



People

Planet

Performance

Appendix to the 2022 Full Year Results

For the period ended 31 December 2022

The following document presents and defines the Group's alternative performance measures (APMs), not defined by IFRS which are used to evaluate financial and operational performance. Where relevant, a reconciliation to the information included in our IFRS consolidated financial statements is presented. Management deems these performance measures as a useful source of information when taking strategic decisions and managing the operations. These APMs are disclosed in the annual report, the half year report and other external communications to investors, as well as available under:

www.sgs.com/en/our-company/investor-relations/reports-and-presentations

Constant currency (CCY)

Prior period comparatives are presented at historical and constant currency, in order to assess the period over period evolution of financial indicators without the currency impact. SGS applies current period average exchange rates to prior period numbers, to present comparable figures.

Organic revenue growth (Organic)

Organic revenue growth is used by management to evaluate the evolution of existing operations, excluding the impact of business acquisitions, divestments and currency fluctuations. This provides a 'like-for-like' comparison with the previous period in constant scope and constant currency, enabling deeper understanding of the business dynamics which contributed to the evolution of revenue and adjusted operating income from one period to another.

For the purpose of calculating the organic revenue: the results from acquisitions are excluded for the 12 months following the date of a business combination, while results generated by a divested unit are excluded for the 12 months prior to the divestiture; the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates is calculated as the current year revenue converted at the current year's average exchange rates, less the prior period revenue converted at the current year's exchange rates; organic revenue is then divided by the prior period revenue at constant currency in order to derive the percentage growth.

A numerical reconciliation of this APM is included below:

(CHF million)

Revenue December 2021	6 405	
Currency impact	(183)	
Revenue December 2021 CCY ¹	6 222	
Growth in value and in % at CCY ¹		
Organic	362	5.8%
Acquisitions	60	1.0%
Disposals	(2)	(0.0%)
Revenue December 2022	6 642	6.8%

^{1.} Constant currency (CCY).

Adjusted operating income (AOI)

The adjusted operating income that is disclosed in our financial highlights and our segment disclosures in Note 4 of our condensed consolidated financial statements is provided to assess the underlying financial and operational performance of the Group by business line excluding the influence of items not directly attributable to operational performance. Adjusted operating income represents the income from operations excluding:

- Amortization and impairment expenses on intangibles arising as a result of acquisitions
- Impairment expenses on goodwill
- · Restructuring costs including impairment charges arising from the execution of restructuring plans
- Gains and losses from sale of businesses
- Acquisition and divestment-related expenses including integration costs
- Other non-recurring items which may include non-operational items such as certain regulatory, compliance and legal costs and certain asset write-downs/impairments.

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(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Operating income	898	977
Amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles	37	39
Restructuring costs	46	15
Transaction and integration costs	13	24
Other non-recurring items	29	_
Adjusted operating income	1 023	1 055

Adjusted operating income margin (AOI margin)

The adjusted operating income margin is the adjusted operating income as a percentage of revenue.

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021	December 2021 CCY
Adjusted operating income	1 023	1 055	1 022
Revenue	6 642	6 405	6 222
Adjusted operating income margin	15.4%	16.5%	16.4%

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

EBITDA is an important performance measure as it depicts the underlying performance of the Group before tax and excluding non-cash charges of depreciation and amortization. It is a measure commonly used by the investment community.

EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation, amortization and impairment.

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021	December 2021 CCY
Operating income	898	977	948
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	521	499	484
EBITDA	1 419	1 476	1 432

Adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (adjusted EBITDA)

Adjusted EBITDA is the EBITDA adjusted for non-recurring items and those adjustments made for adjusted operating income as defined above.

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021	December 2021 CCY
Operating income	898	977	948
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	521	499	484
EBITDA	1 419	1 476	1 432
Restructuring costs ¹	44	15	13
Transaction and integration costs	13	24	23
Other non-recurring items ²	13	-	_
Adjusted EBITDA	1 489	1 515	1 468

^{1.} Restructuring costs excluding impairment of fixed and intangible assets.

Other non-recurring items excluding impairment of fixed and intangible assets.

Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders

Adjusted profit attributable to equity holders of SGS SA is the profit attributable to equity holders excluding:

- Amortization and impairment expenses on intangibles arising as a result of acquisitions
- Impairment expenses on goodwill
- Restructuring costs which consist of restructuring costs including impairment charges arising from the implementation of restructuring plans
- Gains and losses from sale of businesses
- Acquisition and divestment-related expenses including integration costs
- Other non-recurring items may include non-operational items such as certain regulatory, compliance and legal costs, certain asset write-downs/impairments
- The tax effect of all the elements mentioned above
- The non-controlling interests' effect of all the elements mentioned above except for the impairment of goodwill

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Profit attributable to equity holder of SGS SA	588	613
Amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles	37	39
Restructuring costs	46	15
Transaction and integration costs	13	24
Other non-recurring items	29	_
Tax impact	(21)	(17)
Portion attributable to non-controlling interests	(3)	(4)
Adjusted profit attributable to equity holders of SGS SA	689	670

Adjusted basic earnings per share (adjusted basic EPS)

While basic EPS reflects the earnings from operations for each share of SGS SA, adjusted basic EPS is the 'adjusted profit attributable to equity holders' (see above) divided by the average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Adjusted profit attributable to equity holders of SGS SA	689	670
Weighted average number of shares ('000)	7 452	7 488
Adjusted basic earnings per share (CHF)	92.46	89.46

Adjusted diluted earnings per share (adjusted diluted EPS)

While basic EPS reflects the earnings from operations for each share of SGS SA, adjusted diluted EPS is the 'adjusted profit attributable to equity holders' (see above) divided by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

December 2022	December 2021
689	670
7 470	7 500
92.24	89.32
	689 7 470

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Free cash flow (FCF)

The free cash flow is deemed an important measure by management as it shows the ability to generate cash after the investment in assets necessary to support the existing operating activities. SGS defines the free cash flow as cash from operating activities net of capital expenditure. It is calculated as follows based on amounts disclosed in the consolidated statements of cash flow.

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Cash flow from operating activities	1 030	1 169
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(329)	(336)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	8	5
Operating lease outflows	(202)	(203)
Free cash flow	507	635

Operating net working capital (ONWC) as a percentage of revenue

Operating net working capital is one of the performance measures used by senior management and analyzed internally by each division. It excludes tax-related assets and liabilities as well as restructuring and group provisions.

ONWC is calculated based on the end of period balance sheet positions and is divided by revenue for the last 12 months preceding the reporting date.

The ratio is compared to prior period at historical currency.

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Revenue for the last 12 months	6 642	6 405
Operating net working capital	3	(154)
Assets (ONWC):	1 350	1 246
Inventories	59	59
Unbilled revenues and work in progress	210	175
Trade receivables	988	928
Other operating receivables	93	84
Liabilities (ONWC):	1 347	1 400
Trade payables and other operating payables	550	584
Contract liabilities	228	221
Other creditors and accruals	569	595
Operating net working capital in % of revenue	0.0%	(2.4%)

Return on invested capital (ROIC)

Return on invested capital is a measure of performance that combines profitability and capital efficiency. Management is closely following this KPI in order to evaluate capital allocation.

ROIC =

Profit for the last 12 months

(Non-current assets excluding right-of-use assets + net working capital) as at end of period

The return on invested capital is calculated as follows, and amounts can be reconciled to the consolidated statements of financial position as well as the consolidated income statements:

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Profit for the last 12 months	630	655
Non-current assets	3 310	3 448
Non-current assets	3 887	4 053
Right-of-use assets	(577)	(605)
Net working capital	74	(100)
Assets	1 600	1 463
Inventories	59	59
Unbilled revenues and work in progress	210	175
Trade receivables	988	928
Current tax assets	132	108
Other receivables and prepayments	223	204
Less derivative assets	(12)	(11)
Liabilities	1 526	1 563
Trade payables and other payables	671	687
Provisions	58	60
Contract liabilities	228	221
Other creditors and accruals	569	595
ROIC	18.6%	19.6%

Net debt

Net debt represents the net level of financial debt contracted by SGS with external parties excluding lease liabilities. Net debt is defined as cash and marketable securities less loans and other financial liabilities.

Amounts can be found in the condensed consolidated balance sheet and the computation is as follows:

(CHF million)	December 2022	December 2021
Cash and marketable securities	1 623	1 480
Cash and cash equivalents	1 623	1 480
Loans and Other financial liabilities	3 842	3 171
Non-current loans and other financial liabilities	2 833	2 889
Current loans and other financial liabilities	1 009	282
Net debt	2 219	1 691

