

2022  
ANNUAL  
REPORT



TRUE.  
BLUE.  
TRANSITION.

## 4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2022

### Liquidity risk 2022

	<i>Note</i>	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>31 December 2022</b>					
Borrowings		2,110	5,885	2,908	10,902
Lease liabilities		13	25	8	46
Derivative financial liabilities		201	52	-	253
Derivative financial assets		(365)	(254)	(185)	(805)
Trade and other payables	4.3.25	1,501	-	-	1,501
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,459</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>11,897</b>

### Liquidity risk 2021

	<i>Note</i>	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>31 December 2021</b>					
Borrowings		1,017	4,648	3,156	8,821
Lease liabilities		19	34	4	56
Derivative financial liabilities		121	107	40	268
Derivative financial assets		(34)	(16)	-	(50)
Trade and other payables	4.3.25	1,111	-	-	1,111
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,234</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>10,207</b>

### Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a capital structure which optimizes the Company's cost of capital while at the same time ensuring diversification of sources of external funds.

The Company generally uses its corporate revolving credit facility (RCF, US\$1 billion) to bridge financing requirements on projects under construction prior to putting a dedicated project finance facility in place. When a project finance facility is arranged and draw-downs have started, the RCF is repaid and a corporate guarantee from the Company is put in place for the construction period. When the project facility is drawn in full and the associated FPSO is producing, the corporate guarantee is recovered and the project finance becomes non-recourse debt.

As per December 31, 2022, all the debt associated with operating FPSOs is non-recourse.

The Company has limited appetite to decrease the existing debt in its structure, as this would involve breakage cost, through winding down the hedges and it would decrease the Company's return on equity. From time to time, it may decide to refinance existing facilities in order to increase and/or extend the tenor of leverage subject to sufficient charter tenor and income.

Given the non-recourse nature of a large part of its debt, the Company monitors its capital risk based on the Lease Backlog Cover Ratio, which is also used by the bank consortium supporting the Company's RCF. Generally, this ratio is calculated as the net present value of the future contracted net cash, after deducting the project finance debt and interest payments, of a selected group of FPSO owning entities divided by 1.5 (see note 4.3.23 Borrowings and Lease Liabilities).

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

### Capital risk management

	2022	2021
Total borrowings and lease liabilities	8,564	7,701
Less: net cash and cash equivalents	683	1,021
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>6,681</b>
Total equity	4,914	3,537
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>12,795</b>	<b>10,217</b>
Gearing ratio	61.6%	65.4%

### Climate related risks

The Company has adopted two climate change scenarios to future-proof current strategy and take appropriate action. The scenarios are based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) data, as explained in section 5.1.4 Taskforce for Climate-related Disclosure (TCFD):

- A Steady Climate Change Scenario with a positive impact on climate change, but which falls short of meeting the Paris Agreement goals.
- A Bold Climate Action Scenario providing for strong commitment towards targets, as per the Paris Agreement.

Through its strategy process the Company tests the resilience of its portfolio and business model against each of these scenarios. Financial and non-financial information are aligned in order to ensure that financial impact of climate related risks is identified. The Company assessed the physical and transitional risk which are disclosed in 1.4.3 Climate Change Risk & Opportunity from a financial statement perspective. Based on the reasonable and supportable information available to date and the outcome of risk assessments, the Company did not identify any circumstances which had an impact on impairment of non-financial assets, provisions nor contingent liabilities and assets in the 2022 consolidated financial statements.

Although climate related risks are key drivers of the Company strategy, budgeting exercise, capital allocation and prospects selection, the Company did not experience any significant impact on the financial result of the period.

The risks will however remain key points of attention for areas such as impairment testing, estimation of remaining useful life, expected credit losses and provisions for future periods.

### Other risks

In respect of controlling political risk, the Company has a policy of thoroughly reviewing risks associated with contracts, whether Turnkey or long-term leases. Where political risk cover is deemed necessary and available in the market, insurance is obtained.

## 4.3.28 LIST OF GROUP COMPANIES

In accordance with legal requirements a list of the Company's entities that are included in the consolidated financial statements of SBM Offshore N.V. has been deposited at the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam.

## 4.3.29 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Company has several joint ventures and associates:

Entity name	Partners	Joint venture/ Associate	% of ownership	Country registration	2022 main reporting segment	Project name
Sonasing Xikomba Ltd.	Sociedad Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola Empresa Publica -Sonangol E.P.; Angola Offshore Services Limitada	Joint venture	50.00	Bermuda	Lease & Operate	FPSO N'Goma
OPS-Serviços de Produção de Petróleos Ltd.	Sociedad Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola Empresa Publica -Sonangol E.P.	Joint venture	50.00	Bermuda	Lease & Operate	Angola operations