

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

SBM OFFSHORE

TRUE.
BLUE.
TRANSITION.

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

Liabilities arising from funds received under the Company's existing supplier finance arrangements are presented as borrowings while outstanding, and the respective receipts and payments are presented as cash flows from financing activities.

Lease liabilities, arising from lease contracts in which the Company is the lessee, are initially measured at the net present value of the following:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. Finance cost is charged to the consolidated income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(e) Foreign currency transactions and derivative financial instruments

Foreign currency transactions are recognized in the functional currency, at the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. At the closing date, monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on that date. Resulting exchange gains or losses are directly recorded in the income statement. At the closing date, non-monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency remain translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency income statements of foreign operations (except for foreign operations in hyper-inflationary economies) are translated into the Company's presentation currency (US dollars) at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year. Statements of financial position are translated at the exchange rate at the closing date. Differences arising in the translation of financial statements of foreign operations are recorded in other comprehensive income as foreign currency translation reserve. On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and borrowings of such investments, are taken to Company equity. On disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation, any corresponding cumulative exchange differences are transferred from equity to profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments held by the Company are aimed at hedging risks associated with market risk fluctuations. The Company uses primarily forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and commodity contracts to hedge foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk. Further information about the financial risk management objectives and policies is included in note 4.3.27 Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management.

A derivative instrument (cash-flow hedge) qualifies for hedge accounting when all relevant criteria are met. A cash-flow hedge aims at reducing risks incurred by variations in the value of future cash flows that may impact net income. In order for a derivative to be eligible for hedge accounting, the following criteria must be met:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes resulting from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that used for risk management purposes.

All derivative instruments are recorded and disclosed in the statement of financial position at fair value. Purchases and sales of derivatives are accounted for at trade date. Where a portion of a financial derivative is expected to be realized within 12 months of the reporting date, that portion is presented as current; the remainder of the financial derivative as non-current.

Changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash-flow hedge relationships are recognized as follows:

- The effective portion of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument is recorded directly in other comprehensive income, and the ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the income statement. The gain or loss which is deferred in equity is reclassified to the net income in the period(s) in which the specified hedged transaction affects the income statement.
- The changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify as hedging, according to the accounting standards, are directly recorded in the income statement.

The sources of hedge ineffectiveness are:

- The non-occurrence of the hedged item;
- The change in the principal terms of the hedged item;
- The severe change of the credit risk of the Company and, or the derivative counterparty.

When measuring the fair value of a financial instrument, the Company uses market observable data as much as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy, based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques. Further information about the fair value measurement of financial derivatives is included in note 4.3.27 Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized if, and only if, the following criteria are simultaneously met:

- The Company has an ongoing obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event.
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.
- The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated; provisions are measured according to the risk assessment or the exposed charge, based upon best-known facts.

Demobilization provisions relate to estimated costs for demobilization of leased facilities at the end of the respective lease period or operating life.

Warranty provisions relate to the Company's obligations to replace or repair defective items that become apparent within an agreed period, starting from final acceptance of the delivered system. These assurance-type warranties are provided to customers on most Turnkey sales for a duration generally between 1 and 2 years. These provisions are estimated on a statistical basis regarding the Company's past experience or on an individual basis in the case of any warranty claim already identified. These provisions are classified as current by nature as they coincide with the production cycle of the Company.

Other provisions include provisions like commercial claims, regulatory fines related to operations and local content penalties. In relation to local content penalties, Brazilian oil and gas contracts typically include local content requirements. These requirements are issued by the Agência Nacional do Petróleo, Gás Natural e Biocombustíveis (ANP) to the winning concessionaire/consortia of auctioned Brazilian exploratory blocks or areas at the end of the bidding round, with the intention to strengthen the domestic Brazilian market and expand local employment. The owning concessionaire/consortia normally contractually passes such requirements on to, among other suppliers, the company delivering the FPSO. For the Company's Brazilian contracts, the Company assesses the execution strategy and may decide that execution of the project in locations other than Brazil is more beneficial. Such a decision takes into account factors such as optimization of overall cost of delivery, quality and timeliness. As a result, following the chosen execution strategy, the Company may expect not to meet entirely the agreed local content requirements. In such circumstances, the expected penalty to be paid, as a result of not meeting the local content requirements, is determined based on management's best estimate and recognized as provision during the construction period. The corresponding cost is expensed over the construction period of the asset.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of such items. The capital value of a facility to be leased and operated for a client is the sum of external costs (such as shipyards, subcontractors and suppliers), internal costs (design, engineering, construction supervision, etc.), third-party financial costs including interest paid during construction and attributable overhead.