



# Investor presentation

FY 2020 Results / Q1 2021 Activity update



19 May 2021

Safety

Excellence

Innovation

Teamwork

Transparency

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# Agenda

- 1. GTT, a leading technology provider committed to energy transition
- 2. Key operational highlights
- 3. Focus on innovation
- 4. GTT, well positioned for growth on the LNG value-chain
- 5. Conquering the new frontiers of energy transition
- 6. Financials
- 7. 2021 Outlook & Conclusion
- Appendices

# 1

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GTT, a leading technology provider  
committed to energy transition

# Technology for a sustainable world

## GTT “Raison d’être”

“

*Our mission is to conceive cutting edge technological solutions for an improved energy efficiency.*

*We bring our passion for innovation and our technical excellence to our customers, in order to meet their transformation challenges both for today and tomorrow.*

*The GTT teams are the cornerstone of this mission.*

*Committed and united, **we are determined to contribute to building a sustainable world.***

## A comprehensive range of technologies & services to enable decarbonization



# Building trust with all LNG stakeholders for over 50 years

## Unique provider of cutting-edge membrane technologies

NO 96 systems



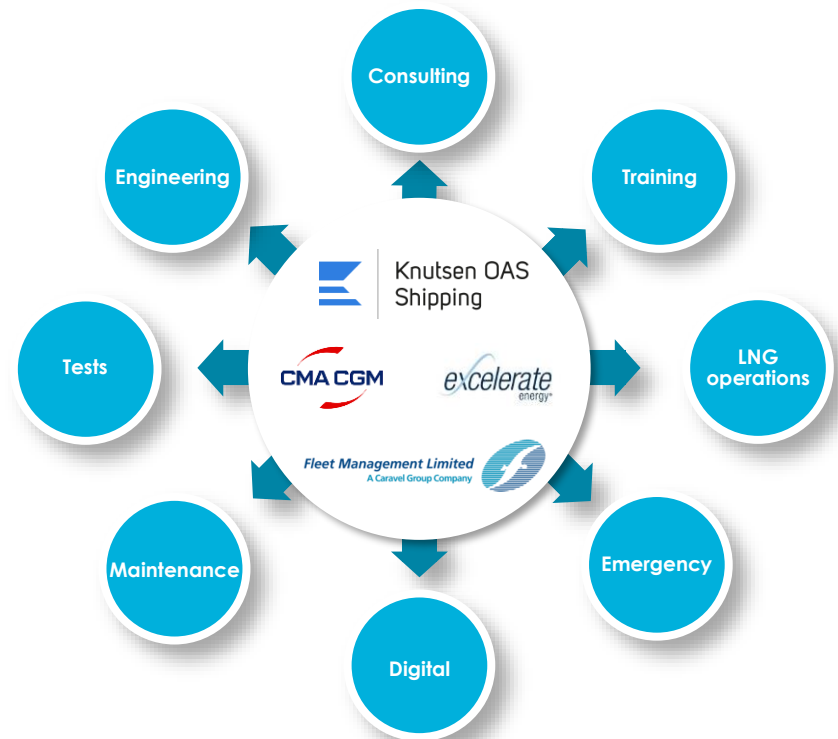
Mark III systems



- Two membranes and two layers of insulations
- Aiming at reducing vessel's construction & operating costs, enabling better energy efficiency

Leading technologies for LNG containment systems

## Extensive services offering to shipowners



Attractive end-to-end services platform, highly complementary with GTT membrane activity

# A unique technology expertise relying on IP and human capital



## Dynamic IP strategy

*Patent portfolio has an average life of 16 years*



**+2,150**  
Active patents



**+60**  
Patent applications



**+350**  
Inventions

*1<sup>st</sup> place in ranking of the French mid-size companies patent applicants at the INP*

## Intellectual Capital



## Unique combination of skills



**+500**  
Employees



**c.€500k**  
Training Budget



**>80%**  
Engineers & technicians

## Human Capital

GTT will continue to **capitalize on these two pillars** to create value for shareholders



# ESG responsibility at the core of GTT's DNA

## Environment



- Net Zero carbon ambition for 2025
- Commitment for decarbonization

## Social



- Proactive gender diversity policy
- Intensive training and skills development

## Governance



- Management compensation linked to ESG factors (*c.30% of variable part and LTI*)
- Governance compliant Afep-Medef recommendations

Ambition to be supported by reference independent ESG rating agencies in the coming years



# 2

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## 2020-2021 Key operational highlights

# Key operational Highlights

- FY 2020 Revenues: **€396 million, up 37.5%**
- Sustained and diversified new orders in LNG shipping & storage
  - 2020: **41 LNGCs, 4 VLECs<sup>1</sup>, 1 FSRU, 2 FSU, 3 Onshore storage**
  - 2021: **6 LNGCs, 2 VLECs** (as at 19 May 2021)
- Final Investment Decision in February 2021 for developing Qatar North Field East : **+33 Mtpa**, adding significant order potential for GTT
- TALA<sup>2</sup>: new agreement in June 2020 with **Zvezda, a major shipyard in Russia**
- LNG as fuel: **order to equip 12 LNG fuelled container vessels from CMA CGM** (17 May 2021)
- Services: **4 new contracts with ship-owners** in 2020
- Other contracts : **US Department of Defense** for the conversion of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage facility
- **Innovation**: development of new technologies that underline the dynamism of GTT's R&D

# Orderbook at 31 March 2021

## CORE BUSINESS

### Order book: 125 units

**105** LNGC  
**5** VLEC  
**2** FSU  
**3** FSRU

**1** FLNG  
**6** Onshore storage  
**3** GBS

### Q1 2021 movements in the order book

New orders: **2** (2 LNGC)

Deliveries: **24** (19 LNGC, 4 VLEC, 1 FSRU)

## NEW BUSINESS (LNG FUEL)

### Order book: 12 units

**8** ULCS  
**1** Cruise ship

**1** Container vessel  
(conversion)  
**2** Bunker ships

### Q1 2021 movements in the order book

No new order

Deliveries: **2** (2 ULCS)

Notes: LNGC – Liquefied Natural Gas Carrier, VLEC – Very Large Ethane Carrier,  
FSRU – Floating Storage and Regasification Unit, RV – Regasification Vessel,  
FLNG – Floating Liquefied Natural Gas, ULCS – Ultra Large Container Ships

# 2020: a year of targeted acquisitions

## MARORKA

- Feb-20: acquisition of **Marorka** (Iceland), an expert in **smart shipping**
  - **Rationale:** accelerate development in digital activities



- Jul-20: acquisition of **OSE Engineering** (France), an expert in **smart algorithms**
  - **Rationale:** modelling complex systems, optimising engineering processes and reducing emissions



- Oct-20: acquisition of **Elogen** (France), a leader in **PEM electrolysis**
  - **Rationale:** develop activities in the promising green hydrogen segment
  - **Key commercial achievement in April 2021:** **contract with German energy company E.ON for its SmartQuart project.** Supply of a 1MW electrolyser, as well as a transformer and a compression unit. The partnership also provides for the development by Elogen of a hydrogen purification unit

Notes:

(1) Fine was paid by GTT in 2020. Fine to be reimbursed by KFTC should Seoul High Court cancels KFTC's decision

# KFTC - Appeal procedure update

- **Nov-20: KFTC announced its decision** following its investigation regarding GTT's commercial practices in relation to the construction of LNG carriers
  - KFTC requests that GTT allows shipyards which would so request to **perform all, or part of the technical assistance services included in the technology license**
  - **Decision also includes a fine of c.€9.5m<sup>(1)</sup>**
- **Dec-20: GTT appealed against the decision of KFTC** with a request for suspension of the decision
- **Jan-21: Seoul High Court granted GTT's motion to suspend the effect of KFTC decision**
- **Jan-21: KFTC appealed against decision of Seoul High Court**
- **May-21: decision of the Supreme Court of Korea to reject the appeal from the KFTC**

Notes:

(1) Fine was paid by GTT in Feb. 2021. To be reimbursed by KFTC should Seoul High Court cancel KFTC's decision

# 3

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Focus on innovation

# R&D and innovation are at the heart of GTT's development

## Selected innovations over the past decade

### GTT in 2010



R&D budget  
€8m



# R&D employees  
64

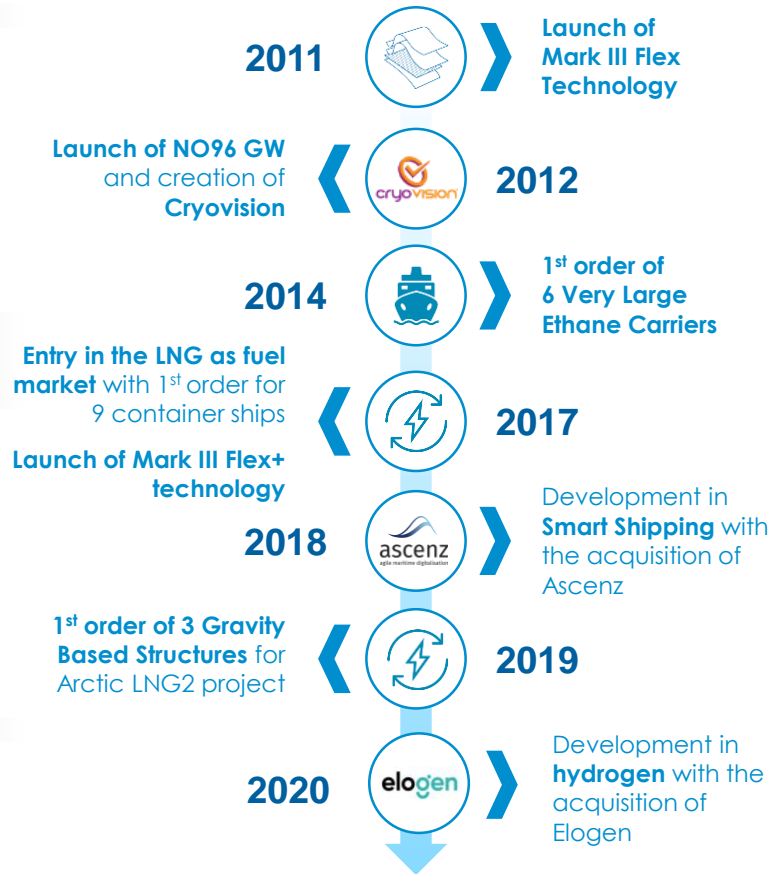
### GTT in 2020



R&D budget  
€30m



# R&D employees  
113



2010-20 average R&D budget (as % of revenue)

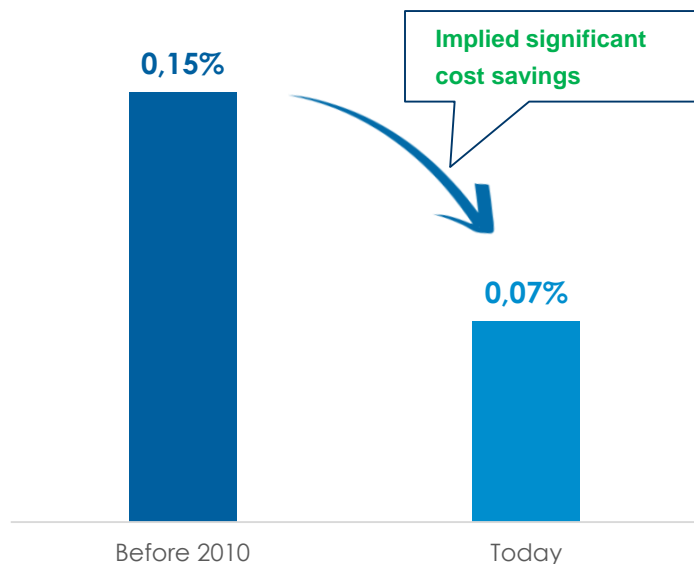
~10%



# GTT technologies provide a key competitive advantage

## Performance of GTT technologies

*LNG boil-off rate of GTT systems developed since 2010*



## Value of reducing boil-off rate (BOR)

Value creation

- 1 CO<sub>2</sub> savings: c.\$1.4m<sup>(1)</sup> per year and per vessel
- 2 Fuel savings: c.\$4m<sup>(2)</sup> per year and per vessel

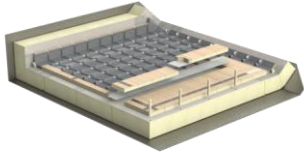







**Total savings of more than \$5m per year and per vessel**

**Reduction of BOR represents significant savings, demonstrating GTT superior competitive advantage**

Notes:

(1) Assuming 29,600t of CO<sub>2</sub> per year and per vessel, CO<sub>2</sub> at €39/t, (2) Assuming \$3.85mln of fuel per year and \$7/mbtu gas price assumption

# 2021 innovation update: GTT conquers new technological frontiers for its clients

| Segment    | <b>Membrane</b><br><b>Boil-Off</b><br><b>reduction</b>  | <b>Multigas</b><br><b>Ammonia</b><br><b>readiness</b>  | <b>Digital</b><br><b>solutions</b><br><b>Maintenance</b><br><b>optimization</b>   | <b>LNG Fuel</b><br><b>Large-capacity</b><br><b>container ships</b>   |
|------------|---|--|---|--|
| Technology | <br><b>NO96</b><br><b>Super+</b>             | <br><b>Mark III</b><br><b>"NH3 Ready"</b> | <br><b>Embarked tank</b><br><b>integrity</b><br><b>assessment</b><br><b>system</b> | <br><b>AiP</b><br><b>NO96</b><br><b>AiP</b><br><b>1barg</b> |
| Benefit    | <b>Operating cost</b><br><b>reduction</b>  | <b>More</b><br><b>flexibility</b>      | <b>Maintenance</b><br><b>cost reduction</b>                                      | <b>More</b><br><b>flexibility</b>                         |

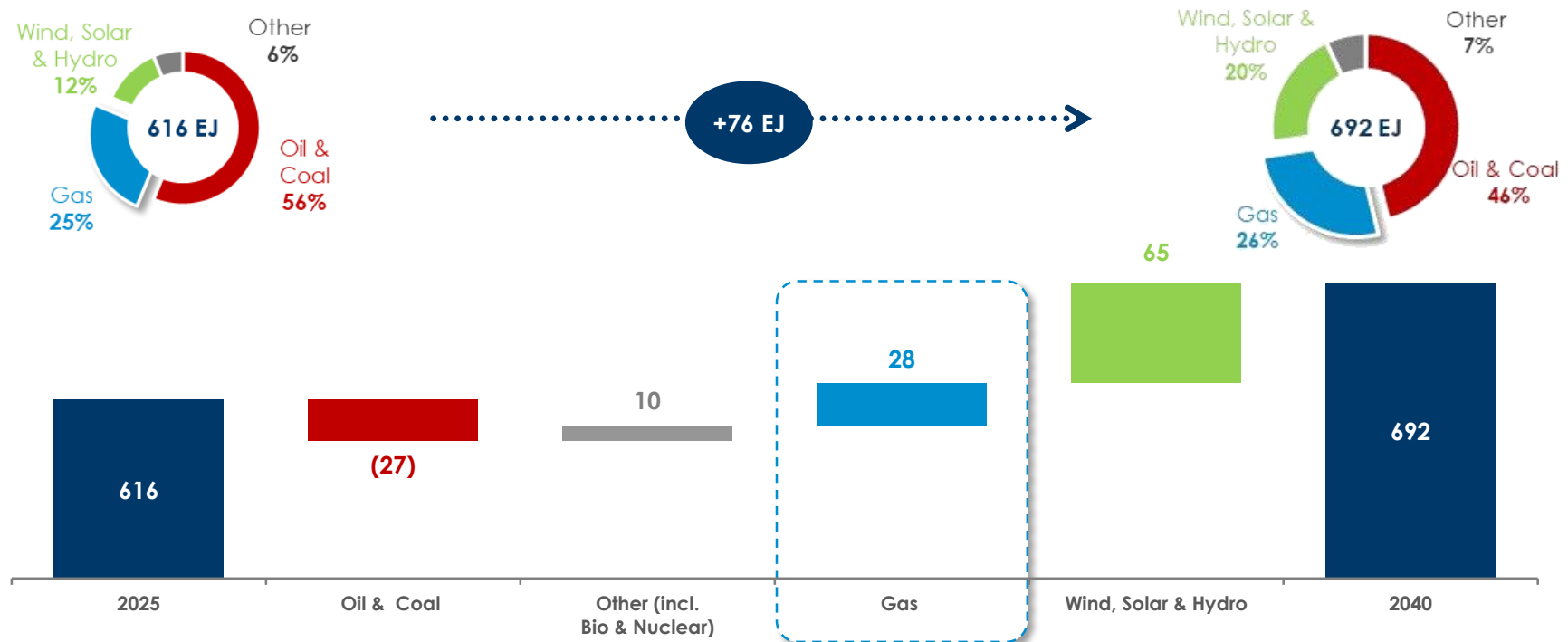
# 4

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GTT, well positioned for growth on  
the LNG value-chain

# Gas, at the core of energy transition

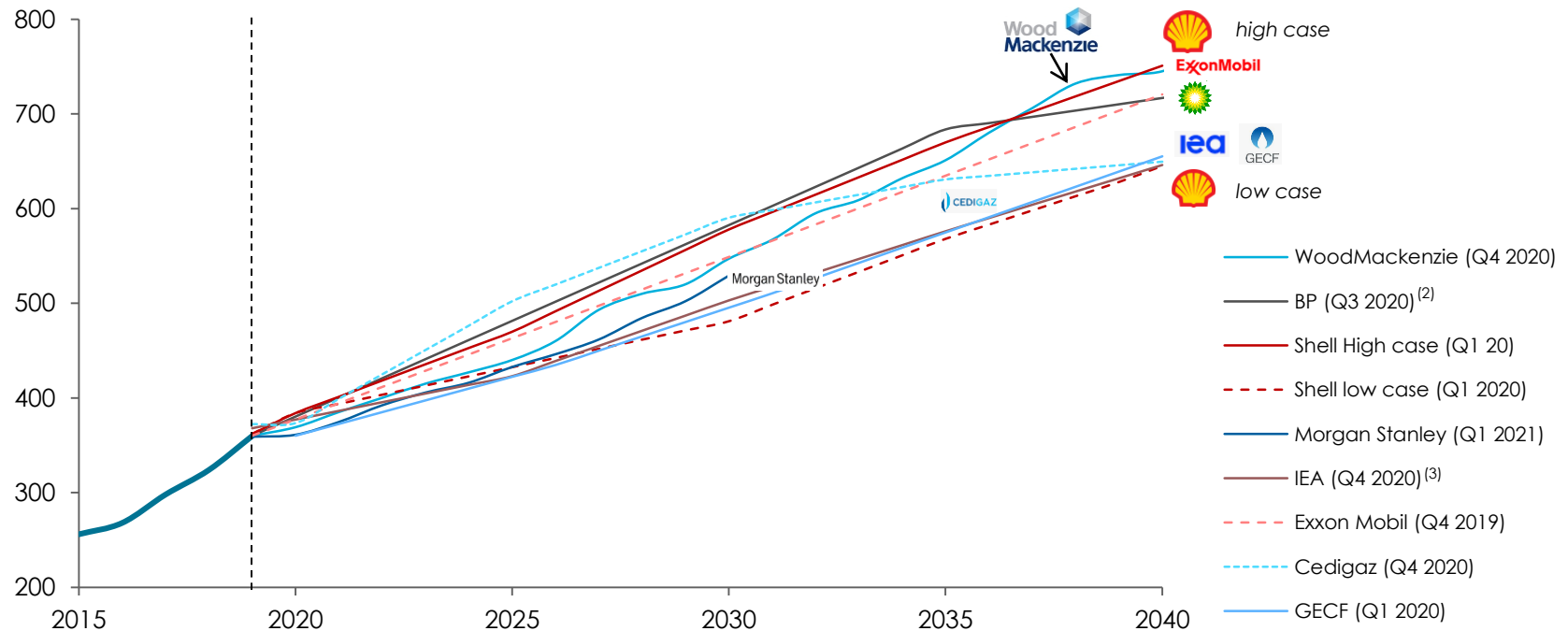
## Gas share in the energy mix (Consumption in Exajoules)



- Gas is the only fossil energy to grow in the long term, gaining share in the energy mix
- LNG set to be a key growth driver and will exceed inter regional pipeline trade in the late 2020's
  - Forecasted 2020-2040 CAGR for LNG demand: 3.0 – 3.7%
- Gas and renewables will account for c.90% of energy demand growth

# LNG demand estimated to double by 2040

## 2040 LNG demand outlook<sup>(1)</sup> (In mtpa)



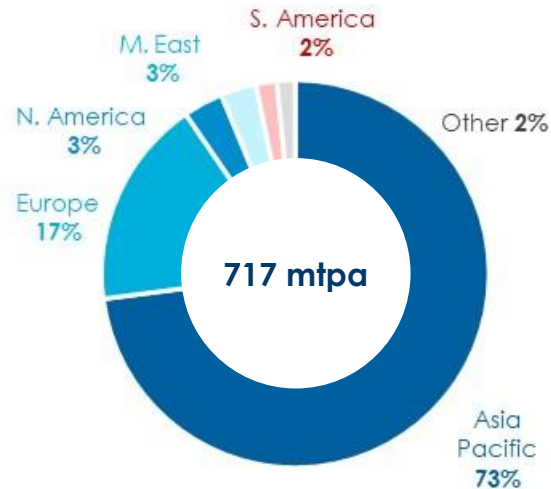
— There is a consensus on the LNG demand outlook between the main sources

### Notes:

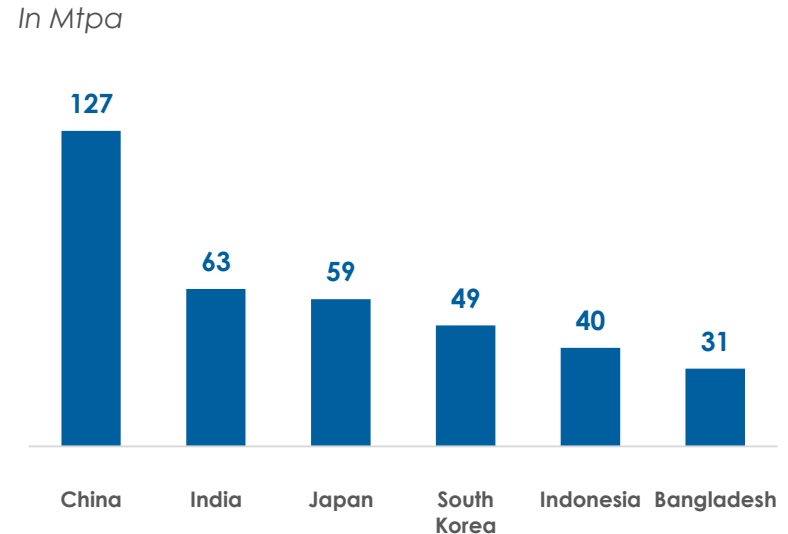
- (1) All forecasts include Boil off losses- When not included (Morgan Stanley, BP, Exxon, Cedigaz, GECF), they have been added manually according to Wood Mackenzie methodology (3,75% of total demand)
- (2) Business as usual scenario (-10% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050); NB: Rapid Transition scenario of BP (-70% CO<sub>2</sub> by 2050) leads to higher LNG consumption in 2040 (≈790mtpa)
- (3) IEA: Stated Policies Scenario

# Asia to remain the key growth for LNG, mainly driven by China

LNG demand in 2040



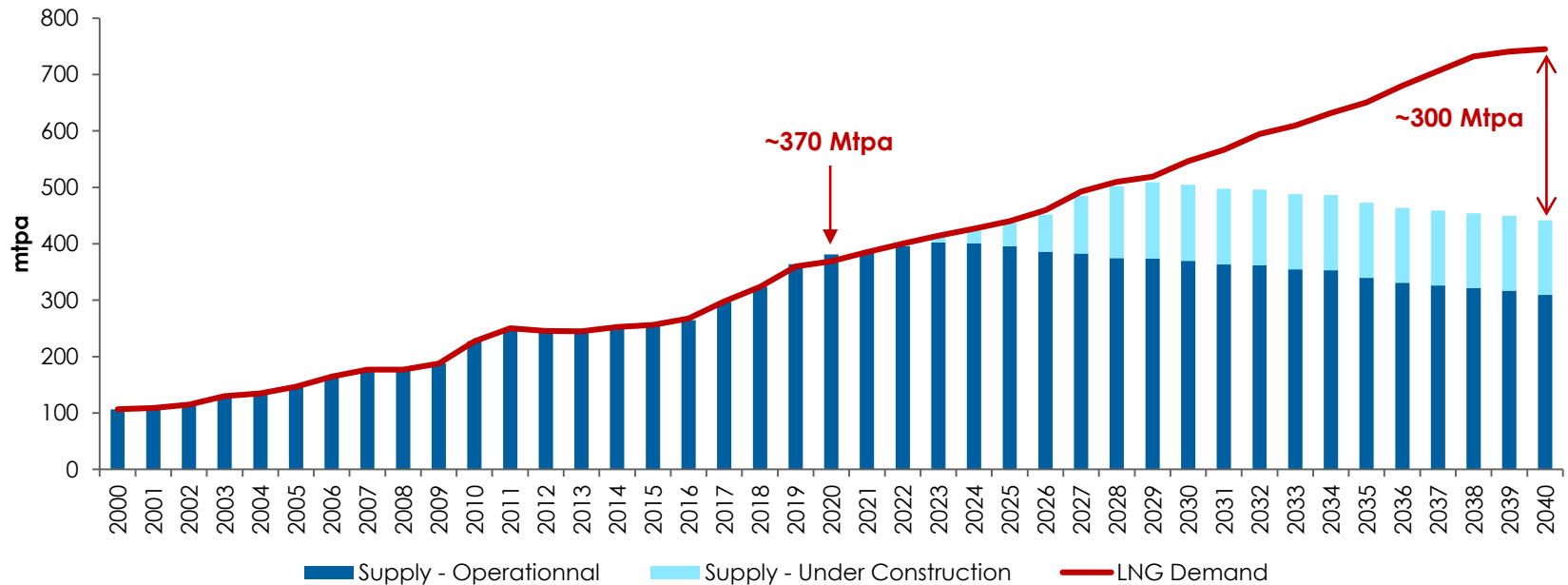
Top 7 LNG demand countries in 2040



- **LNG demand is expected to largely remain in Asia in 2040** (market share above 70%)
  - +273 Mtpa for the APAC region between 2020 and 2040, 75% of the LNG demand growth
  - Asian countries will progressively substitute coal to gas (including LNG) for power generation
- China is **expected to become top LNG importer** in 2021 or 2022, **overpassing Japan**
  - Strong outlook for 2021, with an 8.8% growth expected
  - China largely top importer in 2040, expected to import more than twice of India

# Increasing imbalance will require new capacities to transport LNG in the coming decades

LNG supply & demand balance forecast<sup>(1)</sup> (in Mtpa)



- Beginning February 2021, **Qatar officially announced the final investment decision (FID) on its North Field East project** (total capacity of c.33 Mtpa)
  - It confirms **momentum observed in 2020**: increase in Golden Pass LNG capacity (from 16 to 18 Mtpa) and FID for Costa Azul project in Mexico













Sources: Wood Mackenzie

Notes:

(1) GTT Qatar North Field expansion and Golden Pass increased capacity taken into account



## c.100 more LNGCs required for liquefaction projects under construction

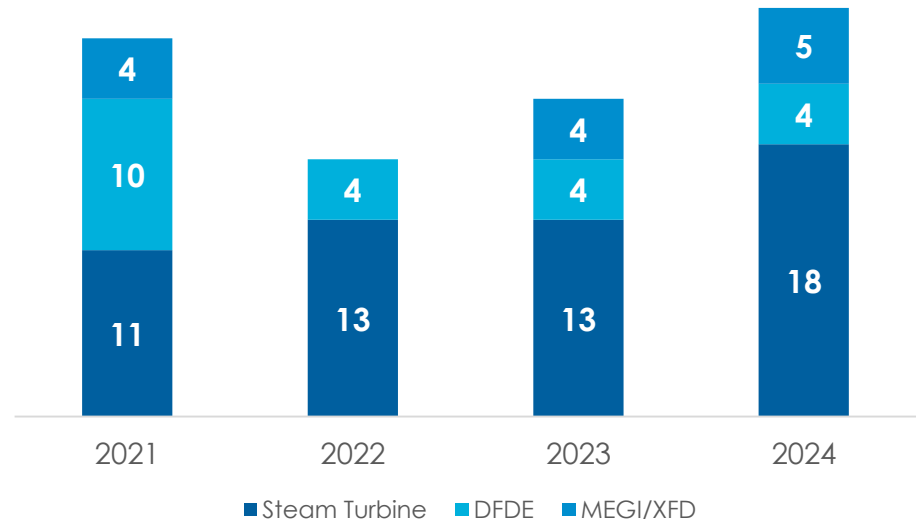
| LNGCs supply demand balance of Under Construction liquefaction plants |                    |                     |                            |   |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Project   | Location           | Forecasted Start-Up | Contracted Capacity (mtpa) | LNGCs requirement   |
| Tangguh Phase 2   | Indonesia          | 2022                | 3,8                        |  |
| Sabine Pass T6  | US East            | 2022                | 4,5                        |  |
| Coral FLNG  | Mozambique         | 2023                | 3,4                        |  |
| Tortue FLNG   | Senegal/Mauritania | 2023                | 2,4                        |  |
| Calcasieu Pass  | US East            | 2023                | 8                          |  |
| Arctic LNG-2  | Russia             | 2023                | 19,8                       |  |
| Mozambique LNG (Area 1)   | Mozambique         | 2025                | 11,2                       |  |
| Costa Azul  | Mexico West        | 2025                | 2,5                        |  |
| Qatar   | Qatar              | 2025                | 33                         |  |
| LNG Canada  | Canada             | 2026                | 14                         |  |
| Golden Pass   | US East            | 2026                | 18,1                       |  |
| NLNG T7+expansion   | Nigeria            | 2026                | 8                          |  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |                    |                     |                            | <b>187</b>  |
| - Vessels ordered or available  |                    |                     |                            | 89  |
| <b>Expected orders</b>  |                    |                     |                            | <b>98</b>   |

- Market still requires nearly 100 more LNGCs for contracted supply of LNG plants under construction
- Expected fleet replacement could increase that number

# GTT is well positioned to capture orders from vessel renewals

## LNGC carriers<sup>(1)</sup> with charter contract ending by 2024

- 90 LNGC chart contract to end by 2024
  - Of which **55 equipped with steam turbine propulsion**; also, smaller vessels (<145k cbm)
- Charterers and ship-owners to intensify the shift to more modern vessels
  - Better environmental footprint
  - Better economics
- Moreover in 2020, 10 vessels have been scrapped or converted to FSRU/FSU



Replacement market due to environmental considerations is expected to be an additional driver for GTT's core business growth in the coming years

Sources: Wood Mackenzie

Notes:

(1) Above 50k cbm

# Growing long-term estimates for GTT orders

## Estimated GTT's cumulated orders over 2021-2030



**LNGC**



**Between  
290 & 320 units**



**VLEC**



**Between  
25 & 40 units**



**FSRU**



**Between  
10 & 20 units<sup>(1)</sup>**



**FLNG**



**Up to 5 units**



**Onshore &  
GBS tanks**



**Between  
25 & 30 units**

Notes:

(1) Exclude conversion of existing LNG carrier into FSRU

# 5

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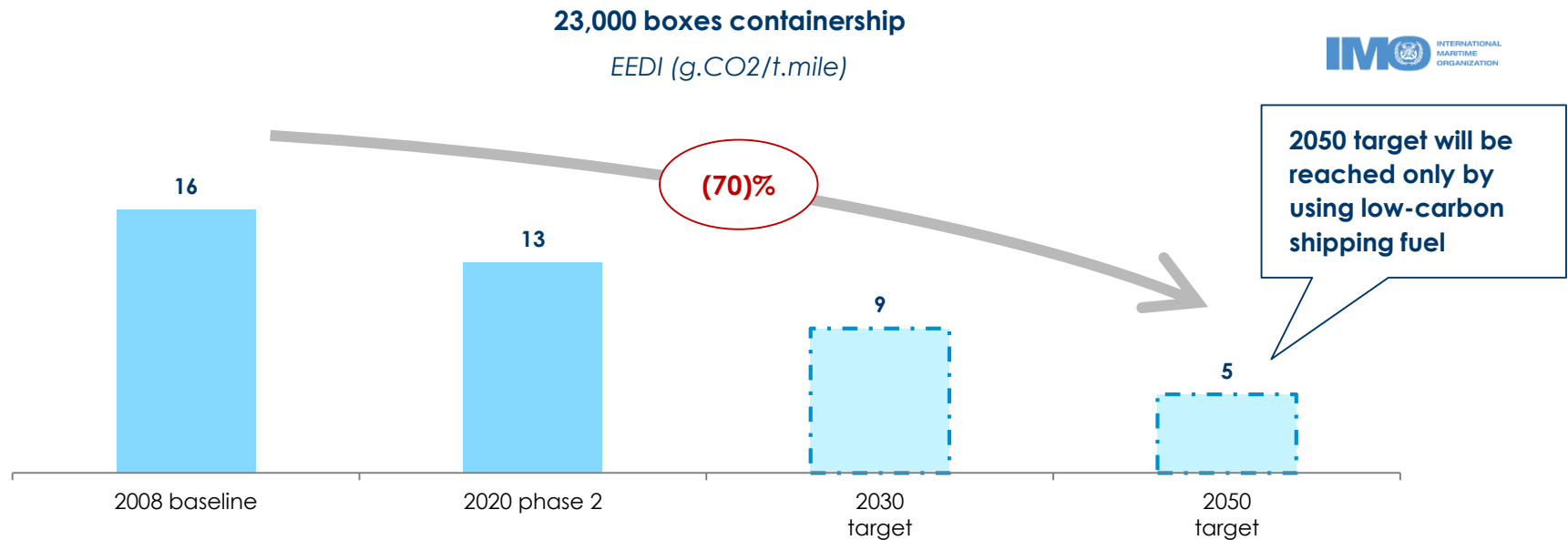
Conquering the new frontiers of  
energy transition

# Promoting LNG as fuel to accelerate energy transition



# Rising pressure by the IMO to act on climate change

## Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) targets set by the IMO



- By 2050, IMO targets will require (i) shipping companies to have **reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 70% versus 2008 levels (i.e., EEDI divided by 3.0x)** and (ii) **global fleet to have reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50%** versus 2008 levels
- Additional increasing local and private measures:**
  - EU to include shipping in its CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Trading System (ETS)
  - Banks to provide better financing terms to shipowners with lower carbon footprint

# Among possible solutions, LNG is the lowest carbon-fuel for shipping currently viable

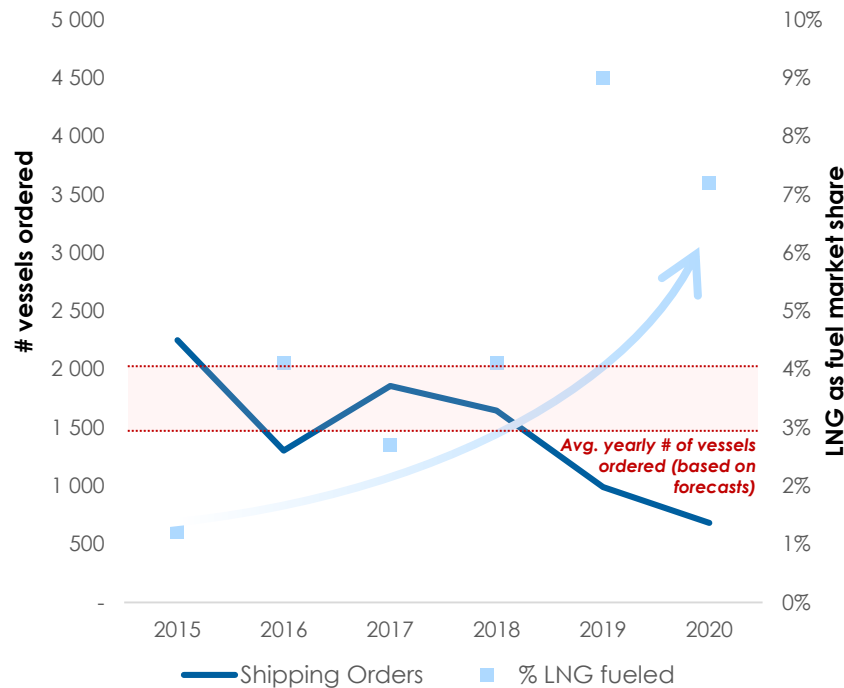
| Marine fuel                                | Scalability/<br>Infrastructure<br>(availability) | Technical<br>(feasibility) | Economy<br>(affordability)                          | Environment<br>(acceptability)           | Safety<br>(guarantee) |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| LNG  |  |                            | Lowest fuel cost<br>Stable price<br>Capex intensive | Net carbon with bio<br>and synthetic LNG |                       |
| Fuel oil<br>(HFO + Scrubber, LSFO)         |  |                            | High fuel cost<br>Volatility                        |  |                       |
| Ammonia<br>(from conventional<br>hydrogen) |  |                            |   | Net carbon with<br>green hydrogen        | Toxic<br>Corrosive    |
| Methanol                                   |  |                            |   |  | Corrosive             |

Features of each marine fuel as of today



# Promising LNG as fuel market potential for GTT

## Annual shipping orders (excl. gas carriers) and LNG as fuel market share



## Targeted market for GTT



1

Yearly vessel order of  
c.1,500-2,000 in 2021-26



2

c.15% of newbuilds are  
expected to be of **large**  
size<sup>(1)</sup> (c.260 ships)

- GTT is **focusing on a segment of c.260 ships** per year (newbuilds)
- With **expected recovery of shipping market** and **LNG as fuel penetration rising**, **LNG-fueled orders should multiply in the coming decade**

Sources: Clarkson

Notes:

(1) Orders of large ships (relevant market segment for GTT)

# Smart shipping: Optimizing energy-efficiency with digital solutions



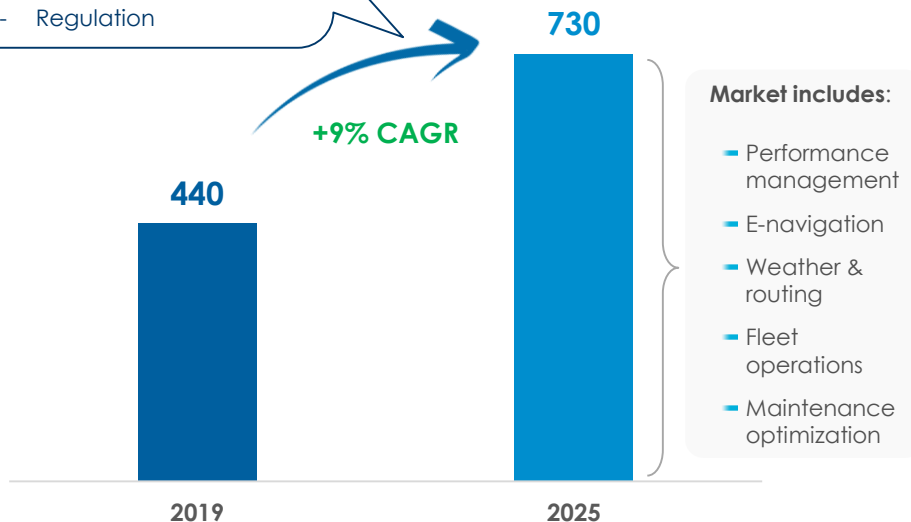
# Smart shipping: Digital Technologies for optimized energy efficiency and safety

## Positioning in a fast-growing market

### Strong growth drivers:

- Environmental issues
- Need for transparency
- Cost reduction
- Regulation

In \$m



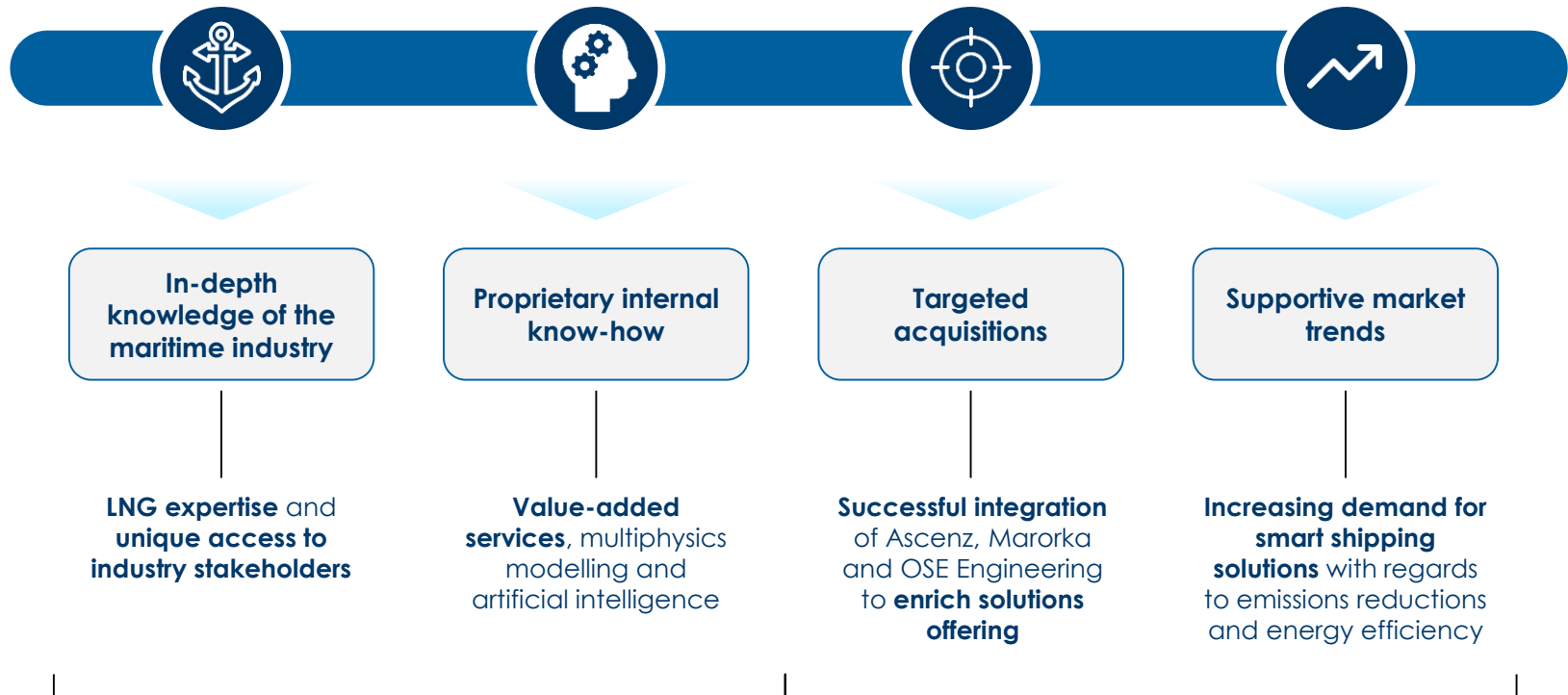
## GTT strategic proposition

**Recognized provider of vessel performance solutions for LNG, LNG as fuel and all other commercial ships**

- Keep **improving products and services** through combination of targeted add-ons and organic development
- **Increase footprint** through complementary products
- **Expanding beyond performance optimization**

GTT ambitions to become a **reference player** in a **profitable and fragmented smart shipping market**

# Smart Shipping: GTT has all skills to become a reference player thanks to innovative and differentiating solutions



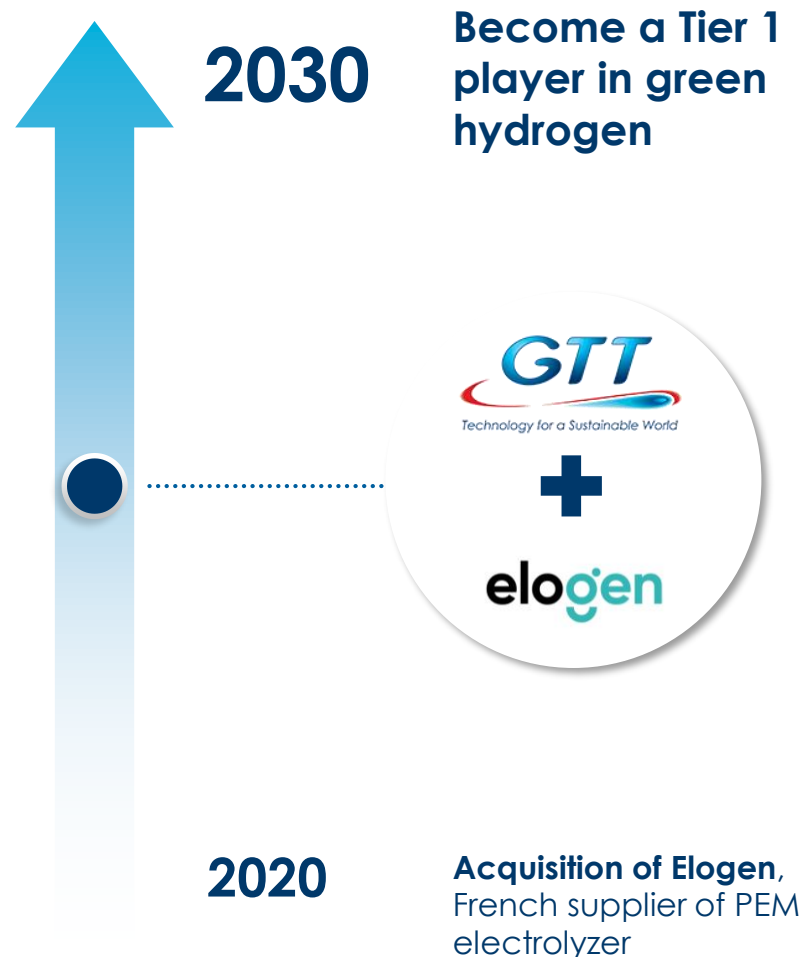
GTT offers a unique and comprehensive offering for shipowners, charters and operators



# Playing a key role in the green hydrogen revolution



# GTT ambitions to play a key role in the green hydrogen revolution



## Compelling rationale and strategic fit with GTT

- ✓ **GTT and Elogen share a common DNA:** strong focus on technology, R&D, innovation and customers looking for reliability and long-term support
- ✓ **Unique opportunity to enable our customers to accelerate on energy transition**
- ✓ **Huge market potential, supported by European and French hydrogen plans**

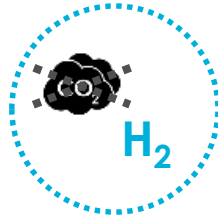
# Green hydrogen market potential: a booming market

## Drivers of European green hydrogen market

Shift towards production of green hydrogen is emerging in Europe



Europe could become the **first producer of green hydrogen** by 2025



Electrolysis is the **only mature and competitive technology** to produce green hydrogen



Green hydrogen will **become more and more central** due to **political incentives and regulations**



Players are currently upscaling **projects** to reach **hundreds of MW**

## European Commission Strategic Plan (Jul-20)

The European Commission has disclosed its 3-step Strategic Plan for the deployment of green hydrogen

### Short and medium-term targets

By 2024



**6 GW**  
capacity<sup>(1)</sup>



**1M ton**

x 7 ↓

x 10 ↓

By 2030



**40 GW**  
capacity



**10M tons**

### Long-term targets

By 2050



**€470bn**  
cumulated  
investments



**12-14%**  
energy mix

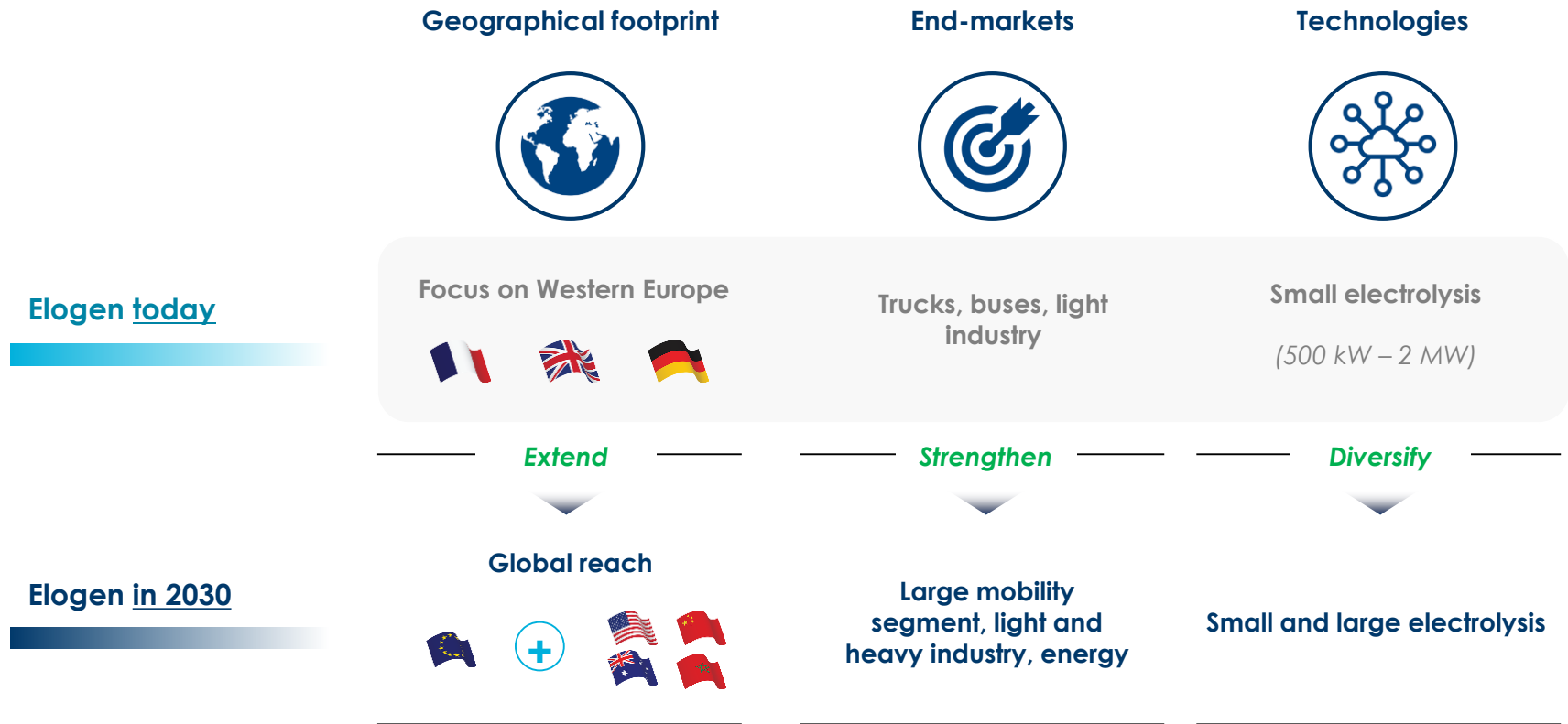
Sources: European Commission Strategic Plan

Notes:

(1) ~0.3GW installed in 2020



# Elogen to become a Tier 1 electrolysis provider over the coming decade



- c.€6m revenue target for FY 2021, with negative EBITDA
- EBITDA breakeven by 2025
- Ambition to market in excess of 400 MW per year of electrolysis capacity by the end of the decade

# Elogen's new contract, a significant milestone

- April 2021: Elogen selected by German energy company E.ON
- Supply of a 1MW **electrolyser**, a **transformer** and a **compression unit**
- Elogen will also provide for the R&D development of a **hydrogen purification unit**



- The SmartQuart project, a full scale laboratory to transform energy consumption in urban areas, supported and funded by the German Ministry of Economics and Energy

# 6

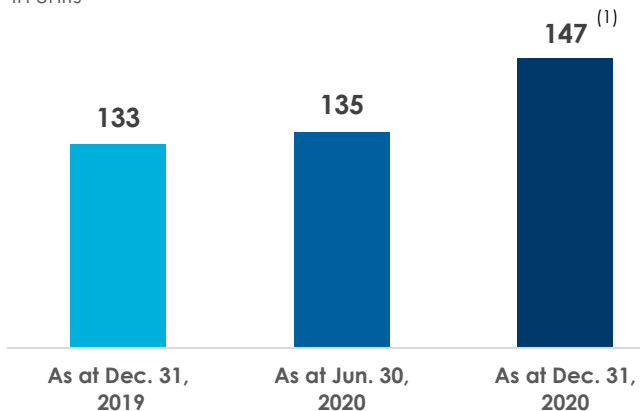
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## Financials

# Order book offers longer visibility

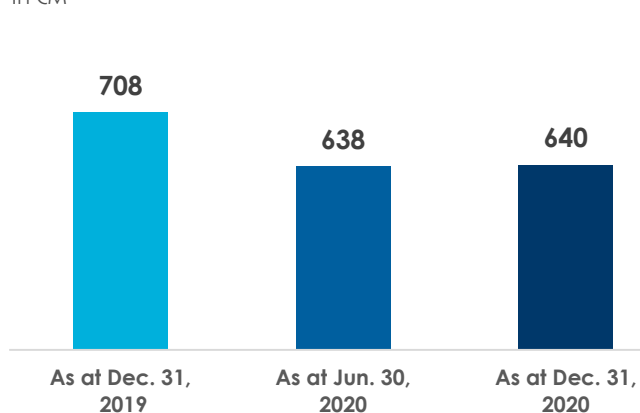
## Order book in units

In units



## Order book in value

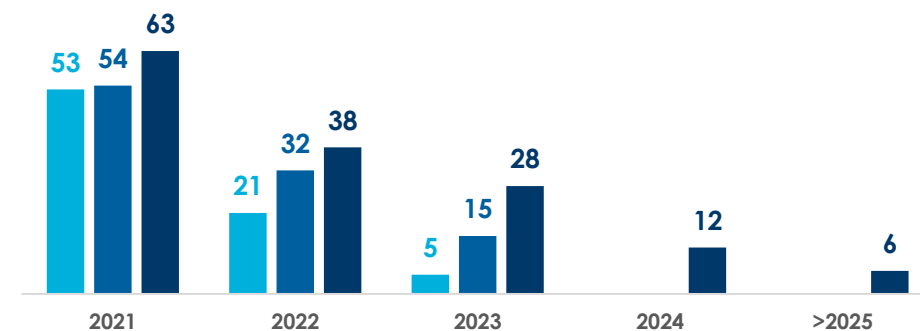
In €M



## Order book by year of delivery (units per year)<sup>(1)</sup>

In units

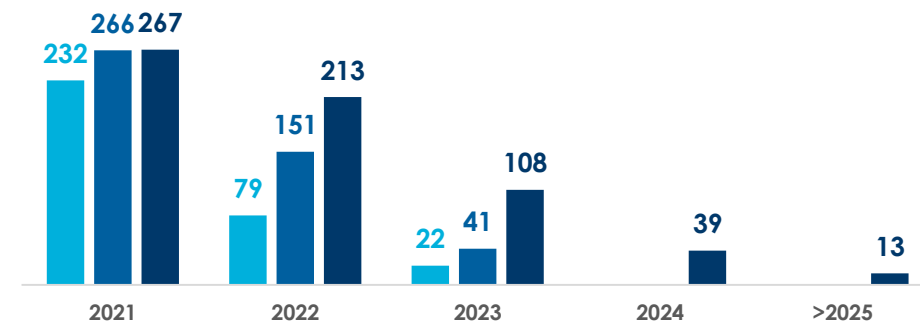
■ Order book at Dec. 31, 2019 ■ Order book at Jun. 30, 2020 ■ Order book at Dec. 31, 2020



## Revenues expected from current order book<sup>(2)</sup>

In €M

■ Order book at Dec. 31, 2019 ■ Order book at Jun. 30, 2020 ■ Order book at Dec. 31, 2020



Notes:

- (1) Delivery of 10 LNGCs have been delayed from end of 2020 to beginning of 2021. More generally, delivery dates could move according to the shipyards/EPCs' building timetables
- (2) Royalties from core business, i.e., excluding LNG as fuel, services activity and Elogen

# FY 2020: Strong financial performance

## Summary consolidated accounts

| in €M                         | FY 2019           | FY 2020           | Change  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| <b>Total Revenues</b>         | <b>288.2</b>      | <b>396.4</b>      | +37.5%  |
| <b>EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup></b>  | <b>174.3</b>      | <b>242.7</b>      | +39.2%  |
| Margin (%)                    | 60.5%             | 61.2%             |         |
| <b>Operating Income/ EBIT</b> | <b>170.0</b>      | <b>236.3</b>      | +39.0%  |
| Margin (%)                    | 59.0%             | 59.6%             |         |
| <b>Net Income</b>             | <b>143.4</b>      | <b>198.9</b>      | +38.7%  |
| Margin (%)                    | 49.7%             | 50.2%             |         |
| Free Cash Flow <sup>(2)</sup> | 154.9             | 158.8             | +3.9%   |
| Change in Working Capital     | 10.4              | 62.0              | nm      |
| Capex                         | 9.0               | 21.8              | +141.4% |
| Dividend paid                 | 122.0             | 157.6             | +29.2%  |
| in €M                         | <b>31/12/2019</b> | <b>31/12/2020</b> |         |
| Cash Position                 | 169.0             | 141.7             |         |

## Key highlights

### — Revenues: +37.5%

- Newbuilds (royalties): +39.6%  
Royalties from LNGCs fully benefit from the last two years strong flow of orders
- Services revenues: -1.2%, mainly due to the decrease in maintenance and intervention services during the COVID crisis

### — EBITDA: +39.2%

- Increase of external charges: +27% due to increased number of new orders
- Increase of staff costs: +26%

— **Change in WCR:** directly linked to the structure of the order book, with a greater number of ships having reached their final construction stage and 10 deliveries initially planned in end FY 2020 delayed to beginning FY 2021

— **Capex:** impact of Marorka, OSE and Elogen acquisitions (€8m)

Notes:

(1) Defined as EBIT + amortizations and impairments of fixed assets; (2) Defined as EBITDA - capex - change in working capital

# FY 2020: Cost base

## GTT consolidated operational costs

| in €M                          | FY 2019       | FY 2020       | Change (%)   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Goods purchased</b>         | <b>(7.1)</b>  | <b>(8.7)</b>  | <b>22.5%</b> |
| % sales                        | -2%           | -2%           |              |
| Subcontracted Test and Studies | (26.7)        | (38.2)        | 42.8%        |
| Rental and Insurance           | (4.8)         | (6.6)         | 35.4%        |
| Travel Expenditures            | (9.6)         | (7.0)         | -26.6%       |
| Other External Costs           | (12.8)        | (16.7)        | 30.7%        |
| <b>Total External Costs</b>    | <b>(53.9)</b> | <b>(68.5)</b> | <b>27.0%</b> |
| % sales                        | -19%          | -17%          |              |
| Salaries and Social Charges    | (42.1)        | (53.0)        | 25.9%        |
| Share-based payments           | (2.3)         | (2.6)         | 13.4%        |
| Profit Sharing                 | (7.3)         | (9.4)         | 28.5%        |
| <b>Total Staff Costs</b>       | <b>(51.6)</b> | <b>(64.9)</b> | <b>25.7%</b> |
| % sales                        | -18%          | -16%          |              |
| <b>Other</b>                   | <b>4.2</b>    | <b>5.7</b>    | <b>35.0%</b> |
| % sales                        | 1%            | 1%            |              |

## Key highlights

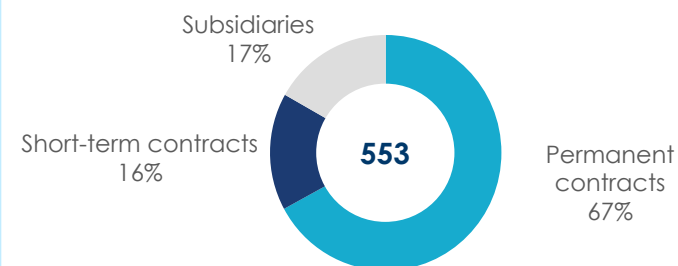
### External costs: +27%

- **Subcontractors: +43%**, directly linked to the increase of order book
- **Travel expenditures: -27%** due to the COVID crisis
- **Other external costs: +31%**, mainly fees from external advisors and patent filing

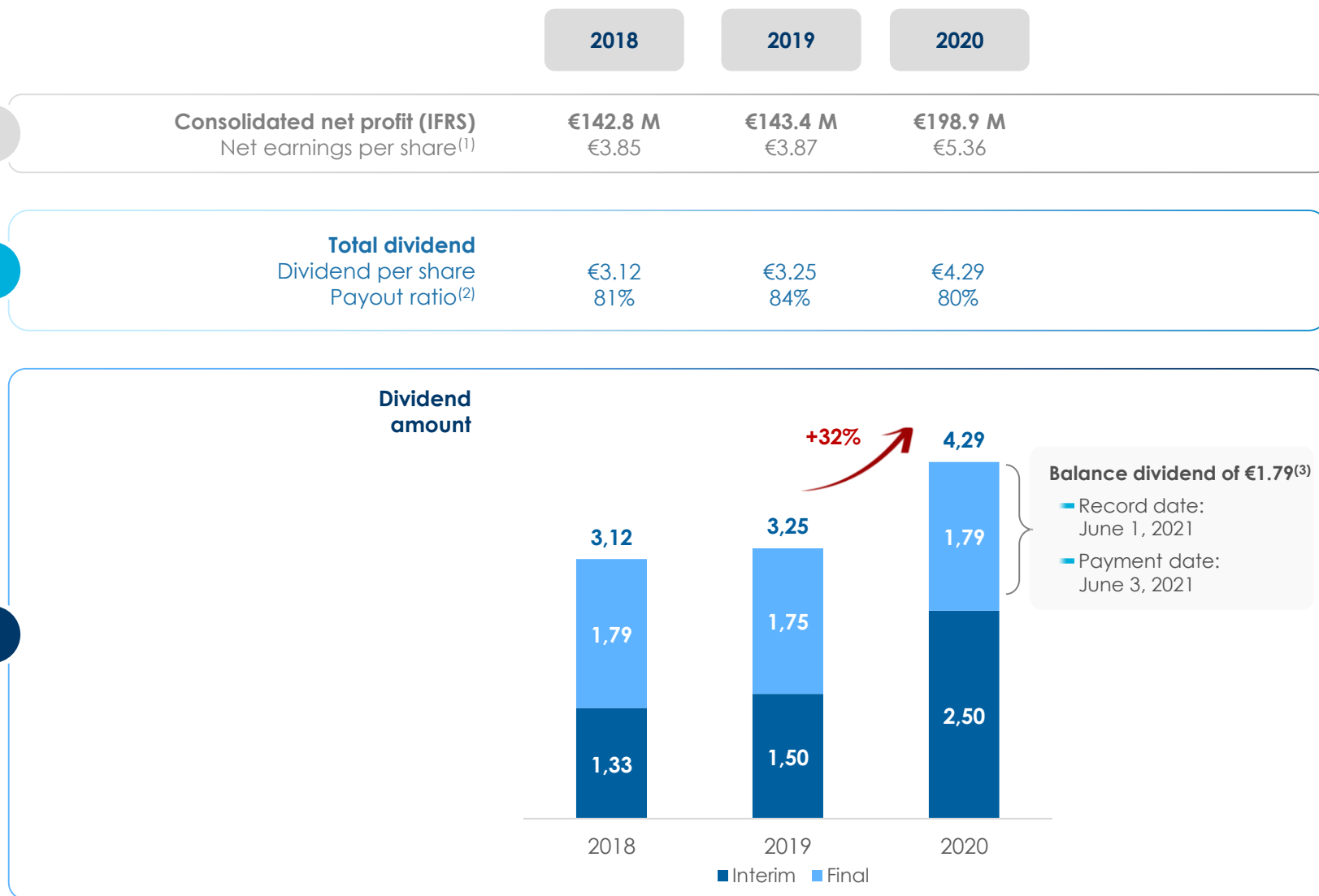
### Staff costs: +26%

- **Salaries and social charges: +26%**, directly linked to the increase in headcounts
- **Profit sharing: +29%**, consequence of increase in headcounts and FY 2020 revenues and operating income

## GTT FY 2020 employees breakdown



# 2020 Dividend: delivering on guidance



**Notes:**

- (1) Net earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding
- (2) Dividend payout ratio calculated on profit distributed (and possible distribution of reserves) as % of consolidated net profit for the financial year
- (3) Subject to approval by the Shareholders' Meeting and the distributable profits in the corporate financial statements of GTT SA

# Q1 2021 consolidated revenues

## Summary financials

| <i>in euro thousand</i>    | Q1 2020        | Q1 2021       | Change (%)   |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Revenues</b>            | <b>102 481</b> | <b>87 557</b> | <b>-15 %</b> |
| <b>Newbuilds</b>           | <b>99 433</b>  | <b>82 846</b> | <b>-17 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 97 %           | 95 %          |              |
| <b>LNG/Ethane carriers</b> | <b>86 939</b>  | <b>72 214</b> | <b>-17 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 85 %           | 83 %          |              |
| <b>FSU</b>                 | <b>0</b>       | <b>1 961</b>  | <b>nm</b>    |
| % of revenues              | -              | 2 %           |              |
| <b>FSRU</b>                | <b>9 446</b>   | <b>3 440</b>  | <b>-64 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 9 %            | 4 %           |              |
| <b>FLNG</b>                | <b>833</b>     | <b>726</b>    | <b>-13 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 1 %            | 1 %           |              |
| <b>Onshore storage</b>     | <b>0</b>       | <b>425</b>    | <b>nm</b>    |
| % of revenues              | -              | 0 %           |              |
| <b>GBS</b>                 | <b>511</b>     | <b>987</b>    | <b>+93 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 0 %            | 1 %           |              |
| <b>LFS</b>                 | <b>1 705</b>   | <b>3 093</b>  | <b>+81 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 2 %            | 4 %           |              |
| <b>Services</b>            | <b>3 048</b>   | <b>4 711</b>  | <b>+55 %</b> |
| % of revenues              | 3 %            | 5 %           |              |

## Key highlights

- Total revenues: €87.6 million (-15 %)
  - Revenues from newbuilds (royalties): €82.8 million (-17 % vs 2020 peak)
    - €72.2 million come from LNG and Ethane carriers
    - New activities generating additional revenues: LNG as fuel, GBS and FSU
- Revenues from services: €4.7 million (+55 %)
  - Positive impact of acquisitions
  - Increase of Maintenance and assistance to ongoing vessels, pre-engineering studies and training activities



# 7

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## 2021 Outlook & Conclusion

# FY 2021 outlook

## Revenues<sup>(1)</sup>

- Order book at high level translating into **strong revenues visibility** (until 2025)
- Most 2020 orders will be **delivered over a longer period** than usual and **will generate limited revenues in 2021**

2021 consolidated revenue estimated in a range of **€285M to €315M<sup>(4)</sup>**

## EBITDA

- Continuous efforts in R&D and IT leading to **increase in number of highly qualified employees** (with full effect in 2021<sup>(2)</sup>)
- **GTT invests in its business model and sets ground for the future under its strict cost discipline**

2021 consolidated EBITDA estimated in a range of **€150M to €170M<sup>(4)</sup>**

## Dividend payment<sup>(3)</sup>

- Confirmed dividend payment policy

2021 payout of **at least 80%**

### Notes:

(1) In the absence of any significant delays or cancellations in orders. Variations in order intake between periods could lead to fluctuations in revenues

(2) Overall plan of up to 110 highly-skilled employees including two thirds renewal of existing short-term contracts

(3) Subject to approval of Shareholders' meeting. GTT by-laws provide that dividends may be paid in cash or in shares based on each shareholder's preference

(4) Including Elogen

# Conclusion

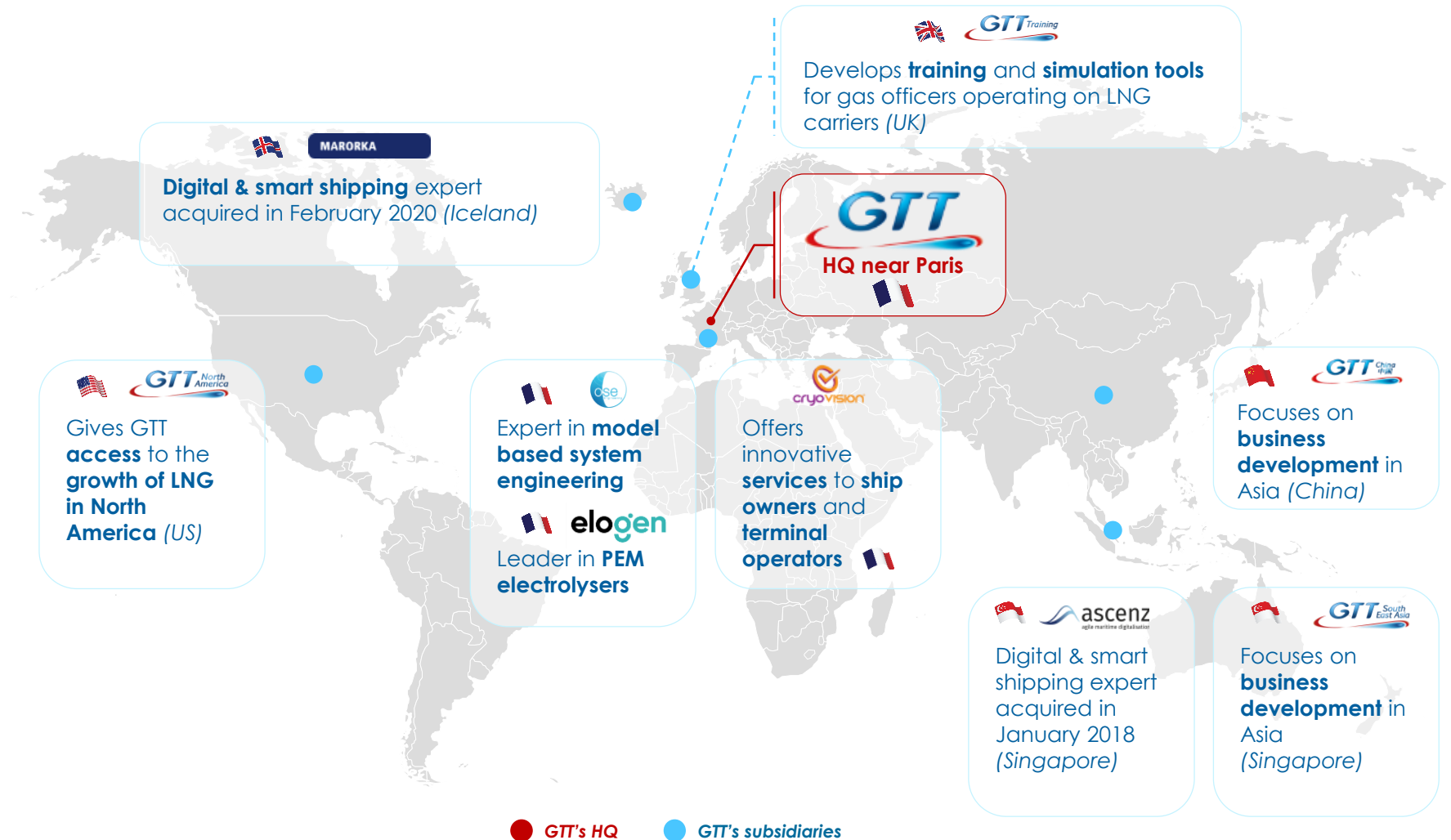
**GTT teams are committed  
to building a sustainable world**



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# Appendices

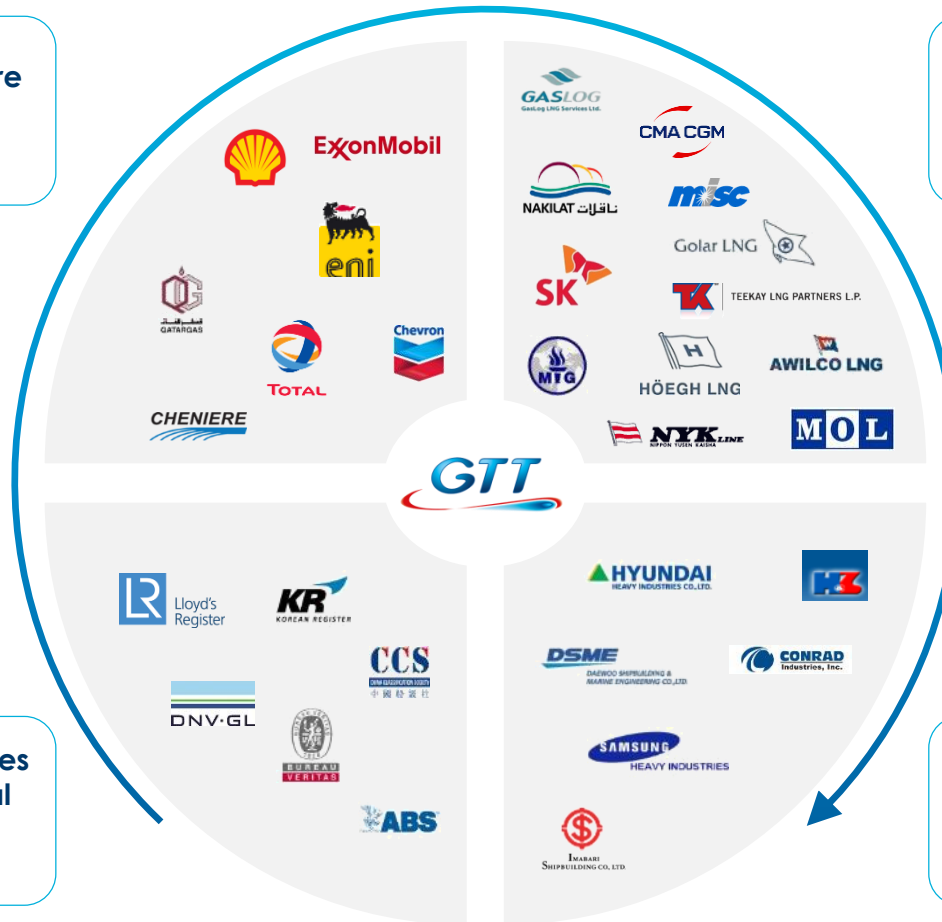
# French technology company with a global footprint



# A unique expertise valued from shipyards to O&G majors for over 50 years

Oil & Gas companies are  
GTT's end clients and  
prescribers

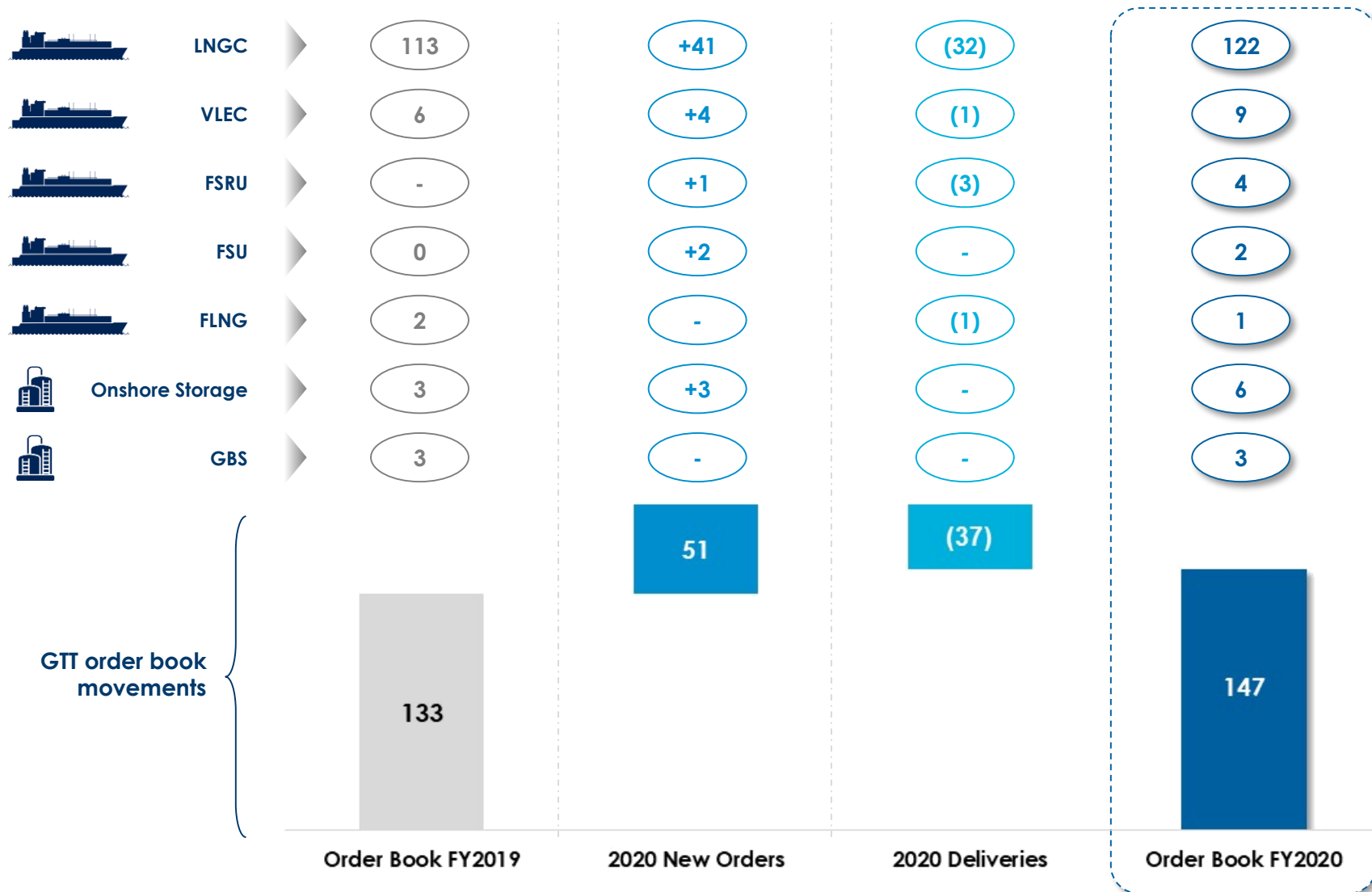
Shipowners are GTT's end  
clients and prescribers



GTT's technology receives  
certification & approval  
from classification  
societies

Shipyards are GTT's direct  
clients

# Order book evolution in FY 2020



# Cutting-edge technologies to help our customers meet the challenges of energy transition

## Energy transition drivers



Gas getting greener



Energy efficiency acceleration



Deep decarbonization of power supply



Sustainable mobility with promising potential for hydrogen

## GTT businesses



Shipping & storage of LNG



LNG as fuel



Smart shipping



Green hydrogen

- **Reduction** of the level of **LNGC CO<sub>2</sub>** emissions by **c.40% over the last 10 years**

- **(25)% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions vs. HFO** (currently 3% of global emissions)
- **No Sox, low NOx** level and no particulates

- Solutions to **improve efficiency of vessels** and contribute to the **reduction of vessels emissions**

- **Acquisition of H<sub>2</sub>Gen, rebranded Elogen**, a unique French designer and assembler of PEM electrolyzers



# A wide range of applications proposed for gas shipping and storage

Core business

1

## LNG Shipping



- GTT's core business with over 50 years of expertise
- End of 2020: order book of **122 LNG carriers**

2

## Solutions for offshore storage



- Development of floating LNG storage and regasification units (FSRU) and floating LNG production, storage and unloading units (FLNG)
- End of 2020: order book of **4 FSRUs, 2 FSUs and 1 FLNG**

3

## Solutions for onshore & nearshore storage



- Solutions tailored to onshore storage using GST technology (adapted to small and large capacities)
- End of 2020: order book of **6 onshore storage and 3 GBS**

4

## Multi-gas transport



- Technology dedicated to the needs for the transport and storage of liquid gases other than LNG (ethane, ethylene, propane, butane and propylene)
- End of 2020: order book of **9 Very Large Ethane Carrier (VLEC)**

EXTENSION OF GTT'S OFFERING

New business applications

# Innovations with outstanding commercial successes

## Selected examples



Significant **investments** for the development **Gravity Based Structures (GBS)**

- ✓ In 2018, **appointed** by two major companies to carry out **Front End Engineering Design (FEED)** studies for new projects
- ✓ In 2019, **signing of a contract** with **SAREN BV** for **3 GBS terminals** for the Russian liquefaction project **Arctic LNG-2**




**Development of multi-gas transport offering** since 2014

- ✓ In 2014, first order of 6 ethane carriers
- ✓ In 2019, order of 6 latest-generation ethane carriers (largest ever built in the world, 98,000 m<sup>3</sup>)
- ✓ In 2020, new order of 4 ethane carriers
- ✓ GTT demonstrated its capacity to adapt its technologies to serve new applications

# Significant advantages compared to competing technologies

## Overview of GTT technology advantages

## 6 key success factors

|                       |  | Moss                    | SPB                     | KC-1             |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Technology            | Membrane<br>(Mark III, NO96, GST)   | Spherical<br>Technology | Prismatic<br>Technology | Membrane         |
| Construction costs    | ✓   | xx                      | xx                      | x                |
| Operating costs       | ✓   | xx<br><i>Fuel/fee</i>   | xx<br><i>Fuel/fee</i>   | xx<br><i>BOR</i> |
| LNGCs in operation    | 413   | 123                     | 4<br>(+2 small)         | 2<br>(on repair) |
| LNGCs in construction | 122   | -                       | -                       | -                |



Outstanding track-record within LNG sector



Long-standing customer relationships



Lower vessel construction and operating cost



Greater vessel energy efficiency



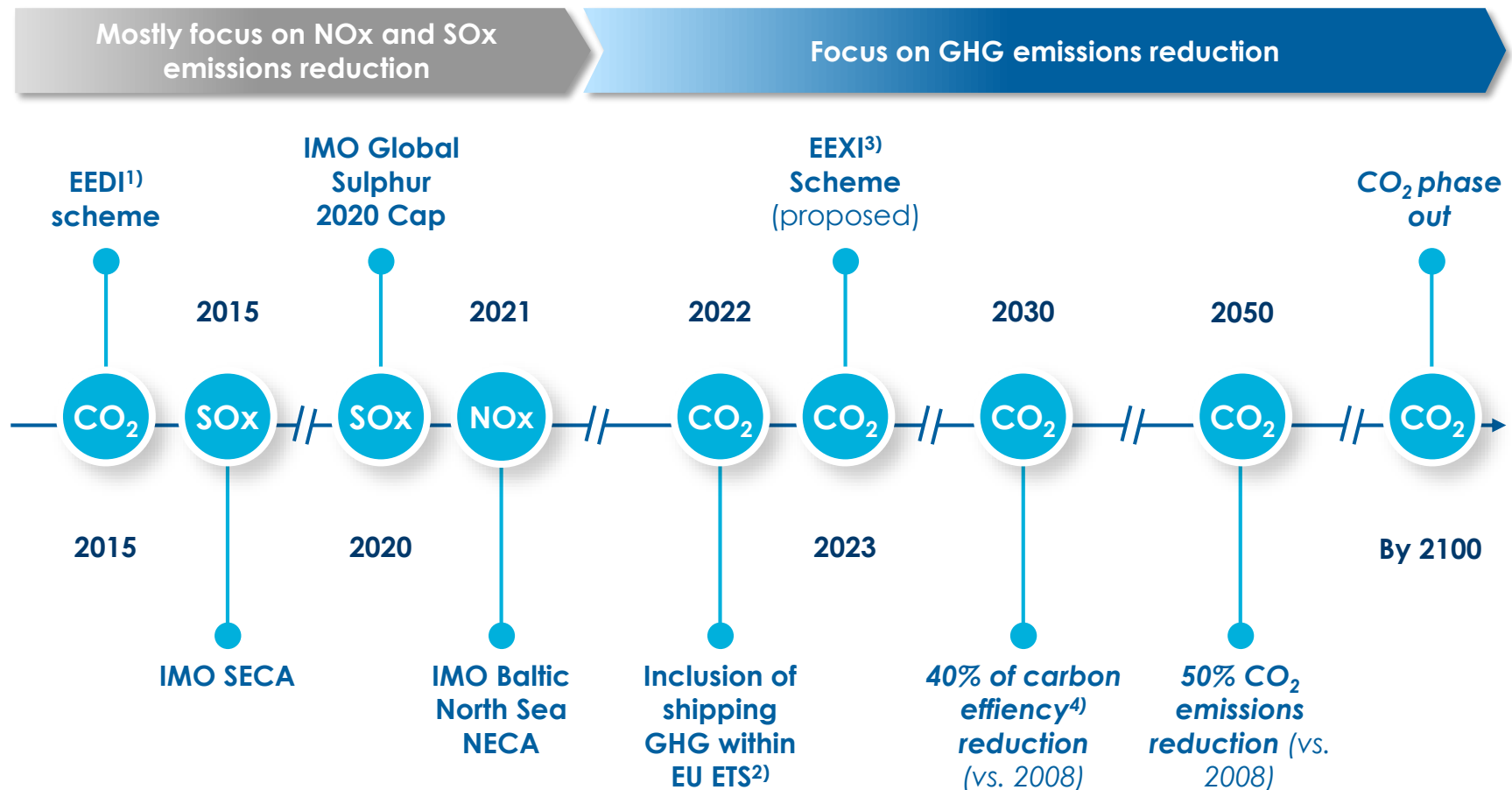
Continual product development & patent protection



Classification societies

# Regulation will drive significant changes in the shipping industry

## Overview of main shipping emissions regulations and targets



Sources: IMO, DNV GL, Iitsearch, GTT analysis

(1) The Energy Efficiency Design Index requires a minimum energy efficiency level per capacity mile (e.g. tonne mile) for different ship type and size segments

(2) The European Parliament voted for the inclusion of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from ships over 5,000 gross tonnes in the emissions trading system (EU ETS) by 1 January 2022

(3) If adopted, Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) requires all ships to meet set energy efficiency requirements

(4) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per transport work

# LNG as fuel technology already adopted by key players in the industry



- Nov-20: Decision to acquire a **new generation of 26 LNG powered containerships**
- **Fleet of 44 LNG powered vessels by 2024**



- Dec-19: order Hudong-Zhonghua Shipbuilding, for the **design of the LNG Fuel tank as part of the full retrofit of MV SAJIR** (ultra large container vessel with a capacity of 15,000 TEU)

LNG as fuel represents a unique opportunity for the maritime industry




Improvement of the ESG profile



Long-term cost savings

Shift towards LNG bunkering is already underway and other companies could follow pioneers in the next coming years

# LNG as fuel competitive landscape

|                                    |                | Type B  | Type C   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Technology                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated tank</li> <li>Atmospheric pressure</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self supported tank</li> <li>Atmospheric pressure</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self supported cylindrical tank</li> <li>Pressurized</li> </ul> |
| Space optimization                 | ✓ ✓   | ✓   | ✗  |
| Boil-off                           | ✓   | ✗   | ✗  |
| Capex                              | Moderate cost   | High cost ( <i>much metal used</i> )  | Lower cost ( <i>foam</i> ), high cost for vacuum   |
| LNG fueled vessels in operation    | 4 containerships + 1 LNG BV   | 2 containerships  | 210 ( <i>mainly with tanks &lt;1k cbm</i> )  |
| LNG fueled vessels in construction | 14  | 21  | 225 ( <i>mainly with tanks &lt;1k cbm</i> )  |

# Elogen is positioned on highly competitive PEM segment

## Elogen positioning

## ELECTROLYSIS



Process of using electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen



### PEM Technology

- ✓ **High innovation potential**
- ✓ **Most adapted technology for renewable energy**
- ✓ Better footprint and opex
- ✓ **Expected decrease** in capex and production costs
- ✗ **Technology currently more expensive** than Alkaline

SIEMENS

HYDROGENICS



nel

### Alkaline Technology

- ✓ **Historical technology**, more frequently used than PEM
- ✓ **Slightly more affordable** than PEM in terms of capex
- ✗ **Low innovation potential**
- ✗ System with **cumbersome installations**
- ✗ **Need for a constant load**

McPhy



Greenerity

nel

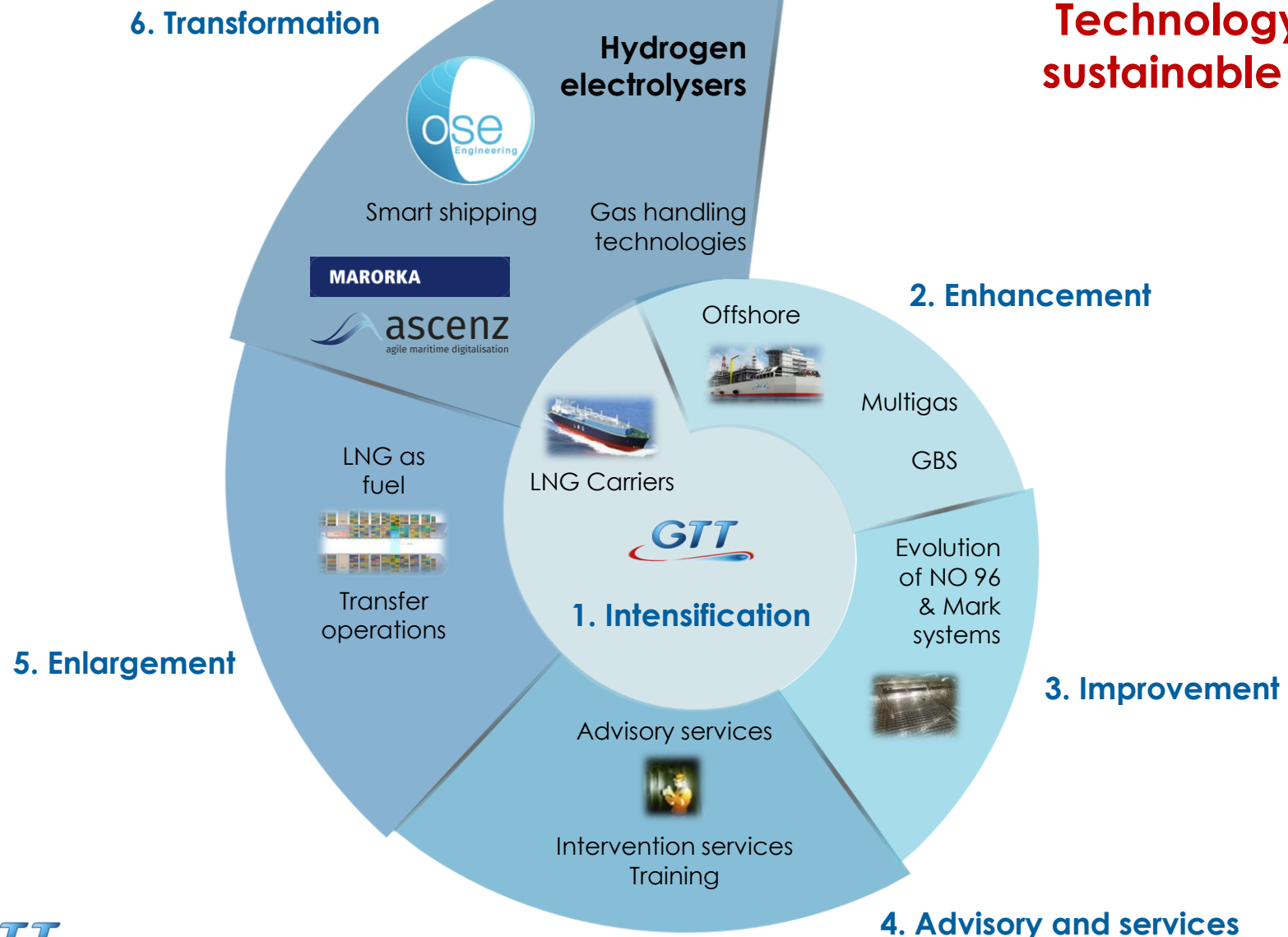
FOREVERGREEN

PROS  
&  
CONS

COMPETITIVE  
LANDSCAPE

# GTT's strategic roadmap

**Technology for a sustainable world**



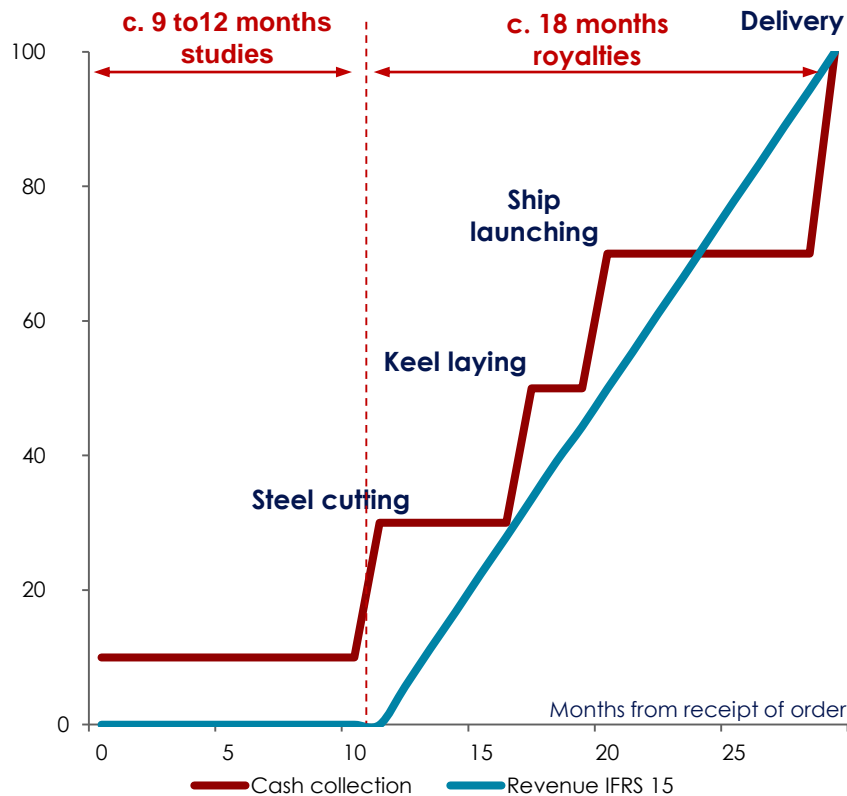


# An attractive business model supporting high cash generation

## Invoicing and revenue recognition

## Business model supports high cash generation

% of contract <sup>(1)</sup>



- Revenue is recognized pro-rata temporis between construction milestones
- Initial payment collected from shipyards at the effective date of order of a particular vessel (10%)
  - Steel cutting (20%)
  - Keel laying (20%)
  - Ship launching (20%)
  - Delivery (30%)

Notes:

(1) Illustrative cycle for the first LNGC ordered by a particular customer, including engineering studies completed by GTT

# GTT Net Zero ambition by 2025



*In 2020, GTT began a structured approach to define its ambitions in terms of decarbonization, both on its own scope and its impact scope of emissions*



## *GTT's own scope*



## *GTT's impact scope*

- **GTT has defined a reduction action plan in order to reduce by 2025 its GHG emissions**, aligned with a 1.5° C trajectory, within the SBTi (Science-Based Targets Initiative) framework
  - **A set of actions to be implemented within 3 years has already been identified to reduce emissions and integrated in the business plan**
- Concerning the maritime energy transportation value chain, **GTT aims to help its clients and industry players to reach the IMO goal** of halving GHG emissions from international maritime transport by 2050 (today ~900 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)
  - In addition, the **acquisition of Elogen contributes to the diversification of GTT in low carbon energy sectors**

# Glossary

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document

|               |  |             |                                     |                |   |
|---------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>BOR</b>    | Boil Off Rate  | <b>FSU</b>  | Floating Storage Unit               | <b>MEGI</b>    | M-type, Electronically Controlled Gas Injection |
| <b>APAC</b>   | Asia-Pacific   | <b>GBS</b>  | Gravity Based Structure             | <b>Mtpa</b>    | Million tons per annum                          |
| <b>CAGR</b>   | Compound Annual Growth Rate                                | <b>GHG</b>  | Greenhouse Gases                    | <b>MW</b>      | Megawatt  |
| <b>DFDE</b>   | Dual Fuel Diesel Electric                                  | <b>GW</b>   | Gigawatt                            | <b>NOx</b>     | Nitrogen Oxide                                  |
| <b>EBITDA</b> | Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortization | <b>HFO</b>  | Heavy Fuel Oil                      | <b>O&amp;G</b> | Oil & Gas                                       |
| <b>EEDI</b>   | Energy Efficiency Design Index                             | <b>IMO</b>  | International Maritime Organization | <b>PEM</b>     | Polymer Electrolyte Membrane                    |
| <b>EEXI</b>   | Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index                      | <b>IT</b>   | Information Technology              | <b>R&amp;D</b> | Research & Development                          |
| <b>EJ</b>     | Exajoule   | <b>KFTC</b> | Korea Fair Trade Commission         | <b>SOx</b>     | Sulfur Oxide                                    |
| <b>EPC</b>    | Engineering, Procurement & Construction                    | <b>kW</b>   | Kilowatt                            | <b>TEU</b>     | Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit                     |
| <b>ESG</b>    | Environmental, Social & Governance                         | <b>LNG</b>  | Liquefied Natural Gas               | <b>VLEC</b>    | Very Large Ethane Carrier                       |
| <b>ETS</b>    | Emissions Trading System                                   | <b>LNGC</b> | LNG Carrier                         | <b>XFD</b>     | Type of propulsion system                       |
| <b>FLNG</b>   | Floating Liquefied Natural Gas                             | <b>LSFO</b> | Low Sulfur Fuel Oil                 |                |   |
| <b>FSRU</b>   | Floating Storage Regasification Unit                       | <b>LTI</b>  | Long Term Incentives                |                |   |



Technology for a Sustainable World

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Safety

Excellence

Innovation

Teamwork

Transparency