SBO

HIGHLIGHTS REPORT
Q3/2026

Upcycle gains momentum: SBO records the highest bookings of the year in the third quarter, sales and earnings continue to increase

- Bookings increase by 21.9% to MEUR 374.5, Q3 with MEUR 139.1 the quarter with the highest bookings of the year (+18.2% compared with Q2)
- Order backlog increases by 57.0% since the beginning of the year to MEUR 140.5
- Sales continue to trend upward: After 7.7% growth in Q2, sales improve by a further 9.3% in Q3 to MEUR 116.0 (1-9/2026: MEUR 320.7)
- EBITDA improves sequentially to MEUR 14.5 in Q3 (Q2: MEUR 12.7; 1-9/2026: MEUR 38.7), the FX-adjusted EBIT almost doubles to MEUR 7.2 in Q3 (Q2: MEUR 3.7)
- Diversification: Sales from new business areas increase, driven by 3D metal printing

»The upcycle was confirmed in the third quarter. Despite the conflict in the Middle East, our bookings have again increased significantly and are clearly above the prior year. Sales and earnings are improving continuously. We are also looking ahead with confidence. Energy security has become a strategic priority worldwide. Bookings from our customers already extend well into next year and lay the foundation for a further increase in sales and earnings. Diversification is bearing fruit, in particular 3D metal printing: Due to the high demand, we are further expanding our capacity. After the transition year 2026, we expect improved business development in 2027.«

KLAUS MADER, CEO OF SBO

	UNIT	1–9/2026	1–9/2025
Bookings	MEUR	374.5	307.1
Sales	MEUR	320.7	358.2
EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization)	MEUR	38.7	58.6
EBITDA margin	%	12.1	16.4
EBIT (Earnings before interest and taxes)	MEUR	13.0	34.9
EBIT margin	%	4.0	9.7
Profit before tax	MEUR	7.0	30.5
Profit after tax	MEUR	1.4	21.6
Cash flow from operating activities	MEUR	14.2	55.8
Free cash flow	MEUR	-19.4	24.8
Liquid funds as of 30 September 2026 / 31 December 2025	MEUR	268.3	281.5
Net debt as of 30 September 2026 / 31 December 2025	MEUR	108.7	78.1
Equity ratio as of 30 September 2026 / 31 December 2025	%	46.4	47.2
Headcount as of 30 September 2026 / 31 December 2025		1,598	1,539

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS Q3/2026

In the third quarter of 2026, SBO continued to execute on the four pillars of its long-term strategy – Diversification, Market Expansion, Technology Leadership, and Operational Excellence. The sustained focus on diversification was driven by additive manufacturing for space, aerospace, defense and semiconductor applications, by product and material developments for subsea, and by projects in next-generation geothermal energy. At the same time, SBO strengthened its activities in the strategic growth regions of Asia and Latin America, underscored its technology leadership with record drilling performance and successful field deployments, and brought manufacturing and service even closer to its customers.

Diversification

Space, aerospace and defense: First orders for turbine engine components
SBO continued to broaden its business beyond the oil and gas industry in the third quarter. Orders were placed with SBO for the manufacture of turbine discs for a European aero-engine manufacturer, the first component has already been completed. New orders were also received for space and defense applications. To serve the growing customer demand in these industries, SBO continued to invest in 3D metal printing and post-processing capacity in the US and Europe in the third quarter. Three 3D metal printers were put into operation in the third quarter, two more were ordered.

Subsea: From high-precision manufacturer to turnkey provider
Subsea is a high-technology market adjacent to directional drilling and well completion, where SBO's core capabilities are in demand. There, SBO broadened its scope from high-precision machining to full turnkey manufacturing of critical components for advanced subsea completion systems. In the third quarter, additional orders were secured worldwide for these components, as well as a first order for a 3D-printed manifold combining SBO's additive manufacturing and high-precision post-processing capabilities. The continued customer demand and the growing scope of supply show that SBO increasingly contributes its full manufacturing know-how to long-term subsea projects.

High-performance material H720 progresses towards broader market establishment
Following NORSOK approval in the first half of 2026, SBO further established the high-performance material H720 in the market during the third quarter. It is a cost-effective alternative to nickel-based alloys in demanding subsea, energy and industrial applications. Customer interest broadened across additional applications, with major operators, equipment manufacturers and industry partners progressing their own evaluation programs, including independent laboratory and cryogenic testing.

Work also progressed on broadening H720's recognition under further international material standards, supporting its potential use across a wider range of demanding applications.

Geothermal energy: Proven performance in the US and Europe
Projects in the US and Europe again confirmed the transferability of SBO's drilling technologies to geothermal applications. At the superhot geothermal project "Athena" in Oregon, SBO drilling and circulation solutions supported a well that reached approximately 3,150 m (10,350 ft) in just 15 drilling days, 80% fewer drilling days than the comparable well in 2025. Sustained drilling rates of around 40 m (more than 130 ft) per hour were achieved.

In Slovakia, SBO's rotary steerable system supported the successful completion of three deep geothermal wells near Košice, with well depths approaching four kilometers. The system drilled nearly two kilometers in a single run, demonstrating strong performance and reliability in demanding high-temperature geothermal conditions.

Market expansion

Expanding activities in Asia and Latin America
In the third quarter, SBO leveraged its technology and market expertise and strengthened its position in strategic growth regions:

- In **China**, SBO secured a new three-year contract, maintaining its circulation tool as the customer's product of choice. New local service capacity in Tianjin strengthens customer support and provides a platform to introduce additional SBO drilling and circulation solutions in the Chinese market.

- In **Colombia**, SBO was awarded the drilling motor scope on a multi-year, five-rig drilling program. The award provides an important platform to further expand the customer base and the use of SBO high-performance drilling equipment across Latin America.

Technology leadership

New US record with SBO high-performance drilling motor
SBO's high-performance drilling motor achieved approximately 7.5 km in a single run, establishing a new US land drilling record for the longest conventional well in an 8½-inch hole. It was already the fifth record achieved on the same rig using SBO high-performance equipment. Since the beginning of the year, the rig has drilled more than 430 km, the highest annual footage of any rig in the contractor's fleet. Performance at this level strengthens customer confidence in the technology, supporting the expansion of the customer base as well as the extension into further drilling applications and markets.

Wireless real-time directional drilling successfully tested downhole
SBO tested its rotary steerable system for directional drilling with wireless real-time communication downhole in the Midland Basin. This field test was successful: wireless real-time communication was maintained continuously to total depth. This field validation paves the way for broader customer adoption and expands the addressable market for SBO's directional drilling tools.

Operational excellence

Additive manufacturing significantly reduces lead times

SBO manufactured ready-to-install pump impellers using 3D metal printing, including post-processing, in approximately six weeks. This is less than a quarter of the typical lead times of 25 to 30 weeks for cast components. The components are already operating offshore, demonstrating SBO's ability to substantially shorten lead times for complex components through additive manufacturing.

Local service through strategic partnerships

In the third quarter, SBO brought its service capability even closer to customers. Following a successful offshore deployment in Namibia, local maintenance capability was established through an existing partner to support upcoming drilling activity. Tools can now be inspected, serviced, tested and prepared locally between wells. This reduces international logistics, shortens turnaround times and improves operational readiness. Reliable local support is increasingly important in international markets, helping SBO respond faster to customer requirements while ensuring consistent service standards.

MARKET AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS Q3/2026

Market environment

Oil and Gas

After a positive start to the year, the market environment was shaped from the end of February 2026 by the conflict in the Middle East and by restrictions on shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz. The renewed escalation in early July was followed by a slight recovery. In August, several attacks on Saudi oil infrastructure led to significant export disruptions in Saudi Arabia, and in early September to further hostilities between the US and Iran. On 11 September, Iran-backed militias in Iraq damaged Saudi Arabia's East-West Pipeline, an important alternative export route. Operations only resumed in early October. By the end of the quarter, oil supplies from the Gulf states had recovered significantly compared with the first half of the year, but the situation remained fragile. Crude oil prices increased sharply in September, and freight and diesel prices reached record levels.[1]

Global oil demand remained under pressure in light of high prices. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), it stood at 102.1 million barrels per day (mb/d) in the third quarter, a recovery from 99.4 mb/d in the second quarter. Nevertheless, demand in the third quarter of 2026 remained significantly below the full-year 2025 average of 105.0 mb/d. The largest regional decline since year-end was recorded in Asia.[2]

On the **supply side**, a recovery set in during the third quarter. According to the IEA, global oil supply rebounded from an average of 96.5 mb/d in the second quarter to 101.5 mb/d in the third quarter, mainly due to higher production in Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Crude oil exports from the Gulf states rose by around 2.0 mb/d to a quarterly average of 11.8 mb/d; in September they stood at 13.9 mb/d, more than 75% of pre-war levels. Oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz increased by around 3.7 mb/d to a quarterly average of 8.4 mb/d, while exports via bypass routes fell by around 1.5 mb/d to 5.8 mb/d.[3]

1 IEA, Oil Market Report, October and November 2026
2 IEA, Oil Market Report, October and November 2026
3 IEA, Oil Market Report, July, October and November 2026

The drawdown of **inventories** helped to ease the imbalance between supply and demand: at the end of September, total global inventories (onshore and on water) were 509 million barrels (mb), or on average 2.4 mb/d, below the level at the end of February 2026, and onshore inventories were at their lowest level since at least 2016.[4]

Nevertheless, there was a significant **oil price increase** in the third quarter. The reference grade Brent averaged USD 83.39 per barrel in July, USD 90.72 in August and USD 116.89 in September. Despite the supply expansion described above, several factors drove oil prices higher in September. As early as August, significant export disruptions in Saudi Arabia put pressure on the market. The renewed hostilities between the US and Iran in early September caused freight and transportation costs to rise sharply.[5] Following the attack on the East-West Pipeline on 11 September and the cancellation of October deliveries from Saudi Arabia to some European refineries, the Brent price surged to over USD 132 in mid-September. The price reaction was amplified by inventories that had already been drawn down to a considerable extent. In addition, releases from emergency reserves slowed: of the 400 mb agreed in March, IEA member countries had released 331 mb by the end of September, of which 274 mb by the end of June and only 8 mb in September. The average reference price of the North American grade WTI was USD 79.44 in July and USD 82.66 in August, and increased to an average of USD 96.62 in September.[6]

In the Middle East, the rig count stabilized after the low in April (480 rigs): at 508 rigs in September 2026, it was almost at the level of the prior year (511) and of year-end 2025 (509). The international rig count stood at a total of 1,122 rigs, above the prior-year level for the third consecutive month (September 2025: 1,084), after it had stagnated in June at 1,073 rigs, in line with the prior-year level (1,075). In North America, the number of active rigs increased year-on-year to 797 (September 2025: 729), clearly exceeding year-end 2025 (718). Of these, 593 rigs were located in the US, which remained above the prior-year level (September 2025: 542) for the fourth consecutive month since June, and 204 in Canada (September 2025: 187). The **global number of active rigs (rig count)** thus amounted to 1,919 in September 2026, around 6% above the prior-year level (September 2025: 1,812) and 136 rigs above the level at year-end 2025 (31 December 2025: 1,783).[7]

Gas markets continued to be shaped by the loss of almost 20% of global LNG supply as a result of the disruption in the Strait of Hormuz. LNG vessel crossings through the strait averaged around 10 per month from April to September (after traffic completely ceased in March), compared with about 95 per month in 2025, with first signs of improvement in September. Since March, higher LNG output in North America and Africa has offset around two-thirds of the lost volumes from Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, with US LNG exports up 19% year-on-year in the third quarter. Global gas demand declined year-on-year in the second and third quarters as high prices weighed on consumption in key import markets.

Asian and European **gas prices** rose further in the third quarter. In Europe, TTF averaged USD 21.5/MBtu (million British thermal units), almost 90% above the prior year, while in Asia, Platts JKM stood at USD 25.60/MBtu (+95%), the highest Q3 levels since 2022. In the US, by contrast, Henry Hub fell by 5% year-on-year to USD 2.90/MBtu, as production growth and healthy inventories weighed on prices.[8]

Energy Transition

According to Rystad Energy, geothermal power generation is entering a stronger growth phase worldwide. The number of geothermal wells drilled annually is expected to rise from 140 in 2020 to 783 in 2030. The US is emerging as the most important hub for next-generation geothermal, in particular for Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) and closed-loop systems. This development is supported by drilling expertise from shale oil and shale gas production, rising demand for

4 IEA, Oil Market Report, October 2026
5 IEA, Oil Market Report, October 2026
6 IEA, Oil Market Report, October 2026
7 Baker Hughes Rig Count, 30 September 2026
8 IEA Global Gas Security Review 2026 including the Gas Market Report Q4-2026

base load power and extensive commercial commitments from project developers such as Fervo Energy.[9] Fervo Energy demonstrates how viable this approach is: Cape Station in Utah has been feeding power into the grid since September 2026 as the first commercial-scale EGS facility.[10]

Worldwide, wells are becoming deeper and hotter, which increases demand for high-temperature technologies.[11]

In geothermal heat supply, growth is increasingly concentrated in Europe, according to Rystad. Security of supply, decarbonization targets and lower dependence on imported gas increasingly favor district heating and industrial process heat in the region. The number of geothermal wells drilled in Europe is expected to rise from around 140 in 2025 to more than 250 in 2030. One large district heating developer alone plans more than 50 wells by 2030.[12]

Industrial Sectors

In the third quarter of 2026, the transition of 3D metal printing from technology testing to qualified serial manufacturing accelerated further. Drivers are binding approvals by authorities and certification bodies such as Det Norske Veritas (DNV)[13] and public quality assurance programs.

For example, in August the US Navy approved additively manufactured metals for submarine applications as a direct replacement for cast and forged materials. These include stainless steels, titanium and copper-nickel, which eliminates additional individual assessments and first article inspections.[14]

In the oil and gas sector, more than 100 additively manufactured valves are in operation on an offshore installation. They are qualified to DNV standard.[15] In the third quarter, the US Department of Defense awarded programs with a volume of more than USD 40 million. They cover material qualification, quality assurance during the printing process and large-format systems.[16]

Demand in the sectors relevant to SBO, such as space, aerospace, defense, semiconductor and energy, as well as in other industrial markets, remains high. SBO customers and suppliers in these areas report significant growth. The supply chain is also expanding its capacity. A US metal powder manufacturer plans to increase its capacity fivefold to more than 6,000 metric tons per year by the end of 2026.[17]

With the expansion of the supply chain, 3D metal printing is an increasingly growing industrial manufacturing solution and, together with high-precision post-processing, is becoming an integral part of the process chain.

9 Rystad Energy: Global Drilling and Completion Report, 3Q 2026
10 fervoenergy.com, press release, 1 October 2026
11 Rystad Energy: Global Drilling and Completion Report, 3Q 2026
12 Rystad Energy: Global Drilling and Completion Report, 3Q 2026
13 DNV (Det Norske Veritas)
14 US Navy, 11 August 2026
15 VoxelMatters, 13 August 2026
16 America Makes, 8 September 2026; 3DPrint.com, 1 August 2026; 3D Systems, 10 August 2026
17 https://www.metal-powder.tech/6k-additive-expansion-to-deliver-five-fold-increase-in-powder/

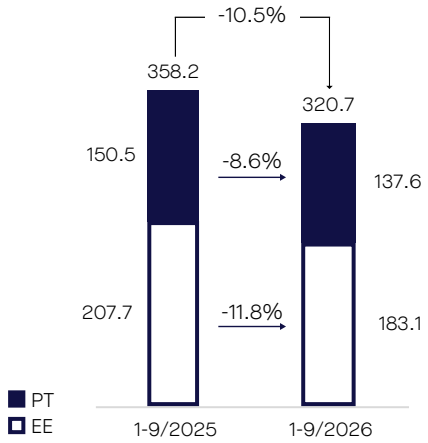
Business development

SBO's business development in the first nine months of 2026 was characterized by a continuously strengthening upcycle, despite the conflict in the Middle East: Bookings increased both in the oil and gas business and beyond, with the third quarter recording the highest bookings of the year. As in previous upcycles, sales and earnings follow bookings with a time lag and are therefore still below the prior-year figures. On a sequential basis, sales increased significantly for the second quarter in a row, thereby continuously narrowing the gap to the prior year. These factors confirm 2026 as a transition year.

Bookings increased to MEUR 374.5 in 1-9/2026 (1-9/2025: MEUR 307.1), up 21.9% year-on-year. In the third quarter, bookings of MEUR 139.1 were 18.2% above the second quarter, making it the quarter with the highest bookings of the year. Compared with the third quarter of 2025, which recorded the lowest bookings of the prior year, this represents an increase of 54.2%. The main driver was the Precision Technology division. **Order backlog** also continued to increase, reaching MEUR 140.5 as of 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: MEUR 89.5), an increase of 57.0%.

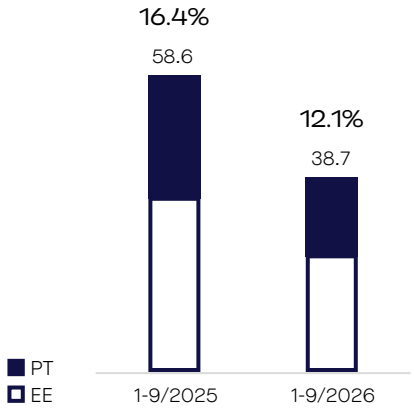
Sales reached MEUR 320.7 and were 10.5% below the prior-year figure (1-9/2025: MEUR 358.2). This sales development reflects the low bookings of the prior year as well as the effects of the conflict in the Middle East. It also corresponds to the expected time lag of a few quarters between the recovery in bookings and the gradual improvement of sales and earnings. The average exchange rate of EUR 1 = USD 1.1616 in the first three quarters of 2026, compared to EUR 1 = USD 1.1180 in the first three quarters of 2025, had a negative translation impact on reported sales. Adjusted for currency translation effects, sales declined by 7.6% in the first nine months of 2026. Sales from diversification increased significantly, with 3D metal printing as the main driver. Sequentially, the positive trend continued in the third quarter: after a 7.7% growth in the second quarter, sales improved by a further 9.3% in the third quarter (Q3/2026: MEUR 116.0; Q2/2026: MEUR 106.1; Q1/2026: MEUR 98.5).

SALES BY DIVISION
in MEUR



Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) amounted to MEUR 38.7 in the first nine months (1-9/2025: MEUR 58.6) – a sales-related decrease resulting from the lower bookings recorded in the prior year. Despite the challenging market environment, the **EBITDA margin** remained in double digits at 12.1% (1-9/2025: 16.4%) and continuously improved over the course of the year. **Profit from operations (EBIT)** amounted to MEUR 13.0 in the first nine months (1-9/2025: MEUR 34.9), with an **EBIT margin** of 4.0% (1-9/2025: 9.7%). A clear sequential improvement was recorded here as well. In the third quarter, EBITDA improved by 14.0% compared with the second quarter despite negative currency effects (Q3/2026: MEUR 14.5; Q2/2026: MEUR 12.7; Q1/2026: MEUR 11.4), while EBIT even increased by 46.1% (Q3/2026: MEUR 6.1; Q2/2026: MEUR 4.2; Q1/2026: MEUR 2.7). FX-adjusted EBITDA improved from MEUR 12.2 in Q2 to MEUR 15.7 in Q3/2026, and the EBIT almost doubled from MEUR 3.7 in Q2 to MEUR 7.2 in Q3.

EBITDA
in MEUR | as a % of sales



Profit before tax amounted to MEUR 7.0 (1-9/2025: MEUR 30.5), and **profit after tax** to MEUR 1.4 (1-9/2025: MEUR 21.6). **Earnings per share** amounted to EUR 0.09 (1-9/2025: EUR 1.37).

Segments

SBO's business is divided into two segments: Precision Technology (PT) and Energy Equipment (EE).

Precision Technology
Over the course of the year, bookings in the Precision Technology division increased sequentially. Momentum improved most notably for high-precision components and non-magnetic steel. Bookings from other industries also increased, driven in particular by demand for additive manufacturing for space, aerospace, defense and semiconductors as well as by high precision machining for subsea components.

Sales in the first nine months amounted to MEUR 137.6 (1-9/2025: MEUR 150.5), a decrease of 8.6% compared with the prior-year figure, due to the lower bookings in the second half of 2025 and the time lag in sales recognition. Sales improved further in the third quarter, by 9.4% compared with the second quarter (Q3/2026: MEUR 51.6; Q2/2026: MEUR 47.2; Q1/2026: MEUR 38.8).

Earnings in the first nine months were below the prior year: EBITDA amounted to MEUR 16.9 (1-9/2025: MEUR 26.4), corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 12.3% (1-9/2025: 17.6%). EBIT was MEUR 6.0 (1-9/2025: MEUR 17.4), with an EBIT margin of 4.4% (1-9/2025: 11.6%). In the third quarter, reported EBITDA of MEUR 7.4 and EBIT of MEUR 3.6 were below the second quarter due to negative currency effects (Q2/2026: MEUR 7.6 and MEUR 3.9, respectively). Adjusted for foreign currency effects, EBITDA improved to MEUR 8.5 in the third quarter (Q2/2026: MEUR 7.2) and EBIT to MEUR 4.8 (Q2/2026: MEUR 3.5). FX-adjusted profitability thus continued to rise in the third quarter, driven by higher sales and increased capacity utilization over the year.

The upcycle is also visible in headcount with an increase to 871 as of 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: 827).

Energy Equipment
Sales were 11.8% below the prior year at MEUR 183.1 (1-9/2025: MEUR 207.7). Sales were impacted by logistics restrictions resulting from the Middle East conflict, which in many cases prevented the deployment of products, services on site and product qualifications. Nevertheless, in the third quarter, Energy Equipment generated its highest quarterly sales of 2026 (Q3: MEUR 64.4; Q2: MEUR 59.0; Q1: MEUR 59.8).

EBITDA amounted to MEUR 24.3 (1-9/2025: MEUR 36.6), with an EBITDA margin of 13.3% (1-9/2025: 17.6%). EBIT was MEUR 9.8 (1-9/2025: MEUR 22.2), resulting in an EBIT margin of 5.4% (1-9/2025: 10.7%). Earnings were impacted by an unfavorable product mix, ramp-up costs for the reline and distribution center in the US, higher logistics costs resulting from the Middle East conflict, and higher expenses for product innovations. Besides sales, also earnings improved in the third quarter compared with Q2/2026, EBITDA improved from MEUR 5.9 in Q2/2026 to MEUR 8.5, and EBIT from MEUR 1.1 in Q2/2026 to MEUR 3.9.

Headcount stood at 691 as of 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: 677).

Key Balance Sheet Figures and Cash Flow

SBO continues to have an excellent balance sheet structure. As of 30 September 2026 **equity** increased to MEUR 430.0 (31 December 2025: MEUR 421.9) driven by the positive result and the increase of the currency translation reserve by MEUR 18.4 resulting from the development of the USD over the course of the year (1 EUR = 1.1355 USD as of 30 September 2026, compared to 1.1750 USD as of 31 December 2025). The dividend payment of MEUR 11.8 in the second quarter partially offset this increase. This led to an equity ratio of 46.4% (31 December 2025: 47.2%).

Cash and cash equivalents totaled MEUR 268.3 as of the reporting date (31 December 2025: MEUR 281.5). **Net debt** increased to MEUR 108.7 (31 December 2025: MEUR 78.1), mainly caused by the dividend payment, strategic CAPEX as well as an increase in working capital due to the upcycle. The **gearing ratio** was 25.3% as of 30 September 2026 (31 December 2025: 18.5%).

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to MEUR 14.2 (1-9/2025: MEUR 55.8). **Free cash flow** was MEUR -19.4 (1-9/2025: MEUR 24.8). The cash flow from investing activities increased to MEUR -33.7 compared with MEUR -31.0 in the first nine months of 2025. This was primarily driven by the expansion of 3D metal printing capacity (MEUR -12.3).

SBO's high liquidity and financial stability provide a solid foundation for financing the upcycle and the execution of its growth strategy.

Outlook

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has revised its forecast for **global oil supply and demand** in 2026 downward since the onset of geopolitical disruptions in the Middle East and the deteriorating global economy.

The IEA currently expects global **oil demand** to decline by 2.7 million barrels per day (mb/d) to 102.3 mb/d in 2026, while **supply** is likely to fall even more sharply, by 4.8 mb/d to 101.6 mb/d. Onshore oil inventories are at their lowest level since at least 2016, and as of end of October **global inventories** (onshore and on water combined) are 462 million barrels (mb) below the level at the end of February.[18]

Provided that oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz recover sustainably, the IEA expects oil supply to rise by 6.6 mb/d to 108.1 mb/d in 2027, including a recovery of OPEC+ production by 3.8 mb/d. Demand is expected to grow by around 2.0 mb/d to 104.3 mb/d in 2027, following the decline expected for 2026.[19]

In these volatile times, energy security has become a strategic priority. Three structural drivers underpin demand for SBO's products and services: the replenishment of depleted commercial and strategic inventories, the diversification of supply with greater sourcing redundancy, and the accelerated development of local resources for long-term resilience.

At the same time, major SBO customers confirm an upcycle and thus a further improvement of the market environment in 2027. A de-escalation in the Middle East and a resulting rebuilding of production capacity could give additional momentum to future business development.

This higher level of activity is already becoming visible in SBO's Precision Technology division. The positive trend in bookings from the first nine months continued into the start of the fourth quarter. The rising demand for high-precision components and non-magnetic steels underscores customers' growing confidence in the continued market recovery. Bookings already extend well into 2027 and lay the foundation for a further increase in sales and earnings of the PT division. The diversified business areas are also developing dynamically: growing demand in space, aerospace, defense and semiconductor industries enables further growth and investment in additive manufacturing. In addition, further opportunities are emerging for high-precision components in the subsea business.

The Energy Equipment division enters the fourth quarter of 2026 with a regionally differentiated outlook. In North America, activity has increased and is likely to remain supportive. It is driven by customer demand for improved drilling performance, reliable tool availability and more efficient well completion solutions. Internationally, SBO's global presence continues to offer expansion opportunities, in particular in Latin America, Asia-Pacific and Africa. In the Middle East, demand remains constrained by geopolitical disruption. In 2027, international market expansion, increasing opportunities in geothermal energy, the reline and distribution center for high-performance drilling motors in the US and the broader commercialization of new technologies and products will support growth.

2026 is the transition year that SBO already expected at the beginning of the year. The downturn has been overcome, the upcycle is confirmed. Bookings are rising significantly despite the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, both in the oil and gas industry and beyond. Sales and earnings follow with a time lag. SBO has made tangible progress in all four pillars of its strategy – Diversification, Market Expansion, Technology Leadership, and Operational Excellence. This puts SBO in a stronger position heading into 2027.

[18] IEA, Oil Market Report, November 2026
[19] IEA, Oil Market Report, November 2026

ABOUT SBO

SBO at a glance

SBO AG is leading in the manufacture of high-alloy, non-magnetic steels, high-precision components and high-tech equipment for the energy sector and other industrial sectors. The global high-precision technology group, headquartered in Ternitz, Austria, operates worldwide at more than 20 locations with around 1,600 employees. The group delivers cutting-edge technologies backed by a highly innovative product portfolio and strong intellectual property.

In its Precision Technology division, SBO specializes in high-precision metal components, ranging from complex steel parts to additive manufacturing solutions for industries requiring maximum accuracy and performance. In the Energy Equipment division, SBO provides high-tech equipment for directional drilling and well completion, including high-precision flow control products. Designed for extreme conditions, these solutions perform in high-temperature and high-pressure environments, serving important industries including oil and gas, energy and other industrial sectors.

More information: www.sbo.at

The SBO share

The share of SBO AG has been listed in the top-tier prime market segment of the Vienna Stock Exchange for over 20 years and is included in the ATX Prime index (ISIN AT0000946652). In total, 16,000,000 par value shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.00 each have been issued. The share started into the trading year at a price of EUR 27.25 and closed at EUR 29.55 on 30 September 2026. Market capitalization as of 30 September 2026 was MEUR 473 and approximately 67% of the shares were in free float at that date.

Financial calendar 2027

20 January 2027	Preliminary results 2026
18 March 2027	Results for the year 2026
19 April 2027	Record date Annual General Meeting
29 April 2027	Annual General Meeting
4 May 2027	Ex-dividend date
5 May 2027	Dividend record date
13 May 2027	Dividend payment date
20 May 2027	First quarter results 2027
19 August 2027	Half year results 2027
24 November 2027	Third quarter results 2027

Consolidated profit and loss statement

	9 months period ended		3 months period ended	
in TEUR	**30.09.2026**	**30.09.2025**	**30.09.2026**	**30.09.2025**
Sales	**320,686**	**358,215**	**116,001**	**104,591**
Cost of goods sold	-234,227	-252,773	-84,264	-75,064
Gross profit	**86,459**	**105,442**	**31,737**	**29,527**
Selling expenses	-28,974	-28,578	-9,811	-9,140
General and administrative expenses	-36,451	-34,899	-12,240	-11,151
Other operating expenses	-17,196	-21,122	-5,320	-5,701
Other operating income	9,137	14,079	1,714	2,751
Profit from operations	**12,975**	**34,922**	**6,080**	**6,286**
Interest income	4,826	6,515	1,572	1,777
Interest expenses	-10,875	-10,907	-3,775	-3,486
Other financial income	42	0	0	0
Financial result	**-6,007**	**-4,392**	**-2,203**	**-1,709**
Profit before tax	**6,968**	**30,530**	**3,877**	**4,577**
Income taxes	-5,542	-8,939	-2,671	-1,515
Profit after tax	**1,426**	**21,591**	**1,206**	**3,062**
Average number of shares outstanding	15,759,465	15,759,465	15,759,465	15,759,465
Earnings per share in EUR (basic = diluted)	**0.09**	**1.37**	**0.08**	**0.19**

Consolidated balance sheet

ASSETS

in TEUR	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	268,331	281,470
Trade receivables	113,814	106,362
Other receivables and other assets	15,549	13,013
Inventories	178,747	156,079
Total current assets	**576,441**	**556,924**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	170,011	156,702
Goodwill	137,584	133,204
Other intangible assets	16,129	18,457
Long-term receivables and assets	3,717	4,078
Deferred tax assets	23,209	24,600
Total non-current assets	**350,650**	**337,041**
TOTAL ASSETS	**927,091**	**893,965**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

in TEUR	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Current liabilities		
Liabilities to banks	41,589	41,548
Current portion of long-term loans	30,285	45,786
Lease liabilities	3,345	3,243
Trade payables	41,259	34,904
Income tax payable	6,757	6,103
Other liabilities	41,734	38,765
Other provisions	3,746	4,209
Total current liabilities	**168,715**	**174,558**
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term loans	305,125	272,285
Lease liabilities	11,832	13,269
Provisions for employee benefits	4,805	5,295
Other liabilities	5,858	5,729
Deferred tax liabilities	794	902
Total non-current liabilities	**328,414**	**297,480**
Equity		
Share capital	15,759	15,759
Capital reserve	59,526	59,526
Legal reserve	785	785
Other reserves	19	19
Currency translation reserve	14,900	-3,529
Retained earnings	338,973	349,367
Total equity	**429,962**	**421,927**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**927,091**	**893,965**

Consolidated cash flow statement

	9 months period ended	
in TEUR	**30.09.2026**	**30.09.2025**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	6,968	30,530
Depreciation, amortization and impairments	25,726	23,674
Other expenses and income	-7,167	-7,488
Cash flow from profit	**25,527**	**46,716**
Change in working capital	-11,310	9,092
Cash flow from operating activities	**14,217**	**55,808**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-33,555	-27,450
Expenditures for the acquisition of subsidiaries	0	-4,805
Other activities	-99	1,217
Cash flow from investing activities	**-33,654**	**-31,038**
Free cash flow	**-19,437**	**24,770**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Change in financial liabilities	12,363	-11,855
Cash flow from financing activities	**543**	**-39,434**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-18,894**	**-14,664**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	281,470	314,686
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5,755	-4,236
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**268,331**	**295,786**

Segment reporting

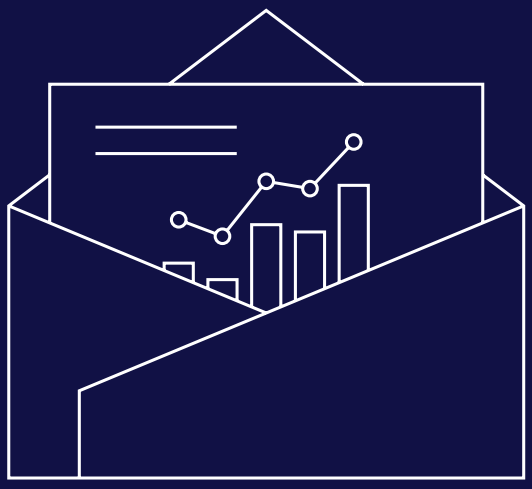
1–9/2026

in TEUR	Precision Technology	Energy Equipment	SBO-Holding & Consolidation	Group
External sales	137,578	183,108	0	320,686
Intercompany sales	42,284	20,811	-63,095	0
Total sales	**179,862**	**203,919**	**-63,095**	**320,686**
EBITDA	16,936	24,285	-2,520	38,701
Profit / loss from operations (EBIT)	6,006	9,837	-2,868	12,975

1–9/2025

in TEUR	Precision Technology	Energy Equipment	SBO-Holding & Consolidation	Group
External sales	150,492	207,723	0	358,215
Intercompany sales	48,826	25,022	-73,848	0
Total sales	**199,318**	**232,745**	**-73,848**	**358,215**
EBITDA	26,426	36,588	-4,418	58,596
Profit / loss from operations (EBIT)	17,447	22,234	-4,759	34,922

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