

2022 ANNUAL REPORT



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4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2022

The sensitivity on equity and the income statement resulting from a change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown above. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2021.

At December 31, 2022, it is estimated that a general increase of 100 basis points in interest rates would decrease the Company's profit before tax for the year by approximately US\$5 million (2021: decrease of US\$18 million) mainly related to the exposure on the bridge loan facilities for *FPSO Almirante Tamandaré* and *FPSO Alexandre de Gusmão* and the residual exposure on un-hedged financial liabilities.

As set out above, 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 interest rates could have an impact on consolidated earnings.

Commodity risk

Commodity exposure is defined by the Company as the risk of realizing adverse effects on operating cash flows and future earnings resulting from movement in commodity prices. The Company establishes hedge strategies in order to limit their commodity risk exposure in the following:

- Oil exposure is mostly associated to transportation fuels emerging from to the Company's prospective contract awards, construction contracts, and future decommissioning.
- Aluminum, steel, copper and iron ore exposures arise from the construction, refurbishment, repair of the products embedded in the Company's prospective contract awards, construction contracts and operation contracts.

Incoming lease payments following the Company's contractual arrangements with its clients are not impacted by the oil price.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's other financial assets, trade and other receivables (including committed transactions), derivative financial instruments and cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk

Rating	2022		2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
AA	55	(34)	2	(33)
AA-	231	(93)	21	(95)
A+	227	(63)	16	(142)
A	69	-	2	(13)
BBB	1	-	-	(1)
Non-investment grade	-	-	0	(0)
Derivative financial instruments	583	(190)	40	(283)
AAA	116	-	223	-
AA	51	-	5	-
AA-	311	-	187	-
A+	178	-	534	-
A	10	-	50	-
A-	0	-	0	-
Non-investment grade	16	-	22	-
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	683	-	1,020	-

The Company maintains and reviews its policy on cash investments and limits per individual counterparty are set to:

- BBB- to BBB+ rating: US\$25 million or 10% of cash available.
- A- to A+ rating: US\$75 million or 20% of cash available.
- AA- to AA+ rating: US\$100 million or 20% of cash available.
- Above AA+ rating: no limit.

As per December 31, 2022, cash investments above AA+ rating do not exceed US\$100 million per individual counterparty. Cash held in banks rated A+ has been diversified in cash investments above AA+ rating since year-end.

Cash held in banks rated AA- is mainly linked to cash pledged to loan reimbursements to those same banks. Cash held in banks rated below A- is mainly related to the Company's activities in Brazil (US\$16 million). Cash held in Angola has significantly decreased since 2021 following cash repatriation.

For trade debtors the credit quality of each customer is assessed, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Bank or parent company guarantees are negotiated with customers. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Management Board. At the date of the financial statements, there are two customers that have an outstanding balance with a percentage over 10% of the total of trade and other receivables. Reference is made to note 4.3.19 Trade and Other Receivables for information on the distribution of the receivables by country and an analysis of the ageing of the receivables. Furthermore, limited recourse project financing removes a significant portion of the credit risk on finance lease receivables.

For other financial assets, the credit quality of each counterparty is assessed taking into account its credit agency rating when available or a comparable proxy.

Regarding loans to joint ventures and associates, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of these instruments. As the counterparties of these instruments are joint ventures, the Company has visibility over the expected cash flows and can monitor and manage credit risk that mainly arises from the joint venture's final client.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and abnormal conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

In 2022, the Company again conducted various liquidity scenarios, financial stress tests and sensitivity analyses. The conclusion remained that the Company's lease portfolio and the existing financing facilities and overall financing capacity are sufficient to ensure that the Company will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and it can sustain future growth plans. Furthermore, under its Lease and Operate contractual arrangements with clients the Company has considerable time under charters in which to deal with disruptions from events outside the Company's control, thus providing it with considerable financial protection. To date, the Company has been able to manage the COVID-19 situation without the need to use such protection.

Liquidity is monitored using rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserves based on expected cash flows. Flexibility is secured by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The future interest cash flows for borrowings and derivative financial instruments are based on the USD LIBOR/SOFR 3-month rates as at the reporting date.