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also the subject of the Leniency Agreement signed on July 26, 2018 (refer to note 4.3.1 Financial Highlights). In the context of this lawsuit, MPF asked the court to impose a provisional measure as a means to secure payment of damages potentially awarded.

On July 4, 2018, the Company became aware of an interim decision by the judge handling the case. The judge has partially granted the request for a provisional measure. The provisional measure aims to order Petrobras to start withholding a percentage of monthly payments due to the Company's subsidiaries under certain charter contracts in escrow, as collateral in respect of the Improbity Lawsuit.

Before taking a decision on the amounts to be withheld, the judge requested more information from Petrobras and the Company. SBM Offshore's Brazilian subsidiary subsequently filed a Motion for Clarification, since certain elements of the interim decision are unclear.

Following the signature of the Leniency Agreement on July 26, 2018, the Company also signed an additional agreement with the MPF. The Agreement means that the Company has now reached a final settlement with the MPF over alleged improper sales practices before 2012, in addition to that with the Brazilian Authorities and Petrobras. The Agreement was approved by the Fifth Chamber of the MPF on December 18, 2018.

Following the Fifth Chamber approval, the MPF has made a court filing to terminate the improbity lawsuit filed in 2017, including the associated provisional measure to secure payment of potential damages. Upon closure of the lawsuit, the agreement with the MPF will become fully effective, after which SBM Offshore will pay the earlier announced fine of BRL 200 million.

4.3.29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to risk resulting from its use of financial instruments, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further qualitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUES

The Company uses the following fair value hierarchy for financial instruments that are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, which require disclosure of fair value measurements by level:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2);
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Accounting classification and fair values as at December 31, 2018

	Notes	Fair value level	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value - hedging instruments	Financial assets at amortized cost	Lease receivable & liability	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total book value	Total fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Interest rate swaps	4.3.21	2	1	6	-	-	-	6	6
Forward currency contracts	4.3.21	2	22	18	-	-	-	40	40
Total			**23**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**46**	**46**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost									
Trade and other receivables	4.3.19		-		495	-	-	495	-
Finance leases receivables	4.3.15	3	-		-	5,947	-	5,947	5,712
Other financial assets	4.3.16				79			79	
Loans to joint ventures and associates	4.3.16	3	-		234	-	-	234	220
Total			**-**	**-**	**807**	**5,947**	**-**	**6,755**	**5,932**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Interest rate swaps	4.3.21	2	0	42	-	-	-	42	42
Forward currency contracts	4.3.21	2	32	41	-	-	-	74	74
Total			**32**	**84**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**116**	**116**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost									
US$ project finance facilities drawn	4.3.24	2	-		-	-	4,348	4,348	4,351
Revolving credit facility/ Bilateral credit facilities	4.3.24	2	-		-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lease liabilities			-		-	-	189	189	184
Other debt	4.3.24	3	-		-	-	1	1	1
Total			**-**		**-**	**-**	**4,536**	**4,536**	**4,535**

Additional information

- In the above table, the Company has disclosed the fair value of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities in a way that permits the information to be compared with the carrying amounts.
- Classes of financial instruments that are not used are not disclosed.
- The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values as the impact of discounting is insignificant.
- No instruments were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2.
- No instruments were transferred between Level 2 and Level 3.
- None of the instruments of the Level 3 hierarchy are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position.
- No financial instruments were subject to offsetting as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Financial Derivatives amounting to a nil fair value (2017: US$ 2 million) were subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements but were not offset as the IAS 32 'Financial instruments – presentation' criteria were not met. The impact of offsetting would result in a nil reduction of both assets and liabilities (2017: US$ 2 million).

Accounting classification and fair values as at December 31, 2017

	Notes	Fair value level	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value - hedging instruments	Financial assets at amortized cost	Lease receivable & liability	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total book value	Total fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Forward currency contracts	4.3.21	2	23	69	-	-	-	92	92
Total			**23**	**69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**92**	**92**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost									
Finance leases receivables	4.3.15	3	-		-	7,196	-	7,196	7,351
Loans to joint ventures and associates	4.3.16	3	-		110	-	-	110	102
Total			**-**		**110**	**7,196**	**-**	**7,306**	**7,453**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Interest rate swaps	4.3.21	2	-	109	-	-	-	109	109
Forward currency contracts	4.3.21	2	39	5	-	-	-	44	44
Total			**39**	**114**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**154**	**154**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost									
US$ project finance facilities drawn	4.3.24	2	-		-	-	5,539	5,539	5,565
Revolving credit facility/Bilateral credit facilities	4.3.24	2	-		-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other debt	4.3.24	3	-		-	-	33	33	33
Total			-		-	-	5,570	5,570	5,596

The effects of the foreign currency related hedging instruments on the Company's financial position and performance including related information is included in the table below:

Effect of the foreign currency and interest swaps related hedging instruments

	2018	2017
Foreign currency forwards		
Carrying amount	(23)	64
Notional amount	(1,427)	(914)
Maturity date	23-10-2019	27-5-2018
Hedge ratio	100%	100%
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 January	(88)	112
Change in value hedged rate for the year (including forward points)	88	(112)
Interest rate swaps		
Carriying amount	(36)	(109)
Notional amount	4,063	4,814
Maturity date	11-9-2026	15-10-2025
Hedge ratio	95%	96%
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 January	73	55
Change in value hedged rate for the year (including forward points)	(73)	(55)

MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

	Level 2 and level 3 instruments	Level 3 instruments	
Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial instrument measured at fair value			
Interest rate swaps	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
Forward currency contracts	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
Commodity contracts	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
Financial instrument not measured at fair value			
Loans to joint ventures and associates	Income approach – Present value technique	▪ Forecast revenues ▪ Risk-adjusted discount rate (3%-10%)	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if : ▪ the revenue was higher (lower) ▪ the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower (higher)
Finance lease receivables	Income approach – Present value technique	▪ Forecast revenues ▪ Risk-adjusted discount rate (7%-10%)	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if : ▪ the revenue was higher (lower) ▪ the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower (higher)
Loans and borrowings	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other long term debt	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable

DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AS CASH FLOW HEDGES

The following table indicates the period in which the cash flows associated with the cash flow hedges are expected to occur and the carrying amounts of the related hedging instruments. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The future interest cash flows for interest rate swaps are estimated using the forward rates as at the reporting date.

Cash flows

	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 December 2018					
Interest rate swaps	(36)	(4)	(32)	(5)	(40)
Forward currency contracts	(23)	(30)	(14)	-	(44)
31 December 2017					
Interest rate swaps	(109)	(32)	(55)	(36)	(123)
Forward currency contracts	64	55	12	-	67

The following table indicates the period in which the cash flows hedges are expected to impact profit or loss and the carrying amounts of the related hedging instruments.

Expected profit or loss impact

	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 December 2018					
Interest rate swaps	(36)	(4)	(32)	(5)	(40)
Forward currency contracts	(23)	(30)	(14)	-	(44)
31 December 2017					
Interest rate swaps	(109)	(32)	(55)	(36)	(123)
Forward currency contracts	64	55	12	-	67

Interest rate swaps

Gains and losses recognized in the hedging reserve in equity on interest rate swap contracts will be continuously released to the income statement until the final repayment of the hedged items (please refer to note 4.3.23 Equity Attributable to Shareholders).

Forward currency contracts

Gains and losses recognized in the hedging reserve on forward currency contracts are recognized in the income statement in the period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects the income statement. This is mainly within twelve months from the statement of financial position date unless the gain or loss is included in the initial amount recognized in the carrying amount of fixed assets, in which case recognition is over the lifetime of the asset. If the gain or loss is included in the initial amount recognized in the carrying amount of the cost incurred on construction contracts then the recognition is over time.

LOSS ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK-IN-PROGRESS

The movement of loss allowance during the year 2018 is summarized as follows:

	Finance lease receivable		Construction work-in-progress		Trade receivables		Other financial assets	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Closing disclosed at 31 December 2017 under IAS 39	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(114)	(114)
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	0		0		(4)		0	
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2018 – calculated under IFRS 9	**0**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**(5)**	**-**	**(114)**	**(114)**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	0		0		(3)	(1)		
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible								
Unused amount reversed					**1**		**15**	
At 31 December 2018	**0**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**(7)**	**(1)**	**(99)**	**(114)**

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 and currency 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-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 and interest rates, 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)

	31 December 2018			31 December 2017		
in millions of local currency	EUR	SGD	BRL	EUR	SGD	BRL
Fixed assets	81	-	388	46	-	139
Current assets	89	2	1,009	155	2	1,039
Long-term liabilities	(51)	-	-	(19)	-	-
Current liabilities	(93)	(12)	(1,415)	(57)	-	(2,232)
Gross balance sheet exposure	**26**	**(10)**	**(19)**	**125**	**2**	**(1,054)**
Estimated forecast sales	110	-	-	155	-	-
Estimated forecast purchases	(937)	(171)	(734)	(672)	(297)	(528)
Gross exposure	**(801)**	**(181)**	**(753)**	**(392)**	**(295)**	**(1,582)**
Forward exchange contracts	795	179	811	391	294	411
Net exposure	**(6)**	**(2)**	**58**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(1,171)**

The decrease of the BRL exposure during 2018 was mainly driven by the recapitalization of the Brazilian operations entities.

The estimated forecast purchases relate to project expenditure and overhead expenses for up to three years. The main currency exposures of overhead expenses 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)

	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Average rate		Closing rate	
EUR 1	1.1810	1.1297	1.1450	1.1993
SGD 1	0.7414	0.7244	0.7344	0.7484
BRL 1	0.2753	0.3136	0.2577	0.3019

The sensitivity on equity and the income statement resulting from a change of ten percent 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 2017.

Foreign exchange risk (sensitivity)

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	10 percent increase	10 percent decrease	10 percent increase	10 percent decrease
31 December 2018				
EUR	1	(1)	(95)	95
SGD	0	0	(13)	13
BRL	0	0	(20)	20
31 December 2017				
EUR	-	-	(62)	62
SGD	-	-	(22)	22
BRL	-	-	19	(19)

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.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to risk from changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with a floating interest rate. In respect of controlling interest rate risk, the floating interest rates of long-term loans are hedged by fixed rate swaps for the entire maturity period. The revolving credit facility is intended for the fluctuating needs of construction financing and bears interest at floating rates, which is also swapped for fixed rates when exposure is significant.

For interest rate risk, the principle terms of the interest rate swap (notional amortization, rate-set periods) and the financing (repayment schedule, rate-set periods) are identical. The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1, as the hedging layer component matches the nominal amount of the interest rate swap for all its hedging relationships.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments (excluding transaction costs) was:

Interest rate risk (summary)

	2018	2017
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	6,026	7,196
Financial liabilities	(544)	(669)
Total	**5,482**	**6,527**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	234	110
Financial liabilities	(3,898)	(5,013)
Financial liabilities (future)	(313)[1]	-
Total	**(3,977)**	**(4,902)**

1 hedge of corporate financing 2019

Interest rate risk (exposure)

	2018	2017
Variable rate instruments	(3,977)	(4,902)
Less: IRS contracts	4,063	4,814
Exposure	**86**	**(88)**

At December 31, 2018, it is estimated that a general increase of 100 basis points in interest rates would increase the Company's profit before tax for the year by approximately US$1 million (2017: increase of US$ 1 million) mainly related to residual exposure on un-hedged financial assets.

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 below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2017.

Interest rate risk (sensitivity)

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 December 2018				
Variable rate instruments	1	(1)	-	-
Interest rate swap	0	0	159	(171)
Sensitivity (net)	**1**	**(1)**	**159**	**(171)**
31 December 2017				
Variable rate instruments	(1)	1	-	-
Interest rate swap	0	0	203	(218)
Sensitivity (net)	**(1)**	**1**	**203**	**(218)**

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.

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

	2018		2017	
Rating	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
AA	1	(1)	4	(13)
AA-	15	(34)	13	(18)
A+	29	(79)	38	(81)
A	2	(1)	20	(25)
A-	-	-	-	0
BBB+	-	-	17	(16)
Derivative financial instruments	**46**	**(116)**	**92**	**(154)**
AAA	246	-	381	-
AA+	-	-	-	-
AA	106	-	17	-
AA-	202	-	338	-
A+	104	-	69	-
A	11	-	4	-
A-	2	-	100	-
BBB-	-	-	0	-
Non-investment grade	47	-	50	-
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	**718**	**-**	**957**	**-**

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

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

As per December 31, 2018, cash investments above AA+ rating do not exceed US$ 100 million per individual counterparty.

Cash held in banks rated below A- is mainly related to the Company's activities in Angola (US$ 28 million).

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 statement of financial position date, there are no 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 risk on long-term leases.

For other financial assets, the credit quality of each counterpart is assessed taking into account its credit agency rating.

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.

Liquidity is monitored using rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserves on the basis of 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 LIBOR rates as at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk 2018

	Note	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2018					
Borrowings		687	2,638	2,072	5,397
Derivative financial liabilities		88	34	7	128
Derivative financial assets		(38)	0	0	(38)
Trade and other payables	4.3.27	847	0	-	847
Total		**1,583**	**2,672**	**2,079**	**6,334**

Liquidity risk 2017

	Note	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2017					
Borrowings		1,421	2,634	2,581	6,635
Derivative financial liabilities		99	182	63	345
Derivative financial assets		(78)	(5)	-	(83)
Trade and other payables	*4.3.27*	595	1	-	596
Total		**2,037**	**2,813**	**2,643**	**7,493**

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 an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including the short-term part of the long-term debt and bank overdrafts as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, plus net debt.

In addition, the Company aims to maintain sufficient headroom on all its banking covenants. At December 31, 2018 and 2017 all debt was held at project company level on a limited recourse basis. The gearing ratios at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

Capital risk management

	2018	2017
Total borrowings and lease liabilities	4,536	5,571
Less: net cash and cash equivalents	718	957
Net debt	**3,818**	**4,613**
Total equity	3,612	3,559
Total capital	**7,430**	**8,172**
Gearing ratio	51.4%	56.4%

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.

4.3.30 LIST OF GROUP COMPANIES

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