



2023 ANNUAL REPORT

BM
OFFSHORE



4.6 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the general meeting and the supervisory board of SBM Offshore N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2023

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements of SBM Offshore N.V. together with its subsidiaries ('the Group') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023 and of its result and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union ('EU-IFRS') and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;
- the company financial statements of SBM Offshore N.V. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2023 of SBM Offshore N.V., Amsterdam as included in sections 4.2 up to and including 4.5 of the annual report. The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the company financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the following statements for 2023: the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- the Company balance sheet as at 31 December 2023;
- the Company income statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is EU-IFRS and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the consolidated financial statements and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the company financial statements.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of SBM Offshore N.V. in accordance with the European Union Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Our audit approach

We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matters, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters, the audit approach fraud risks and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Overview and context

SBM Offshore N.V. serves the offshore oil and gas industry where the main activity is to design, supply, install, operate and maintain Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessels. This includes the construction and the leasing and operating of large and complex FPSOs. The Group is comprised of several components and, therefore, we considered our

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group audit scope and approach as set out in the section 'The scope of our group audit'. We paid specific attention to the areas of focus driven by the operations of the Group, as set out below.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the management board made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. In these considerations, we paid attention to, amongst others, the assumptions underlying the physical and transition impacts of climate-related risks.

In paragraph 4.2.7 of the financial statements, the Company describes the areas of judgement in applying accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty. Given the significant judgements, estimation of uncertainty and the related higher inherent risks of material misstatement in construction contracts, we considered these matters as a key audit matter as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.

In paragraph 4.3.10 and 4.3.17 of the financial statements, the Company described the expected impact on the fiscal position of the GloBE Pillar Two model rules and the business re-alignment on deferred taxes. Given the complexity and nature of the agreement with the Swiss tax authorities, in relation to the business re-alignment, significant judgements, estimation of uncertainty and the related higher inherent risks of material misstatement, we considered these matters as a key audit matter as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.

SBM Offshore N.V. assessed the possible effects of climate change and its plans to meet the emissionZERO® commitments on its financial position. In paragraph 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 of the annual report and 4.3.27 of the consolidated financial statements, the management board reflects on climate-related risks and opportunities. The management board concluded that based on their 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 or contingent liabilities and assets as of 31 December 2023. It is the management board's assessment that the climate related risks will however remain key points of attention for areas such as impairment testing, estimation of remaining useful life, expected credit losses and provisions. As part of our audit procedures, we discussed management board's climate change scenarios and governance thereof and evaluated the potential impact on the financial position. During the audit we involved our sustainability specialists to assess the climate-related risks. Based on our discussions and evaluation as described above, we had no indication that climate change is a key audit matter or that it impacted our key audit matters.

Other areas of focus, that were not considered as key audit matters, were the valuation of finance lease receivables and segment reporting disclosure. There were also internal control matters identified relating to the IT environment and IT migration to the new ERP system ('IFS') that required additional audit effort, but these were not considered key audit matters.

We ensured that the audit teams at both group and component level included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a Company providing floating production solutions to the offshore energy industry over the full product lifecycle. We included members with relevant industry expertise and specialists in the areas of IT, corporate income tax, valuation, sustainability and employee benefits in our audit team. We also involved forensic specialists in our assessment of fraud risk factors.

The outline of our audit approach was as follows:



Materiality

- Overall materiality: US\$30 million

Audit scope

- We conducted audit work in four locations on four components.
- We conducted the group audit from the Netherlands and Portugal. Site visits were conducted in three countries – Monaco, Portugal and Switzerland.
- Audit coverage: 100% of consolidated revenue, 99% of consolidated total assets and 94% of consolidated profit before tax.

Key audit matters

- Estimates and judgements in construction contracts.
- Impact of business re-alignment on deferred taxes and future impact of Pillar Two.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'.

Based on our professional judgement we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.

<i>Overall group materiality</i>	US\$30 million (2022: US\$30 million).
<i>Basis for determining materiality</i>	We used our professional judgement to determine overall materiality. As a basis for our judgement, we used 5% of profit before income tax.
<i>Rationale for benchmark applied</i>	We used this benchmark and the rule of thumb (%), based on our analysis of the common information needs of the users of the financial statements, including factors such as the headroom on covenants and the financial position of the Group. On this basis, we believe that profit before tax is an important metric for the financial performance of the Group.
<i>Component materiality</i>	Based on our judgement, we allocate materiality to each component in our audit scope that is less than our overall group materiality. The range of materiality allocated across components was between US\$21 million and US\$27 million.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the supervisory board that we would report to them any misstatement identified during our audit above US\$10 million (2022: US\$10 million) for balance sheet reclassifications and US\$3.0 million for profit before tax impact (2022: US\$3.0 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

The scope of our group audit

SBM Offshore N.V. is the parent company of a group of entities. The financial information of this group is included in the consolidated financial statements of SBM Offshore N.V.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we, in aggregate, performed sufficient work on the financial statements to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the management structure of the Group, the nature of operations of its components, the accounting processes and controls, and the markets in which the components of the Group operate. In establishing the overall group audit strategy and plan, we determined the type of work required to be performed at component level by the group engagement team and by each component auditor.

The group audit is focused on two components in Monaco (Turnkey as well as Operations) and the treasury department in Marly, Switzerland. Additionally, the Group Corporate Departments located in Amsterdam, the Netherlands and Porto, Portugal, were part of the group scope. During 2023, the management performed restructuring of the Group Corporate Department. As part of the restructuring process, SBM Offshore N.V. created a corporate and business solutions center ("CBSC") in Porto, Portugal, where a number of significant Group Corporate functions were transferred from Amsterdam, the Netherlands, to the new location. From the management board's perspective, the split did not impact the reporting structure process and therefore, CBSC is part of the Group Corporate function and not considered to be a separate component.

The Turnkey as well as Operations components in Monaco were subject to audits of their complete financial information as those components are individually financially significant to the Group.

The processes and financial statement line items managed by the treasury department in Marly, Switzerland, were subject to specified audit procedures

The group engagement team performed audit work on specified balances to achieve appropriate coverage on financial line items in the consolidated financial statements.

In total, in performing these procedures, we achieved the following coverage on the financial line items:

<i>Revenue</i>	100%
<i>Total assets</i>	99%
<i>Profit before tax</i>	94%

None of the remaining components represented more than 1% of total group revenue or total group assets. For those remaining components we performed, among other things, analytical procedures to corroborate our assessment that there were no significant risks of material misstatements within those components.

For the components in Monaco and the treasury department in Marly, Switzerland, we used component auditors who are familiar with the local laws and regulations to perform the audit work. The audit was performed both remotely and at client offices. For the key meetings and audit procedures both the group and component engagement teams visited the client offices. For remote audit procedures we used video conferencing and digital sharing of screens and documents.

Where component auditors performed the work, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in their work to be able to conclude whether we had obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

We issued instructions to the component audit teams in our audit scope. These instructions included amongst others our risk analysis, materiality, and the scope of the work. We explained to the component audit teams the structure of the Group, the main developments that were relevant for the component auditors, the risks identified, the materiality levels to be applied and our global audit approach. We had individual calls with each of the in-scope component audit teams both during the year and upon conclusion of their work. During these calls, we discussed the significant accounting and audit issues identified by the component auditors, their reports, the findings of their procedures and other matters, that could be of relevance for the consolidated financial statements.

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The group engagement team visited both the Turnkey as well as Operations components in Monaco given the importance of these components for the consolidated financial statements as a whole and judgements involved in the estimates in construction contracts (refer to the respective key audit matter). For the components in Monaco, we reviewed selected working papers of the respective component auditors. Additionally, the group engagement team also visited the treasury department in Marly, Switzerland, and reviewed selected working papers of the component auditor.

The audit work on the Group Corporate Departments was performed by the group engagement team. In addition to the work on the Group Corporate Departments component, the group engagement team performed the audit work on the group consolidation, financial statement disclosures and a number of complex accounting matters at the headquarters. These included impairment assessments, accounting implication assessments of new contracts, share-based payments, taxes including deferred taxes and uncertain tax provisions and directional reporting as part of the segment reporting disclosures.

By performing the procedures outlined above at the components, combined with additional procedures exercised at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the Group's financial information, to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of SBM Offshore N.V. and its environment and the components of the system of internal control. This included the management board's risk assessment process, the management board's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system and how the supervisory board exercised oversight, as well as the outcomes.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risks assessment, as well as among others the code of conduct, whistle blower procedures and incident registration. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board and the supervisory board whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we, in co-operation with our forensic specialists, evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

<i>Identified fraud risks</i>	<i>Our audit work and observations</i>
<p>Management override of controls</p> <p>Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. • Estimates. • Significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the Company. 	<p>Where relevant to our audit, we evaluated the design of the internal control measures that are intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls and assessed the effectiveness of the measures in the processes generating journal entries, making estimates, and monitoring projects. We also paid specific attention to the access safeguards in the IT system and the possibility that these lead to violations of the segregation of duties.</p> <p>We performed journal entry testing procedures on the following criteria: unexpected account combinations, unusual words, unusual times and unexpected users. In addition, we also tested manual consolidation adjustments.</p> <p>With regard to management's accounting estimates, we evaluated key estimates and judgements for bias, including retrospective reviews of prior year's estimates. We performed substantive audit procedures for the estimates in revenue and construction contracts and deferred taxes. Please refer to key audit matters "Key audit matters "Estimates and judgements in construction contracts", and "Impact of business re-alignment on deferred taxes and future impact of Pillar Two".</p> <p>No significant transactions and neither an indication, outside of the normal course of business, were identified as part of our audit work.</p> <p>Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.</p>

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition – construction contracts

Given the listed status of SBM Offshore N.V., the significant shareholdings of management in SBM Offshore N.V. as a result of share-based payment plans and financial targets for management, the complex nature of the Company's construction contracts and the significant judgements and estimates, revenue recognition of construction contracts was particularly subject to the risk of a material misstatement due to fraud.

The determination of the turnkey segment result based on over time recognition requires significant judgement and management could use this estimate to manipulate the figures to shift between year(s). Due to this, we deem the risk significant for the cut-off and accuracy assertion for revenue.

Where relevant to our audit, we assessed the design of the internal control measures and the effectiveness of these measures in the processes for recording costs and revenues relating to construction contracts. This includes project forecasting, measurement of the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation to determine the timing of revenue recognition and the Company's internal project reviews. We concluded that we, in the context of our audit, could rely on the internal control procedures relevant to this risk.

With respect to the satisfaction of the performance obligations over time and the cut-off and accuracy for individual projects under construction, we examined, discussed, and challenged project documentation on the status, progress, and forecasts with management and legal, finance and technical staff of the Company. We evaluated and substantiated the outcome of these discussions by examining modifications of contracts, where applicable, such as claims and variation orders between the Company, subcontractors and clients and responses thereto.

In addition, we performed substantive procedures such as a detailed evaluation of forecasts and ongoing assessment of management's judgement on issues, evaluation of budget variances and obtaining corroborating evidence, evaluation of project contingencies and milestones and recalculation of the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. Furthermore, we evaluated whether there were indications of possible management bias and were alert for any contradictory information.

We performed audit procedures with respect to significant judgements and accounting estimates. Please refer to section "Key audit matters" for further details.

At the end of the year, we conducted specific substantive audit procedures regarding the cut-off of construction contracts to determine whether there were any shifts in results per individual project and/or between the current and next financial year.

Finally, we performed journal entry testing procedures focussed on unexpected account combinations.

Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to revenue recognition – construction contracts.

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Identified fraud risks

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition – lease and operate

The lease and operate revenues are well predictable, as a significant part is earned based on agreed specific day-rates per vessel and periodic operating fees. However, the contracts can include specific conditions for maluses that, when these occur, may have a negative revenue impact for the specific contracts. When such a condition is not recognised, revenue may be overstated.

We consider accuracy, existence, and occurrence as assertions relevant for the risk of fraud in revenue recognition for lease & operate revenues.

Our audit work and observations

Where relevant to our audit, we assessed the design of the internal control measures and the effectiveness of these measures in the processes for recording costs and revenues relating to the lease and operate contracts. This includes gaining an understanding of the underlying contracts, malus arrangements and key performance indicators like up- and downtime to determine the possible impact on the revenue recognition. We concluded that we, in the context of our audit, could rely on the internal control procedures relevant to this risk.

With respect to the satisfaction of the performance obligations for individual contracts, we examined, discussed, and challenged SBM Offshore N.V. on the recognition of maluses with management and legal, finance, and technical staff of the Company. We evaluated and substantiated the outcome of these discussions by examining the completeness of recognized claims and maluses by the Company and responses thereto, performing substantive procedures such as obtaining corroborating or contradictory evidence, evaluation of vessel reports. In addition, as part of our substantive audit procedures we evaluated whether there were indications of possible management bias.

Finally, we performed journal entry testing procedures focussed on unexpected account combinations.

Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to revenue recognition – lease and operate.

Risk of bribery and corruption

The Company operates in countries with a higher risk of bribery and corruption based on the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International. Therefore, we determined this a fraud risk due to the risk of bribery and corruption.

Where relevant to our audit, we assessed the design and effectiveness of the internal control measures with respect to contracts with clients and third party vendors, including agents. We concluded that we, in the context of our audit, could rely on the internal control procedures relevant to this risk.

We held various meetings with management and other SBM Offshore N.V. staff to discuss the risk of bribery and corruption. Amongst others we spoke to the group general counsel, group internal audit director, CFO, COO and CEO. We assessed that no new contracts with agents have been agreed in 2023.

In addition, and amongst others we performed the following procedures:

- Where applicable, we evaluated minutes of meetings held to identify potential transactions with agents and by agents themselves;
- Evaluated internal audit reports and internal reporting's to the audit committee;
- Reviewed whistle blower notifications and follow up procedures by management.

Finally, we selected journal entries based on specific risk criteria and performed substantive audit procedures.

Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to the risk of bribery and corruption.

We reviewed lawyer's letters, and we incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in paragraph 4.3.27 in the financial statements, the management board performed their assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considering whether management board's going concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit and inquiring with management regarding management's most important assumptions underlying its going concern assessment;
- evaluating the management board's current operating plan including cash flows for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements, taking into account current developments in the industry and all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit;
- analysing whether the current and the required financing has been secured to enable the continuation of the entirety of the Company's operations, including compliance with relevant covenants;
- performing inquiries of the management board as to its knowledge of going concern risks beyond the period of the management's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to management board's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going concern assumption.

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the supervisory board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matters and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on those matters.

Key audit matter

Our audit work and observations

Estimates and judgements in construction contracts

Note 4.2.7 and 4.3.3 to the consolidated financial statements

The accounting for contracts with customers under IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' is complex and dependent on the specific arrangements between the Group and its clients as agreed upon in the contracts.

Management performed a contract analysis on a case-by-case basis to determine the applicable accounting and revenue recognition. Significant judgement is exercised on the following main elements:

- identifying the performance obligations and determining whether they are distinct;
- the method of revenue recognition as either point in time or over time;
- contract modifications and variable consideration, are complex and subjective.

Based on our risk assessment, the most critical and judgmental estimates to determine satisfaction of the performance obligations over time are:

- the estimates of the costs to complete the project;
- the measurement of progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation;
- assessment of risks and contingencies that a project is or could be facing.

During 2023, the Group continued to face global macroeconomic turmoil and operational challenges. These include price inflation of materials and services and supplier capacity constraints. The degree to which these challenges influenced the cost to complete varied from project to project and can be significant.

Given the magnitude of the amounts involved (US\$3.4 billion of turnkey revenue and US\$7.1 billion of contract assets), the complex nature of the Company's construction contracts and the significant judgements and estimates, these areas were particularly subject to the significant risk of misstatement related to either error or fraud. Based on the above considerations we considered this area to be a key audit matter.

We reviewed management's assessment in respect to method of revenue recognition as either point in time or over time.

We performed look-back procedures as part of our risk assessment by comparing the estimates included in the current projects with past projects of similar nature and previous estimates of the same project, as this provides insight in the ability of management to provide reliable estimates. The outcome of these look-back procedures confirmed our understanding and risk assessment related to project estimates.

We gained an understanding of processes, evaluated and tested the relevant controls the Group designed and implemented within its process to record costs and revenues relating to construction contracts. Our procedures included project forecasting, measurement of the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation to determine the timing of revenue recognition and the Group's internal project reviews. We found that we, in the context of our audit, could rely on these internal control procedure.

With respect to the satisfaction of the performance obligations over time we examined project documentation on the status, progress, and forecasts of projects under construction and discussed and challenged those with management, finance, and technical staff of the Group. We evaluated and substantiated the outcome of these discussions by examining modifications of contracts, where applicable, such as claims and variation orders between the Group, subcontractors and clients and responses thereto. In addition, we performed procedures such as a detailed evaluation of forecasts and ongoing assessment of management's judgement on issues, evaluation of budget variances and obtaining corroborating or contradictory evidence, evaluation of project contingencies and milestones and recalculation of the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. In addition, as part of our substantive audit procedures we evaluated whether there were indications of possible management bias.

Our audit procedures did not indicate material findings with respect to the estimates and judgements in construction contracts.

Impact of business re-alignment on deferred taxes and future impact of Pillar Two

Note 4.3.10 and 4.3.17 to the consolidated financial statements

The SBM Offshore group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. As part of various business developments, including the effects of Pillar Two, the Company initiated a business re-alignment under the existing Swiss tax regime, applicable to Swiss companies. The re-alignment resulted in the recognition of a deferred tax asset for a gross amount of US\$ 2.2 billion in relation to a tax goodwill in Switzerland (see note 4.3.17 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities). This notably has a positive impact on the Company in respect of Pillar Two based on the implementing measures as they currently stand (see Note 4.3.10 Income tax expense).

Given the complexity and nature of the agreement with Swiss tax authorities in relation to the business re-alignment, management performed an extensive assessment, involved management's experts and developed a model regarding the impact on the existing tax strategy. Amongst others, management applied significant judgement in determining the forecasted taxable profits.

The Company determined that an amount of approximately US\$ 2.0 billion of the deferred tax asset could possibly be unrecoverable which is driven by two main factors. One is the assessment of profitability and commercial uncertainties (i.e. future awards) impacting future profits. The other factor is the uncertainty of recovering this tax asset in future years in light of applicable enacted Swiss tax regulations. The Company determined the expected value of the uncertainty based on a range of possible outcomes. As a result, the Company as of December 31, 2023, recognized a deferred tax asset related to the tax goodwill in Switzerland net of US\$ 141 million in accordance with IAS 12 and IFRIC 23.

Pillar Two legislation was enacted in the Netherlands, the jurisdiction in which the Company is incorporated and will come into effect from 1 January 2024. The OECD Pillar Two model rules are complex and the implementation in several jurisdictions is still uncertain.

Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, there is no current tax impact in 2023. The Company included the expected impact of the Pillar Two legislation in the Note 4.3.10 Income tax expense.

Based on the magnitude of the amounts involved, complexity, nature, and tax consequences including on Pillar Two, the re-alignment of the agreement with Swiss tax authorities, the significant judgements and estimates, these areas were particularly subject to the significant risk of material misstatement. Based on the above considerations we considered this area to be a key audit matter.

Management provided us with an extensive impact assessment consisting of multiple memos prepared by experts on the anticipated impact of the OECD Pillar Two rules and the business re-alignment under the existing Swiss tax regime, applicable to Swiss companies, resulting in a deferred tax asset relating to tax goodwill.

We obtained all relevant legal and tax documents, such as the agreement with Swiss tax authorities, and assessed these as a basis for the business re-alignment.

We involved our tax specialists in the Netherlands and Switzerland to evaluate and test management's overall assessment. This involved the evaluation of the positions taken by management and management's experts on corporate tax, the underlying calculations, the agreement with Swiss tax authorities and related disclosures. We challenged management on their assumptions used and estimates included in their assessment.

In respect to the management's experts, we performed the following work:

- Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of those experts;
- Obtained an understanding of the work performed by management's experts;
- Evaluated the appropriateness of the work of management's experts.

We examined the modelling used by management to determine the deferred tax asset by jurisdiction and assessed the recoverability through agreeing the forecasted taxable profits with approved business plans per Swiss company. We assessed whether the underlying trends and assumptions in the forecasts used were consistent with those used in the approved budgets and found no inconsistencies. We have challenged the underlying assumptions and forecasted revenues, ascertained inclusion of all required elements in the forecast and reconciled the taxable profits based on the applicable tax rules in Switzerland.

We challenged management and the audit committee about the impact of the tax re-alignment on the implementation, and, how this relates to the spirit of the Pillar Two reform.

With the procedures performed above, we determined that the methodologies and assumptions used by the group to assess recoverability of the deferred tax asset related to tax goodwill as at 31 December 2023 were within a reasonable range of outcomes. In addition, we considered the disclosures in respect of Pillar Two legislation, the deferred tax asset on goodwill and the expected implications to the Company, as sufficient.

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Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 and regarding the remuneration report required by the sections 2:135b and 2:145 subsection 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 and section 2:135b subsection 7 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The management board and the supervisory board are responsible for ensuring that the remuneration report is drawn up and published in accordance with sections 2:135b and 2:145 subsection 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and ESEF

Our appointment

We were nominated as auditors of SBM Offshore N.V. on 13 November 2013 by the Supervisory Board and appointed through the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual meeting held on 17 April 2014. Our appointment has been renewed on 7 April 2021 for a period of three years by the shareholders. Our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of ten years.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

SBM Offshore N.V. has prepared the annual report, including the financial statements, in ESEF. The requirements for this are set out in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (hereinafter: the RTS on ESEF).

In our opinion, the annual report prepared in XHTML format, including the marked-up consolidated financial statements, as included in the reporting package by SBM Offshore N.V., complies in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF.

The management board is responsible for preparing the annual report, including the financial statements, in accordance with the RTS on ESEF, whereby the management board combines the various components into a single reporting package.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance for our opinion whether the annual report in this reporting package complies with the RTS on ESEF.

We performed our examination in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3950N 'Assuranceopdrachten inzake het voldoen aan de criteria voor het opstellen van een digitaal verantwoordingsdocument' (assurance engagements relating to compliance with criteria for digital reporting).

Our examination included amongst others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's financial reporting process, including the preparation of the reporting package.
- Identifying and assessing the risks that the annual report does not comply in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF and designing and performing further assurance procedures responsive to those risks to provide a basis for our opinion, including:
 - obtaining the reporting package and performing validations to determine whether the reporting package containing the Inline XBRL instance document and the XBRL extension taxonomy files have been prepared in accordance with the technical specifications as included in the RTS on ESEF;
 - examining the information related to the consolidated financial statements in the reporting package to determine whether all required mark-ups have been applied and whether these are in accordance with the RTS on ESEF.

No prohibited non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in article 5(1) of the European Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Services rendered

The services, in addition to the audit, that we have provided to the Company or its controlled entities, for the period to which our statutory audit relates, are disclosed in note 4.3.32 to the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board and the supervisory board for the financial statements

The management board is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and for
- such internal control as the management board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Rotterdam, 28 February 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

A.A. Meijer RA

4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2023

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2023 of SBM Offshore N.V.

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management board.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the management board's use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Considering our ultimate responsibility for the opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. In this context, we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures for components of the Group to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. Determining factors are the geographic structure of the Group, the significance and/or risk profile of group entities or activities, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review of financial information or specific balances was considered necessary.

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect, we also issue an additional report to the audit committee in accordance with article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the supervisory board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.