

2022
ANNUAL
REPORT



TRUE.
BLUE.
TRANSITION.

4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2022

4.3.19 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables (summary)

	<i>Note</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade debtors		308	407
Other accrued income		198	187
Prepayments		149	138
Accrued income in respect of delivered orders		0	12
Other receivables		75	51
Taxes and social security		57	36
Current portion of loan to joint ventures and associates	<i>4.3.16</i>	7	9
Total		795	839

The decrease in 'Trade debtors' of US\$(99) million is mainly due to the collection of upfront payment for FPSO *ONE GUYANA* and to the end of the lease of *FPSO Capixaba*. This was partially offset by an increase in receivable balance related to FPSO *Prosperity*.

The increase in 'Other accrued income' is mainly due to FPSO *Liza Unity* joining the fleet, partially offset by the end of the lease of *FPSO Capixaba*.

The increase in prepayments of US\$11 million is mainly related to advance payments to yards related to the new multi-purpose floater hull ('MPF').

The increase in 'Other receivables' mainly relate to advance payments made in relation to the Brazilian fleet.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade debtors are distributed in the following countries:

Trade debtors (countries where Company's trade debtors are distributed)

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Angola	48	27
Brazil	17	64
Guyana	208	279
Equatorial Guinea	11	16
The United States of America	3	3
Malaysia	4	2
Australia	1	2
Other	16	15
Total	308	407

The trade debtors balance is the nominal value less an allowance for estimated impairment losses as follows:

Trade debtors (trade debtors balance)

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Nominal amount	312	412
Impairment allowance	(4)	(5)
Total	308	407

The allowance for impairment represents the Company's estimate of losses in respect of trade debtors. The allowance related to credit risk for significant trade debtors is built on specific expected loss components that relate to individual exposures. Furthermore, the Company uses historical credit loss experience as well as forward-looking information to determine a 1% expected credit loss rate on individually insignificant trade receivable balances. The creation and release for impaired trade debtors due to credit risk are reported in the line item 'Net impairment losses on financial and contract

assets' of the consolidated income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovery.

The aging of the nominal amounts of the trade debtors are:

Trade debtors (aging of the nominal amounts of the trade debtors)

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Nominal	Impairment	Nominal	Impairment
Not past due	236	(3)	352	(5)
Past due 0-30 days	9	(0)	27	(0)
Past due 31-120 days	6	(0)	11	(0)
Past due 121- 365 days	33	(0)	13	(0)
More than one year	27	(0)	11	(0)
Total	312	(4)	413	(5)

Not past due are those receivables for which either the contractual or 'normal' payment date has not yet elapsed. Past due are those amounts for which either the contractual or the 'normal' payment date has passed. Amounts that are past due but not impaired relate to a number of Company joint ventures and independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default, or the receivable amount can be offset by amounts included in current liabilities.

For the closing balance and movements during the year of allowances on trade receivables, please refer to note 4.3.27 Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management.

4.3.20 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Further information about the financial risk management objectives and policies, the fair value measurement and hedge accounting of financial derivative instruments is included in note 4.3.27 Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management.

In the ordinary course of business and in accordance with its hedging policies as of December 31, 2022, the Company held multiple forward exchange contracts designated as hedges of expected future transactions for which the Company has firm commitments or forecasts. Furthermore, the Company held several interest rate swap contracts designated as hedges of interest rate financing exposure. The most important floating rate is the US\$ 3-month LIBOR. Details of interest percentages of the long-term debt are included in note 4.3.23 Borrowings and Lease Liabilities. Lastly, the Company held commodity contracts in order to hedge against the fluctuation on operating cash flows and future earnings resulting from movement in commodity prices.

The fair value of the derivative financial instruments included in the statement of financial position is summarized as follows:

Derivative financial instruments

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Interest rate swaps cash flow hedge	490	28	463	13	157	(144)
Forward currency contracts cash flow hedge	50	103	(53)	14	94	(80)
Forward currency contracts fair value through profit and loss	69	85	(15)	19	37	(18)
Commodity contracts cash flow hedge	-	2	(2)	-	-	-
Total	610	217	393	47	288	(242)
Non-current portion	465	25	440	14	162	(148)
Current portion	145	192	(47)	32	126	(94)

The movement in the net balance of derivative assets and liabilities of US\$635 million over the period is mostly related to the significant increased marked-to-market value of interest rate swaps, which mainly arises from increasing US market interest rates.