

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

SBM OFFSHORE

TRUE.
BLUE.
TRANSITION.

- The Company can demonstrate its intention to complete, to use or to commercialize products resulting from the project.
- The Company is able to demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset, or, if it is used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.

When capitalized, development costs are carried at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization begins when the project is complete and available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit, which is generally between 3 and 5 years.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in first-out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Inventories comprise semi-finished, finished products and the Company's Fast4Ward® Multi Purpose Floater ('MPF') valued at cost, including attributable overheads and third-party financial costs during construction and spare parts stated at the lower of purchase price or market value. MPFs under construction are accounted for as inventories until they are allocated to awarded projects and then reclassified from inventories to contract assets.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within a maximum of 90 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The Company applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses for trade receivables.

Other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Interest income, together with gains and losses when the receivables are derecognized or impaired, is recognized in the income statement.

(k) Impairment of finance lease receivables

For finance lease receivables, the Company assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition if the finance lease receivable is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date (i.e. the Company applies the low credit risk simplification). As a result, if the finance lease receivable is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date, the Company recognizes a 12-month expected credit-loss.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in bank and in hand fulfilling the following criteria: a maturity of usually less than three months, highly liquid, a fixed exchange value and an extremely low risk of loss of value.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares and protective preference shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(n) Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the associated tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Income tax expenses comprise corporate income tax due in countries of incorporation of the Company's main subsidiaries and levied on actual profits. Income tax expenses also include the corporate income taxes which are levied on a deemed profit basis and revenue basis (withholding taxes in the scope of IAS 12). This presentation adequately reflects the Company's global tax burden.

(o) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is provided for on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(p) Employee benefits

Pension obligations: the Company operates various pension schemes that are generally funded through payments determined by periodic actuarial calculations to insurance companies or are defined as multi-employer plans. The Company has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans:

- A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines the amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.
- A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions to public or private pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to defined contribution plans and multi-employer plans are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date, less the fair value of the plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated periodically by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on high-quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Company's obligations.

The expense recognized within the EBIT comprises the current service cost and the effects of any change, reduction or winding up of the plan. The accretion impact on actuarial debt and interest income on plan assets are recognized under the net financing cost.

Cumulative actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized immediately in comprehensive income.

Share-based payments: within the Company there are four types of share-based payment plans that qualify as equity settled:

- Restricted Share Unit (RSU);
- Short-term Incentive Program of Bonus Shares and Matching Shares;
- Value Creation Stake (VCS); and
- Ownership Shares.

The estimated total amount to be expensed over the vesting period related to share-based payments is determined by (i) reference to the fair value of the instruments determined at the grant date, and (ii) non-market vesting conditions included in assumptions about the number of shares that the employee will ultimately receive. Main assumptions for estimates are revised at statement of financial position date. Total cost for the period is charged or credited to the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

When equity instruments vest, the Company issues new shares, unless the Company has Treasury shares in stock.

Any cancellation of matching shares will lead to an accelerated expense recognition of the total fair value, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(q) Trade payables

Trade payables are amounts due to suppliers for goods bought or services received in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within a maximum of 90 days and are therefore classified as current. Trade payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.