

2022
ANNUAL
REPORT



TRUE.
BLUE.
TRANSITION.

5 NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION

5.2 REPORTING BOUNDARIES

SBM Offshore not only reports on impacts it causes, but also on impacts it contributes to, and impacts that are linked to its activities. In each of the following paragraphs, SBM Offshore elaborates in detail on the boundaries of SBM Offshore's material topics, which are consistent with the boundaries in the previous year. The boundary of a material topic relates to the parts of the organization and supply chain covered in the figures.

5.2.1 HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY REPORTING

SBM Offshore's people work in demanding roles and conditions, with different risks to manage. The Health, Safety and Security (HSS) performance indicators boundaries take into account:

- Employees, which include all direct hires, part-time employees, locally-hired agency staff ('direct contractors') in the fabrication sites, offices and offshore workers, i.e. all people working for SBM Offshore.
- Contractors, which include any person employed by a contractor or contractor's subcontractor(s) who is directly involved in execution of prescribed work under a contract with SBM Offshore.

Until 2021, HSS incidents were reported and managed through SBM Offshore's incident management tool (SRS – Single Reporting System), which is a web-based reporting system that is used to collect data on all incidents occurring in all locations where SBM Offshore operates. In 2021, SBM Offshore developed and began using the IFS Incident Management/Corrective Action Preventive Action (IM/CAPA) module for Brazil operations. In 2022, the IFS IM/CAPA module was rolled out to Guyana, Angola and Malaysia operations as well as projects. It will be further rolled out to the remaining company locations to replace SRS.

Safety incidents are reported based on the incident classifications as defined by the IOGP Report 2021s-June 2022. Health incidents are reported based on the occupational illnesses classification given in IOGP Report Number 393-2007. The main type of work-related injury categories are related to manual handling injuries and slips, trips and falls – e.g. walking at same level and stairs. Investigations, based on the type, criticality and severity of the event, are performed by specifically identified personnel using methods such as TapRoot® and 5 Whys.

Employees are provided with HSS training to familiarize themselves with SBM Offshore's health, safety, and security rules and regulations. The training topics are based on the hazards identified through the above identification process as well as the regulatory requirements. The promotion of a

Speak-up culture – as described in section 2.1.1 – contributes to the identification process. Inclusion and non-retaliation are part of the Speak Up Policy.

5.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

Emissions reported in SBM Offshore's records include:

- Scope 1 – Direct Emissions
- Scope 2 – Purchased Electricity
- Scope 3 – Business Travel
- Scope 3 – Purchased Goods and Services
- Scope 3 – Downstream Leased Assets

For all reported emissions goes that CO₂ equivalency is a quantity that describes, for a given mixture and amount of greenhouse gas, the amount of CO₂ that would have the same Global Warming Potential (GWP), when measured over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years).

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions

For the Natural Gas consumed in offices, SBM Offshore takes an operational control view and uses conversion factors from the Dutch Emission Authority and the website [Co2emissiefactoren.nl](https://co2emissiefactoren.nl).

Scope 2 – Purchased Electricity

Scope 2 comprises GHG emissions from energy purchased for offices (market-based and location-based).

The reporting scope includes all locations where the headcount is over 10 and yards over which SBM Offshore has full operational control. SBM Offshore reports onshore emissions data for the following locations: Amsterdam, Houston, Kuala Lumpur, Marly, Monaco, Rio de Janeiro, Schiedam, Shanghai, Carros lab, Georgetown, Bangalore, Brazil Shorebases, Luanda Shorebase and Malabo Shorebase. The Singapore office is excluded as SBM Offshore has no visibility on energy breakdown usages as the energy is included in the lease.

For the purchased electricity usage, SBM Offshore uses conversion factors to calculate CO₂ equivalents from energy consumed (kWh). Sources used for these conversion factors are, amongst others, the European Environmental Agency, the European Investment Bank and the Association of Issuing Bodies.

Scope 3 – Business Travel

This scope entails GHG emissions from flights invoiced and paid for via SBM Offshore's standard travel system in 2022 and the data covers all operating companies. Data accuracy increased due to better information from travel agencies for multi-legged flights. Business travel is determined based on flight data communicated by travel agencies, including mileage per invoice date and a calculated extrapolation of data for the last two weeks of the year. In a