**	(227,892)	**–**	–	**(1,702,621)**	(2,073,220)
Forfeited during the year	**(430,143)**	(539,461)	**(351,115)**	(310,720)	**(33,524)**	(36,210)	**(515,333)**	(346,322)	**(1,330,115)**	(1,232,713)
Outstanding at 31 December	**1,484,976**	1,139,931	**5,352,633**	3,822,196	**268,345**	357,363	**839,495**	1,354,828	**7,945,449**	6,674,318

*Includes Invested and Matching Shares

The number of shares still outstanding but not exercisable at 31 December 2015 for each award is as follows:

	PSP		DBSP		RSP		VCP		Total	
	2015 Number	2014 Number	**2015 *Number**	2014 *Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number
2015 awards	**735,364**	–	**3,235,692**	–	**67,719**	–	**–**	–	**4,038,775**	–
2014 awards	**368,627**	401,931	**1,391,665**	2,034,728	**68,273**	82,591	**–**	–	**1,828,565**	2,519,250
2013 awards	**380,985**	413,763	**725,276**	1,191,476	**119,035**	170,189	**–**	–	**1,225,296**	1,775,428
2012 awards	**–**	324,237	**–**	595,992	**13,318**	65,239	**839,495**	1,354,828	**852,813**	2,340,296
2011 awards	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	20,565	**–**	–	**–**	20,565
2010 awards	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	18,779	**–**	–	**–**	18,779
Total awards	**1,484,976**	1,139,931	**5,352,633**	3,822,196	**268,345**	357,363	**839,495**	1,354,828	**7,945,449**	6,674,318

* Includes Invested and Matching Shares.

The average share price of the Company shares during 2015 was US$12.84 (sterling equivalent of £8.39) (2014: US$19.19 (sterling equivalent of £11.65)).

The number of outstanding shares excludes the 8% uplift adjustment made in respect of the EnQuest demerger and dividend shares shown below:

	PSP		DBSP		RSP		Total	
	2015 Number	2014 Number	**2015 *Number**	2014 *Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number	**2015 Number**	2014 Number
EnQuest 8% uplift	**–**	–	**318**	318	**83**	384	**401**	702
Dividend shares	**105,633**	72,514	**358,476**	202,781	**13,527**	14,873	**477,636**	290,168
Outstanding at 31 December	**105,633**	72,514	**358,794**	203,099	**13,610**	15,257	**478,037**	290,870

* Includes Invested and Matching Shares.

23 Share-based payment plans continued

The charge in respect of share-based payment plans recognised in the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	PSP		*DBSP		RSP		VCP		Total	
	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m
Share-based payment charge/(credit)	–	–	**21**	19	**2**	3	–	–	**23**	22

* Represents charge on Matching Shares only.

The Group has recognised a total charge of US$23m (2014: US$22m) in the consolidated income statement during the year relating to the above employee share-based schemes (see note 4d) which has been transferred to the reserve for share-based payments along with US$23m of the bonus liability accrued for the year ended 31 December 2014 which has been settled in shares granted during the year (2013 bonus of US$24m).

For further details on the above employee share-based payment schemes refer to pages 94 to 97, 99 and 103 to 104. of the Directors' remuneration report.

24 Other reserves

	Net unrealised (gains)/losses on derivatives US$m	Net unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial asset US$m	Foreign currency translation US$m	Reserve for share-based payments US$m	Total US$m
Balance at 1 January 2014	28	–	(29)	64	63
Foreign currency translation	–	–	(22)	–	(22)
Net gains on maturity of cash flow hedges recycled in the year	(14)	–	–	–	(14)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives and financial assets designated as cash flow hedges	(21)	–	–	–	(21)
Share-based payments charge (note 23)	–	–	–	22	22
Transfer during the year (note 23)	–	–	–	24	24
Shares vested during the year	–	–	–	(33)	(33)
Deferred tax on share-based payments reserve	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2014	(7)	–	(51)	76	18
Attributable to:					
Petrofac Limited shareholders	6	–	(51)	76	31
Non-controlling interests	(13)	–	–	–	(13)
Balance at 31 December 2014	(7)	–	(51)	76	18
Balance at 1 January 2015	**(7)**	**–**	**(51)**	**76**	**18**
Net gains on maturity of cash flow hedges recycled in the year	(11)	–	–	–	(11)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives and financial assets designated as cash flow hedges	(47)	–	–	–	(47)
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial asset	–	(16)	–	–	(16)
Share-based payments charge (note 23)	–	–	–	23	23
Transfer during the year (note 23)	–	–	–	23	23
Shares vested during the year	–	–	–	(27)	(27)
Balance at 31 December 2015	**(65)**	**(16)**	**(51)**	**95**	**(37)**
Attributable to:					
Petrofac Limited shareholders	(44)	(16)	(51)	95	(16)
Non-controlling interests	(21)	–	–	–	(21)
Balance at 31 December 2015	**(65)**	**(16)**	**(51)**	**95**	**(37)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Net unrealised gains/(losses) on derivatives

The portion of gains or losses on cash flow hedging instruments that are determined to be effective hedges is included within this reserve net of related deferred tax effects. When the hedged transaction occurs or is no longer forecast to occur, the gain or loss is transferred out of equity to the consolidated income statement. Realised net gains amounting to US$11m (2014: US$14m net gain) relating to foreign currency forward contracts and financial assets designated as cash flow hedges have been recognised in cost of sales.

The forward currency points element and ineffective portion of derivative financial instruments relating to forward currency contracts and gains on undesignated derivatives amounting to US$3m (2014: US$10m) have been recognised in cost of sales.

Net unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial asset
This reserve records fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets held by the Group, net of deferred tax effects. Realised gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised as other operating income or other operating expenses in the consolidated income statement.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements in foreign subsidiaries. It is also used to record exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in subsidiaries.

Reserve for share-based payments
The reserve for share-based payments is used to record the value of equity-settled share-based payments awarded to employees and transfers out of this reserve are made upon vesting of the original share awards.

The transfer during the year reflects the transfer from accrued expenses within trade and other payables of the bonus liability relating to the year ended 2014 of US$23m (2013 bonus of US$24m) which has been voluntarily elected or mandatorily obliged to be settled in shares during the year (note 23).

25 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

The Group had the following interest-bearing loans and borrowings outstanding:

		31 December 2015 Actual interest rate %	31 December 2014 Actual interest rate %	Effective interest rate %	Maturity[1]	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Current							
Bank overdrafts	(i)	US/UK LIBOR + 1.50%	US/UK LIBOR + 1.50%	US/UK LIBOR + 1.50%	on demand	**3**	9
Term Loan	(iii)	US LIBOR + 0.85%	US LIBOR + 0.85%	US LIBOR + 0.85%	August 2016	**500**	–
Export Credit Agency Funding	(v)	US LIBOR + 1.50%	–	US LIBOR + 1.50%	Refer note (v) below	**17**	–
						520	9
Non-current							
Senior notes	(ii)	3.40%	3.40%	3.68%	3 years	**750**	750
Term Loan	(iii)	US LIBOR + 0.85%	US LIBOR + 0.85%	US LIBOR + 0.85%	n/a	**–**	500
Revolving credit facility (RCF)	(iv)	US LIBOR + 0.95%	US LIBOR + 1.50%	US LIBOR + 0.95%	5 years	**540**	475
						1,290	1,725
Less:							
Debt acquisition costs net of accumulated amortisation and effective interest rate adjustments						**(18)**	(13)
Discount on senior notes issuance						**(2)**	(2)
						1,270	1,710
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings						**1,790**	1,719

[1] As at 31 December 2015.

Details of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are as follows:

(i) Bank overdrafts
Bank overdrafts are drawn down in US dollars and sterling denominations to meet the Group's working capital requirements. These are repayable on demand.

(ii) Senior notes
Petrofac has an outstanding aggregate principal amount of US$750m Senior Notes due in 2018 (Notes). The Group pays interest on the Notes at an annual rate equal to 3.40% of the outstanding principal amount. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in April and October each year. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and will rank equally in right of payment with the Company's other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Petrofac International Ltd and Petrofac International (UAE) LLC irrevocably and unconditionally guarantee, jointly and severally, the due and prompt payment of all amounts at any time becoming due and payable in respect of the Notes. The Guarantees are senior unsecured obligations of each Guarantor and will rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of each Guarantor.

(iii) Term Loan
On 31 August 2014, Petrofac entered into a US$500m two year term loan facility with a syndicate of five international banks. The facility, which matures on 31 August 2016, is unsecured and is subject to two financial covenants relating to leverage and interest cover. Prior to 31 December 2015, the Term Loan lenders granted a waiver of the leverage covenant for the year ending 31 December 2015 as a result of which Petrofac was in compliance with its financial covenant obligations for that period. The loan was fully drawn as of 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: US$500m).

Interest is payable on the facility at US LIBOR + 0.85%.

25 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings continued

(iv) Revolving Credit Facility

Petrofac has a US$1,200m five year committed revolving credit facility with a syndicate of international banks, which is available for general corporate purposes. The facility, which was signed on 11 September 2012, was amended and extended in June 2015 and will now mature on 2 June 2020. The facility is unsecured and is subject to two financial covenants relating to leverage and interest cover. Prior to 31 December 2015, the facility lenders granted a waiver of the leverage covenant for the year ending 31 December 2015 as a result of which Petrofac was in compliance with its financial covenant obligations for that period. As at 31 December 2015, US$540m was drawn under this facility (31 December 2014: US$475m).

Interest is payable on the drawn balance of the facility at US LIBOR + 0.95% and in addition utilisation fees are payable depending on the level of utilisation.

(v) Export Credit Agency funding

On 26 February 2015, Petrofac entered into a US$58m, 14 year term loan facility guaranteed by the Italian Export Credit Agency SACE. On 30 July 2015, Petrofac entered into a US$108m term loan facility guaranteed by the UK Export Credit Agency UKEF, on substantially the same terms as the SACE facility. The two facilities are linked to the procurement of certain goods and services from Italian and UK exporters, respectively, in connection with the construction of the Petrofac JSD6000 vessel. Repayment of the loans was intended to commence from the date of delivery of the vessel. Following the termination of the vessel construction contract, the facilities are not currently available for drawing and Petrofac is in discussions with the two Export Credit Agencies to amend the facilities and agree a revised date for the commencement of repayments. Petrofac cannot be certain that these discussions will result in agreement with the two ECAs, in which case the facilities will be terminated and no further drawings will be made. As at 31 December 2015, US$17m was drawn under the SACE facility (31 December 2014: US$nil). No drawings have been made under the UKEF facility.

26 Provisions

	Other long-term employment benefits provision US$m	Provision for decommissioning US$m	Other provisions US$m	Total US$m
At 1 January 2014	71	136	6	213
Additions during the year	19	47	–	66
Paid in the year	(11)	–	–	(11)
Exchange difference	–	–	(1)	(1)
Unwinding of discount	–	6	–	6
At 1 January 2015	79	189	5	273
Additions during the year	22	45	2	69
Paid in the year	(7)	–	–	(7)
Revision of estimates	–	(8)	–	(8)
Unwinding of discount	–	4	–	4
At 31 December 2015	**94**	**230**	**7**	**331**

Other long-term employment benefits provision

Labour laws in the United Arab Emirates require employers to provide for other long-term employment benefits. These benefits are payable to employees on being transferred to another jurisdiction or on cessation of employment based on their final salary and number of years' service. All amounts are unfunded. The long-term employment benefits provision is based on an internally produced end of service benefits valuation model with the key underlying assumptions being as follows:

	Senior employees	Other employees
Average number of years of future service	5	3
Average annual % salary increases	6%	4%
Discount factor	5%	5%

Senior employees are those earning a base of salary of over US$96,000 per annum.

Discount factor used is the local Dubai five-year Sukuk rate.

Provision for decommissioning

The decommissioning provision primarily relates to the Group's obligation for the removal of facilities and restoration of the sites at the PM304 field in Malaysia, Chergui in Tunisia and Santuario, Magallanes, Arenque and Pánuco Production Enhancement Contracts in Mexico. Additions during the year of US$40m were in relation to Santuario, Magallanes, Arenque and Pánuco Production Enhancement Contracts in Mexico. The liability is discounted at the rate of 4.28% on PM304 (2014: 4.28%), 6.0% on Chergui (2014: 6.00%) and 6.18% on Santuario, Magallanes, Arenque and Pánuco Production Enhancement Contracts (2014: 5.38%). The unwinding of the discount is classified as a finance cost (note 6).The Group estimates that the cash outflows against these provisions will arise in 2026 on PM304, 2031 on Chergui, 2033 on Santuario and Magallanes, 2040 on Arenque and 2039 on Pánuco Production Enhancement Contracts.

Other provisions

This represents amounts set aside to cover claims against the Group which will be settled via the captive insurance company Jermyn Insurance Company Limited.

27 Trade and other payables

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Trade payables	**485**	564
Advances received from customers	**1,102**	975
Accrued expenses	**772**	921
Other taxes payable	**34**	46
Other payables	**117**	164
	2,510	2,670

Advances received from customers represent payments received for contracts on which the related work had not been performed at the statement of financial position date.

Other payables mainly consist of retentions held against subcontractors of US$71m (2014: US$78m) and amounts payable to joint venture partners of US$23m (2014: US$35m).

Certain trade and other payables will be settled in currencies other than the reporting currency of the Group, mainly in sterling, euros and Kuwaiti dinars.

28 Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

In the normal course of business the Group will obtain surety bonds, letters of credit and guarantees, which are contractually required to secure performance, advance payment or in lieu of retentions being withheld. Some of these facilities are secured by issue of corporate guarantees by the Company in favour of the issuing banks.

At 31 December 2015, the Group had letters of credit of US$7m (2014: US$10m) and outstanding letters of guarantee, including performance, advance payments and bid bonds of US$4,974m (2014: US$4,211m) against which the Group had pledged or restricted cash balances of, in aggregate, US$37m (2014: US$9m).

At 31 December 2015, the Group had outstanding forward exchange contracts amounting to US$3,592m (2014: US$2,276m). These commitments consist of future obligations either to acquire or to sell designated amounts of foreign currency at agreed rates and value dates (note 31).

Leases

The Group has financial commitments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases for office space and equipment. These non-cancellable leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between one and 17 years and, for certain property leases, are subject to renegotiation at various intervals as specified in the lease agreements. The future minimum rental commitments under these non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Within one year	**29**	25
After one year but not more than five years	**56**	69
More than five years	**60**	74
	145	168

Included in the above are commitments relating to the lease of office buildings in Aberdeen, United Kingdom of US$86m (2014: US$115m).

Minimum lease payments recognised as an operating lease expense during the year amounted to US$47m (2014: US$44m).

Long-term finance lease commitments are as follows:

	Future minimum lease payments US$m	Finance cost US$m	Present value US$m
Oil and gas facilities and plant and equipment			
The commitments are as follows:			
Within one year	350	111	239
After one year but not more than five years	653	203	450
More than five years	233	52	181
	1,236	366	870

The finance leased assets mainly comprise oil and gas facilities in Berantai RSC and Block PM304 in Malaysia and the lease term for these leases range between four to nine years. The above finance lease commitments include 70% gross up of US$485m (2014: US$546m) on finance leases in respect of oil and gas facilities relating to block PM304 in Malaysia, which is necessary to reflect the legal position of the Group as the contracting entity for these leases.

28 Commitments and contingencies continued

Capital commitments
At 31 December 2015, the Group had capital commitments of US$500m (2014: US$1,034m) excluding the above lease commitments.

Included in the US$500m of commitments are:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Building of the Petrofac JSD6000 installation vessel	**93**	392
Production Enhancement Contracts in Mexico	**3**	229
Further appraisal and development of wells as part of Block PM304 in Malaysia	**240**	192
Costs in respect of Ithaca Greater Stella Field development in the North Sea	**164**	193
Commitments in respect of the construction of a new training centre in Oman	**–**	28

29 Related party transactions

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Petrofac Limited and the subsidiaries listed in note 32. Petrofac Limited is the ultimate parent entity of the Group.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions which have been entered into with related parties:

		Sales to related parties US$m	Purchases from related parties US$m	Amounts owed by related parties US$m	Amounts owed to related parties US$m
Joint ventures	**2015**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	2014	–	–	1	3
Associates	**2015**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**1**
	2014	–	–	1	–
Key management personnel interests	**2015**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	2014	–	–	–	–

All sales to and purchases from joint ventures are made at normal market prices and the pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

All related party balances will be settled in cash.

Compensation of key management personnel
The following details remuneration of key management personnel of the Group comprising Executive and Non-executive Directors of the Company and other senior personnel. Further information relating to the individual Directors is provided in the Directors' remuneration report on pages 90 to 106.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Short-term employee benefits	**9**	12
Share-based payments	**1**	3
Fees paid to Non-executive Directors	**1**	1
	11	16

30 Accrued contract expenses

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Accrued contract expenses	**1,162**	743
Reserve for contract losses	**71**	57
	1,233	800

The 2015 reserve for contract losses includes provision to cover costs in excess of revenues on the Laggan-Tormore contract of US$48m (2014: US$27m) and provision for an onerous contract of US$12m relating to Ticleni Production Enhancement Contract in Romania of which US$6m has been provided during the year (2014: US$30m).

In 2015, an onerous contract provision of US$2m in relation to a reduction in scope of construction work at a training centre in Oman has been recognised in IES segment and an onerous leasehold property provision of US$9m relating to vacant leasehold office buildings at Quattro House and Bridge View in Aberdeen, UK for which their leases expire in 2024 and 2026 respectively has been recognised in Offshore Projects & Operations (note 5).

31 Risk management and financial instruments

Risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial assets and liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise available-for-sale financial assets, trade and other receivables, amounts due from/to related parties, cash and short-term deposits, work-in-progress, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and contingent consideration.

The Group's activities expose it to various financial risks particularly associated with interest rate risk on its variable rate cash and short-term deposits, loans and borrowings and foreign currency risk on conducting business in currencies other than reporting currency as well as translation of the assets and liabilities of foreign operations to the reporting currency. These risks are managed from time to time by using a combination of various derivative instruments, principally forward currency contracts in line with the Group's hedging policies. The Group has a policy not to enter into speculative trading of financial derivatives.

The Board of Directors of the Company has established an Audit Committee to help identify, evaluate and manage the significant financial risks faced by the Group and their activities are discussed in detail on pages 84 to 89.

The other main risks besides interest rate and foreign currency risk arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and commodity price risk and the policies relating to these risks are discussed in detail below:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the Group's interest-bearing financial liabilities and assets.

The Group's exposure to market risk arising from changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term variable rate debt obligations and its cash and bank balances. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt. The Group's cash and bank balances are at floating rates of interest.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The impact on the Group's pre-tax profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on loans and borrowings at the reporting date is demonstrated in the table below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Pre-tax profit		Equity	
	100 basis point increase US$m	100 basis point decrease US$m	100 basis point increase US$m	100 basis point decrease US$m
31 December 2015	**(7)**	**7**	**–**	**–**
31 December 2014	(9)	9	–	–

The following table reflects the maturity profile of these financial liabilities and assets that are subject to interest rate risk:

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Within 1 year US$m	1–2 years US$m	2–3 years US$m	3–4 years US$m	4–5 years US$m	More than 5 years US$m	Total US$m
Financial liabilities							
Floating rates							
Bank overdrafts (note 25)	**3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**
Term loans (note 25)	**500**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**540**	**–**	**1,040**
Export Credit Agency funding (note 25)	**17**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**17**
	520	**–**	**–**	**–**	**540**	**–**	**1,060**
Financial assets							
Floating rates							
Cash and short-term deposits (note 20)	**1,104**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,104**
Restricted cash balances (note 16)	**36**	**–**	**41**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**77**
	1,140	**–**	**41**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,181**

31 Risk management and financial instruments continued

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Within 1 year US$m	1–2 years US$m	2–3 years US$m	3–4 years US$m	4–5 years US$m	More than 5 years US$m	Total US$m
Financial liabilities							
Floating rates							
Bank overdrafts (note 25)	9	–	–	–	–	–	9
Term loans (note 25)	–	500	475	–	–	–	975
	9	500	475	–	–	–	984
Financial assets							
Floating rates							
Cash and short-term deposits (note 20)	986	–	–	–	–	–	986
Restricted cash balances (note 16)	8	1	–	–	–	–	9
	994	1	–	–	–	–	995

Financial liabilities in the above table are disclosed gross of debt acquisition costs, effective interest rate adjustments and discount on senior notes of US$20m (2014: US$15m).

Interest on financial instruments classified as floating rate is re-priced at intervals of less than one year. The other financial instruments of the Group that are not included in the above tables are non-interest bearing and are therefore not subject to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases, and translation of assets and liabilities that are in a currency other than the functional currency of its operating units. The Group is also exposed to the translation of the functional currencies of its units to the US dollar reporting currency of the Group. The following table summarises the percentage of foreign currency denominated revenues, costs, financial assets and financial liabilities, expressed in US dollar terms, of the Group totals.

	2015 % of foreign currency denominated items	2014 % of foreign currency denominated items
Revenues	**19.4%**	26.5%
Costs	**47.8%**	56.5%
Current financial assets	**18.0%**	33.6%
Non-current financial assets	**0.0%**	0.0%
Current financial liabilities	**24.9%**	36.4%
Non-current financial liabilities	**0.0%**	1.3%

The Group uses forward currency contracts to manage the currency exposure on transactions significant to its operations. It is the Group's policy not to enter into forward contracts until a highly probable forecast transaction is in place and to negotiate the terms of the derivative instruments used for hedging to match the terms of the hedged item to maximise hedge effectiveness.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The income statements of foreign operations are translated into the reporting currency using a weighted average exchange rate of conversion. Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate at the reporting date. Revenues and costs in currencies other than the functional currency of an operating unit are recorded at the prevailing rate at the date of the transaction. The following significant exchange rates applied during the year in relation to US dollars:

	2015		2014	
	Average rate	**Closing rate**	Average rate	Closing rate
Sterling	**1.53**	**1.47**	1.65	1.55
Kuwaiti dinar	**3.32**	**3.29**	3.51	3.42
Euro	**1.11**	**1.09**	1.33	1.21

The following table summarises the impact on the Group's pre-tax profit and equity (due to change in the fair value of monetary assets, liabilities and derivative instruments) of a reasonably possible change in US dollar exchange rates with respect to different currencies:

	Pre-tax profit		Equity	
	+10% US dollar rate increase US$m	–10% US dollar rate decrease US$m	+10% US dollar rate increase US$m	–10% US dollar rate decrease US$m
31 December 2015	**(24)**	**24**	**53**	**(53)**
31 December 2014	(9)	9	85	(85)

Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges

At 31 December, the Group had foreign exchange forward contracts as follows:

	Contract value		Fair value (undesignated)		Fair value (designated)		Net unrealised gain/(loss)	
	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m
Euro purchases	**997**	643	**–**	–	**27**	(14)	**(31)**	(22)
Sterling purchases/(sales)	**(225)**	(394)	**11**	–	**(1)**	(1)	**(10)**	(3)
Kuwaiti dinar sales	**(1,095)**	(313)	**–**	–	**2**	–	**8**	–
Saudi Riyal purchases	**38**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Malaysia Ringgit purchases	**115**	–	**–**	–	**(18)**	–	**(22)**	–
Yen sales	**(3)**	(3)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
			11	–	**10**	(15)	**(55)**	(25)

The above foreign exchange contracts mature and will affect income between January 2016 and June 2019 (2014: between January 2015 and June 2019).

At 31 December 2015, the Group had cash and short-term deposits designated as cash flow hedges with net unrealised losses of US$3m (2014: US$2m loss) as follows:

	Fair value		Net unrealised gain/(loss)	
	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015 US$m**	2014 US$m
Euro cash and short-term deposits	**17**	22	**(3)**	(2)

During 2015, changes in fair value loss of US$64m (2014: gains US$50m) relating to these derivative instruments and financial assets were taken to equity and losses of US$13m (2014: US$8m gain) were recycled from equity into cost of sales in the income statement. The forward points and ineffective portions of the above foreign exchange forward contracts and loss on undesignated derivatives of US$3m (2014: US$10m) were recognised in the income statement (note 4b).

Commodity price risk – oil prices

The Group is exposed to the impact of changes in oil and gas prices on its revenues and profits generated from sales of crude oil and gas. The Group's policy is to manage its exposure to the impact of changes in oil and gas prices using derivative instruments, primarily swaps and collars. Hedging is only undertaken once sufficiently reliable and regular long-term forecast production data is available.

During the year the Group entered into various crude oil swaps hedging oil production of 754,097 barrels (bbl) (2014: 608,999 bbl) with maturities ranging from May 2016 to September 2016. In addition, fuel oil swaps were also entered into for hedging gas production of 39,292 metric tonnes (MT) (2014: 46,260MT) with maturities from May 2016 to September 2016.

The fair value of oil derivatives at 31 December 2015 was an asset of US$12m (2014: US$20m asset) with net unrealised gains deferred in equity of US$12m (2014: US$20m gain). During the year, US$24m gain (2014: US$6m gain) was recycled from equity into the consolidated income statement on the occurrence of the hedged transactions and a gain in the fair value recognised in equity of US$17m (2014: US$27m gain).

The following table summarises the impact on the Group's pre-tax profit and equity (due to a change in the fair value of oil derivative instruments and the underlifting asset/overlifting liability) of a reasonably possible change in the oil price:

	Pre-tax profit		Equity	
	+30 US$/bbl increase US$m	–30 US$/bbl decrease US$m	+30 US$/bbl increase US$m	–30 US$/bbl decrease US$m
31 December 2015	**–**	**–**	**(24)**	**24**
31 December 2014	–	–	(18)	18

For sensitivity relating to the impact of changes in the oil price on other financial assets, refer to pages 150 and 151.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. Business Unit Risk Review Committees (BURRC) evaluate the creditworthiness of each individual third-party at the time of entering into new contracts. Limits have been placed on the approval authority of the BURRC above which the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company is required. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with appropriate follow-up action taken where necessary. At 31 December 2015, the Group's five largest customers accounted for 46.5% of outstanding trade receivables, retention receivables, work in progress, receivable under Berantai RSC and receivable in respect of the development of the Greater Stella Area (2014: 48.7%).

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term receivables from customers (including the Berantai RSC and Greater Stella Area projects), available-for-sale financial assets and certain derivative instruments, 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.

31 Risk management and financial instruments continued

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to support future growth. Our strategy includes the provision of financial capital and the potential impact on the Group's capital structure is reviewed regularly. The Group is not exposed to any external capital constraints. The maturity profiles of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December are as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2015

	6 months or less US$m	6–12 months US$m	1–2 years US$m	2–5 years US$m	More than 5 years US$m	Contractual undiscounted cash flows US$m	Carrying amount US$m
Financial liabilities							
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	500	–	1,290	–	1,810	1,790
Finance lease creditors	237	113	214	439	233	1,236	870
Trade and other payables (excluding advances from customers and other taxes payable)	1,323	51	–	–	–	1,374	1,374
Due to related parties	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Derivative instruments	53	14	21	7	–	95	95
Interest payments	24	23	29	33	–	109	–
	1,658	701	264	1,769	233	4,625	4,130

Year ended 31 December 2014

	6 months or less US$m	6–12 months US$m	1–2 years US$m	2–5 years US$m	More than 5 years US$m	Contractual undiscounted cash flows US$m	Carrying amount US$m
Financial liabilities							
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	9	–	500	1,225	–	1,734	1,719
Finance lease creditors	225	118	243	542	326	1,454	972
Trade and other payables (excluding advances from customers and other taxes payable)	1,307	342	–	–	–	1,649	1,649
Due to related parties	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Contingent consideration	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Derivative instruments	47	24	13	8	–	92	92
Interest payments	25	25	49	62	–	161	–
	1,616	510	805	1,837	326	5,094	4,436

The Group uses various funded facilities provided by banks and its own financial assets to fund the above mentioned financial liabilities.

Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a healthy capital base to sustain future growth and maximise shareholder value.

The Group seeks to optimise shareholder returns by maintaining a balance between debt and equity attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders (capital) and monitors the efficiency of its capital structure on a regular basis. The gearing ratio and return on shareholders' equity is as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Cash and short-term deposits	1,104	986
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (A)	(1,790)	(1,719)
Net debt (B)	(686)	(733)
Equity attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders (C)	1,230	1,861
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to Petrofac Limited shareholders (D)	(349)	120
Gross gearing ratio (A/C)	145.5%	92.4%
Net gearing ratio (B/C)	55.8%	39.4%
Shareholders' return on investment (D/C)	(28.4%)	6.4%

32 Subsidiaries and joint arrangements

At 31 December 2015, the Group had investments in the following active subsidiaries and joint arrangements:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Proportion of nominal value of issued shares controlled by the Group 2015	2014
Active subsidiaries			
Petrofac Algeria EURL	Algeria	**100**	100
Petrofac (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	**100**	100
Eclipse Petroleum Technology Limited	England	**100**	100
K W Limited	England	**100**	100
Oilennium Limited	England	**100**	100
Petrofac (Malaysia-PM304) Limited	England	**100**	100
Petrofac Contracting Limited	England	**100**	100
Petrofac Engineering Limited	England	**100**	100
Petrofac Services Limited	England	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac UK Holdings Limited	England	**[1]100**	[1]100
The New Energy Industries Limited	England	**100**	100
TNEI Services Limited	England	**100**	100
Caltec Limited	England	**100**	100
Petrofac Energy Developments UK Limited	England	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac Deutschland GmbH	Germany	**100**	100
Jermyn Insurance Company Limited	Guernsey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac Engineering India Private Limited	India	**100**	100
Petrofac Engineering Services India Private Limited	India	**100**	100
Petrofac Information Services Private Limited	India	**100**	100
PT. Petrofac IKPT International	Indonesia	**51**	51
Petrofac Integrated Energy Services Limited	Jersey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Monsoon Shipmanagement Limited	Jersey	**–**	100
Petrofac Energy Developments (Ohanet) Jersey Limited	Jersey	**100**	100
Petrofac Energy Developments International Limited	Jersey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac Facilities Management International Limited	Jersey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac FPF004 Limited	Jersey	**100**	100
Petrofac GSA Limited	Jersey	**100**	100
Petrofac International Ltd	Jersey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac Offshore Management Limited	Jersey	**100**	100
Petrofac Platform Management Services Limited	Jersey	**100**	100
Petrofac Training International Limited	Jersey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petroleum Facilities E & C Limited	Jersey	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac (JSD 6000) Limited	Jersey	**100**	100
Petrofac E&C Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	**100**	100
Petrofac Energy Developments Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	**100**	100
Petrofac Engineering Services (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	**70**	70
PFMAP Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	**100**	100
SPD Well Engineering Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	**100**	100

32 Subsidiaries and joint arrangements continued

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Proportion of nominal value of issued shares controlled by the Group 2015	2014
Active subsidiaries continued			
H&L/SPD Americas S. de R.L.	Mexico	**100**	100
Petrofac Mexico SA de CV	Mexico	**100**	100
Petrofac Mexico Servicios SA de CV	Mexico	**100**	100
Operadora de Campos del Noreste S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	**100**	100
Petrofac Global Employment B.V.	Netherlands	**–**	100
Petrofac Kazakhstan B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Mexico Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Netherlands Cooperatief U.A.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Netherlands Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Treasury B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
PTS B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Kazakhstan Ventures B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Nigeria B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Norge B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Oman B.V.	Netherlands	**100**	100
Petrofac Energy Services Nigeria Limited	Nigeria	**100**	100
Petrofac International (Nigeria) Limited	Nigeria	**[2]40**	[2]40
Petrofac Holdings AS	Norway	**100**	100
Petrofac Norge AS	Norway	**100**	100
Petrofac E&C Oman LLC	Oman	**100**	100
Petrofac Solutions & Facilities Support S.R.L	Romania	**100**	100
PKT Technical Services Ltd	Russia	**[2]50**	[2]50
PKT Training Services Ltd	Russia	**100**	100
Sakhalin Technical Training Centre	Russia	**100**	100
Petrofac Saudi Arabia Company Limited	Saudi Arabia	**100**	100
Atlantic Resourcing Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Petrofac Facilities Management Group Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Petrofac Facilities Management Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Petrofac Training Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Scotvalve Services Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
SPD Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Stephen Gillespie Consultants Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Petrofac Training Group Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Petrofac Training Holdings Limited	Scotland	**100**	100
Petrofac South East Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac Training Institute Pte Limited	Singapore	**100**	100
Petrofac Emirates LLC (note 11)	United Arab Emirates	**75**	75
Petrofac E&C International Limited	United Arab Emirates	**100**	100
Petrofac FZE	United Arab Emirates	**100**	100
Petrofac International (UAE) LLC	United Arab Emirates	**100**	100
SPD LLC	United Arab Emirates	**[2]49**	[2]49
Petrofac Energy Developments (Ohanet) LLC	United States	**100**	100
Petrofac Inc.	United States	**[1]100**	[1]100
Petrofac Training Inc.	United States	**100**	100
SPD Group Limited	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100

Name of joint arrangement	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Proportion of nominal value of issued shares controlled by the Group 2015	2014
Joint Arrangements				
Joint ventures				
Costain Petrofac Limited	Engineering, procurement and construction management services	England	**50**	50
TTE Petrofac Limited	Operation and management of a training centre	Jersey	**50**	50
China Petroleum Petrofac Engineering Services Cooperatif U.A.	Consultancy for Petroleum and chemical engineering	Netherlands	**49**	49
Takatuf Petrofac Oman LLC	Construction, operation and management of a training centre	Oman	**40**	40
Professional Mechanical Repair Services Company	Operation of service centre providing mechanical services to oil and gas industry	Saudi Arabia	**50**	50
Joint operations				
PetroAlfa Servicios Integrados de Energia SAPI de CV	Services to oil and gas industry	Mexico	**[3]50**	[3]50
Petro-SPM Integrated Services S.A. de C.V.	Production enhancement for Pánuco	Mexico	**[4]50**	[4]50
Bechtel Petrofac JV	Engineering, procurement and construction management of a project in UAE	Unincorporated	**[5]35**	[5]15
NGL 4 JV	EPC for a project in UAE	Unincorporated	**[5]45**	[5]45
Petrofac/Black & Veatch JV	Tendering and execution of a project in Kazakhstan	Unincorporated	**[5]80**	[5]80
Petrofac/Bonatti JV	EPC for a project in Algeria	Unincorporated	**[5]70**	[5]70
Petrofac/Daelim JV	EPC for a project in Oman	Unincorporated	**[5]50**	[5]50
Petrofac/ETAP JV	Oil and gas exploration and production from Chergui concession	Unincorporated	**[5]45**	[5]45
PM304 JV	Oil and gas exploration and production in Malaysia	Unincorporated	**[5]30**	[5]30
Berantai JV	Oil and gas exploration and production in Malaysia	Unincorporated	**[5]51**	[5]51
Petrofac/Samsung/CB&I CFP	EPC for a project in Kuwait	Unincorporated	**[5]47**	[5]47

Please note that only active companies are shown in the above tables. All dormant companies have been omitted.

[1] Directly held by Petrofac Limited.

[2] Companies consolidated as subsidiaries on the basis of control.

[3] Joint arrangement classified as joint operation on the basis of contractual arrangement, whereby the activities of the arrangement are primarily designed for the provision of output to the venturers, this indicates that the venturers have rights to substantially all the economic benefits of the assets of the arrangement.

[4] Joint arrangement classified as joint operation on the basis of contractual arrangement between the joint venturers to be jointly and severally liable for performance under Pánuco ISC.

[5] The unincorporated arrangement between the venturers is a joint arrangement as, contractually, all the decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent by the venturers and all unincorporated joint arrangements are included in the Group's results as joint operations.

The Company's interest in joint ventures is disclosed on page 147.