



2023 ANNUAL REPORT



4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2023

Significant estimates and judgments in the context of current economic and geopolitical environment

During the 2023 financial year, there was significant commodity price volatility, high inflation, rising interest rates and increasing energy prices that increased the current economic and geopolitical uncertainty. Accordingly, the Company reassessed its significant estimates and judgments. The following main areas identified by the Company as potentially affected by the current global circumstances are:

- Key assumptions used in the impairment test of assets, or group of assets;
- Expected credit losses; and
- Additional costs in order to satisfy the performance obligations on some of the construction contracts, mainly due to expected delay in the project delivery following lockdown periods in China, international travel restrictions, remote working, pressure on the supply chain and a general increase in global inflation.

The impact of the current economic and geopolitical environment on the impairment of the tangible assets is disclosed in note 4.3.13 Property, Plant and Equipment. Regarding the Company's considerations for estimation of expected credit losses, refer to note 4.3.8 Net Impairment Gains/(Losses) on Financial and Contract Assets. In relation to the impact of additional costs incurred due to these current macroeconomic circumstances when satisfying the Company's performance obligations, refer to note 4.3.3 Revenue.

Following the assessments, the Company does not expect any significant impact in other areas.

Judgments:

In addition to the above estimates, the Management exercises the following judgments:

Lease classification as Lessor:

When the Company enters into a new lease arrangement, the terms and conditions of the contract are analyzed in order to assess whether or not the Company retains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset subject of the lease contract. To identify whether risks and rewards are retained, the Company systematically considers, among others, all the examples and indicators listed by IFRS 16.63, on a contract-by-contract basis. By performing such an analysis, the Company makes a significant judgment to determine whether the arrangement results in a finance lease or an operating lease. This judgment can have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and its recognition of profits in the future. The most important judgment areas assessed by the Company are (i) determination of the fair value, (ii) determination of the useful life of the asset, (iii) the highly specialized nature of an FPSO constructed on behalf of the client and (iv) the probability of the client exercising the purchase or termination option (if relevant).

(b) Leases: accounting by lessor

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment, or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Under an operating lease, the asset is included in the statement of financial position as property, plant and equipment. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. This implies the recognition of deferred income when the contractual day rates are not constant during the initial term of the lease contract.

When assets are leased under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognized as a finance lease receivable. Under a finance lease, the difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as revenue during the lease phase. Lease income is, as of the commencement date of the lease contract, recognized over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. The discount rate used to measure the net investment in the lease is the interest rate implicit in the lease. During the construction phase, revenue is recognized over time, as per IFRS 15, due to the fact the Company is acting as manufacturer lessor (refer to accounting policy (d) Revenue).

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

Under certain circumstances, impairment tests must be performed. Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's Cash Generating Unit's ('CGU') fair value, less costs of disposal and its value-in-use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets, or CGU's carrying amount, exceeds its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. The Company bases its future cash flows on detailed budgets and forecasts.

Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that have been impaired are reviewed for possible reversal at financial position date, when circumstances which caused the initial impairment have improved or no longer exist.

(d) Revenue

The Company provides design, supply, installation, operation, life extension and demobilization of Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessels. The vessels are either owned and operated by SBM Offshore and leased to its clients (Lease and Operate arrangements) or supplied on a Turnkey sale basis (construction contracts). Even in the latter case, the vessels can be operated by the Company, under a separate operating and maintenance agreement, after transfer to the clients.

Other products of the Company include: Turret Mooring Systems ('TMS'), Floating Offshore Wind ('FOW') and brownfield and offshore (off)loading terminals. These products are mostly delivered as construction, lease or service type agreements.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables (such as Front-End Engineering Design ('FEED'), engineering, construction, procurement, installation, maintenance, operating services, demobilization). The Company assesses the level of integration between different deliverables and the ability of the deliverable to be performed by another party. Based on this assessment, the Company ascertains whether the multiple deliverables are one, or separate, performance obligation(s).

The Company determines the transaction price for its performance obligations based on contractually agreed prices. The Company has various arrangements with its customers in terms of pricing, but, in principle (i) the construction contracts have agreed fixed pricing terms, including fixed lump sums and reimbursable type of contracts, (ii) the majority of the Company's lease arrangements have fixed lease rates and (iii) the operating and service type of contracts can be based on fixed lump sums or reimbursable type of contracts. The Lease and Operate contracts generally include a variable component for which the treatment is described below under 'Lease and Operate contracts'. In rare cases when the transaction prices are not directly observable from the contract, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin (e.g. based on an operating service component in a lease arrangement).

The Company assesses, for each performance obligation, whether the revenue should be recognized over time or at a point in time. This is explained more in detail under the below sections 'Construction contracts' and 'Lease and Operate contracts'.

The Company can agree on various payment arrangements that generally reflect the progress of delivered performance obligations. However, if the Company's delivered performance obligation exceeds installments invoiced to the client, a contract asset is recognized (see note 4.3.3 Revenue). If the installments invoiced to the client exceed the work performed, a contract liability is recognized (see note 4.3.25 Trade and Other Payables).

Revenue policies related to specific arrangements with customers are described below.

Construction contracts:

The Company, under its construction contracts, usually provides Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Installation ('EPCI') of vessels. The Company assesses the contracts on an individual basis as per the policy described above. Based on the analysis performed for existing contracts:

- The construction contracts generally include one performance obligation due to significant integration of the activities involved; and
- Revenue is recognized over time as the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date and the assets created have no direct alternative use.