

# 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



TRUE.  
BLUE.  
TRANSITION.

## 4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2022

### LOSS ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND CONTRACT ASSETS

The movement of loss allowance during the year 2022 is summarized as follows:

	Finance lease receivable		Contract assets		Trade receivables		Other financial assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
<b>Opening loss allowance as at 1 January</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>(114)</b>
Increase in loss allowance recognized in profit or loss during the year	(0)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)	-	(3)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unused amount reversed	0	1	1	5	2	4	14	9
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>(108)</b>

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, market risks (including currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. The Company buys and sells derivatives in the ordinary course of business and also incurs financial liabilities in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set in the Company policy. Generally, the Company seeks to apply hedge accounting in order to manage volatility in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income. The purpose is to manage the interest rate, currency and commodity price risk arising from the Company's operations and its sources of finance. Derivatives are only used to hedge closely correlated underlying business transactions.

The Company's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise trade debtors and creditors, bank loans and overdrafts, cash and cash equivalents (including short-term deposits) and financial guarantees. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. Trade debtors and creditors result directly from the business operations of the Company.

Financial risk management is carried out by a central treasury department under policies approved by the Management Board. Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the subsidiaries and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) during the quarterly Asset and Liability Committee. The Management Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity. It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no speculation in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

#### Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactional currency exposures, primarily with respect to the euro, Singapore dollar, and Brazilian real. The exposure arises from sales or purchases in currencies other than the Company's functional currency. The Company uses forward currency contracts to eliminate the currency exposure once the Company has entered into a firm commitment of a project contract.

For foreign currency risk, the principle terms of the forward currency contract (notional and settlement date) and the future expense or revenue (notional and expected cash flow date) are identical. The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for all its hedging relationships.

The main Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows based on notional amounts:

#### Foreign exchange risk (summary)

in millions of local currency	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	EUR	SGD	BRL	EUR	SGD	BRL
Fixed assets	133	-	274	57	-	84
Current assets	99	3	606	82	3	398
Long-term liabilities	(105)	-	(685)	(19)	-	(577)
Current liabilities	(183)	(9)	(1,251)	(166)	(6)	(743)
<b>Gross balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>(55)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(1,055)</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(837)</b>
Estimated forecast sales	27	-	-	40	-	-
Estimated forecast purchases	(1,673)	(383)	(1,779)	(977)	(237)	(2,542)
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>(1,701)</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>(2,834)</b>	<b>(983)</b>	<b>(240)</b>	<b>(3,379)</b>
Forward exchange contracts	1,831	390	2,799	1,000	241	3,281
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(97)</b>

The increase of the EUR and SGD exposure results from FPSO *ONE GUYANA* under construction in 2022. The decrease of the BRL exposure is the result of progress on *FPSO Sepetiba*, *FPSO Almirante Tamandaré* and *FPSO Alexandre de Gusmão*.

The estimated forecast purchases relate to project expenditure and overhead expenses for up to three years. The main currency exposures of overhead expenses and Brazilian operations are hedged at 100% for the coming year, between 66% and 100% for the year after, and between 33% and 100% for the subsequent year depending on internal review of the foreign exchange market conditions.

#### Foreign exchange risk (exchange rates applied)

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Average rate		Closing rate	
EUR 1	1.0530	1.1827	1.0666	1.1326
SGD 1	0.7253	0.7442	0.7459	0.7413
BRL 1	0.1939	0.1856	0.1892	0.1795

The sensitivity on equity and the income statement resulting from a change of 10% of the US dollar's value against the following currencies at December 31, would have increased (decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2021.

#### Foreign exchange risk (sensitivity)

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease
<b>31 December 2022</b>				
EUR	(0)	0	(189)	189
SGD	(0)	0	(29)	29
BRL	(0)	0	(33)	33
<b>31 December 2021</b>				
EUR	0	(0)	(108)	108
SGD	(0)	0	(18)	18
BRL	(0)	0	(43)	43

As set out above, by managing foreign currency risk the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term market price fluctuations on the Company's earnings. Over the long-term however, permanent changes in foreign currency rates would have an impact on consolidated earnings.