

NEWSLETTER # 114
17 March 2026
RESULTS FOR THE FULL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 2025

Wintermar's Operating Profit for FY2025 jumped by 31%YOY to US\$23.3 million, reflecting margin expansion through a better fleet mix. Core Profit increased by 19.2%YOY to US\$18million.

Laba Operasional Wintermar untuk FY2025 naik 31% YOY menjadi US\$23.3 juta, mencerminkan ekspansi margin melalui komposisi armada yang lebih baik. Laba Inti meningkat sebesar 19.2% YOY menjadi US\$18 juta.

Owned Vessel Division

Owned vessel revenue rose by 13.8%YOY to US\$70.7million as gross margins for Owned Vessels widened to 41.7% for FY2025 compared to 36.1% in FY2024 despite softer charter rates and lower offshore activity in 2025. Utilization in 2025 was lower than 2024 arising from geopolitical concerns and the early stage of most drilling projects which are shorter term in nature. However, this was compensated by higher revenue from having more Dynamic Positioning (DP) equipped vessels. The Company operated a larger number of units of higher value vessels in FY2025.

Divisi Kapal Milik

Pendapatan kapal milik naik 13.8%YOY menjadi US\$70.7 juta dengan margin kotor untuk Kapal Milik membesar menjadi 41.7% untuk FY2025 dibandingkan dengan 36.1% pada FY2024 meskipun tarif sewa dan tingkat aktivitas lepas pantai lebih rendah pada tahun 2025. Utilisasi pada tahun 2025 lebih rendah dari tahun 2024 sebagai akibat masalah geopolitik dan sebagian besar proyek pengeboran jangka pendek yang masih berada pada tahap awal. Akan tetapi, hal ini diimbangi dengan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi dari kapal-kapal yang dilengkapi Dynamic Positioning (DP). Perusahaan mengoperasikan lebih banyak unit kapal yang bernilai lebih tinggi pada FY2025.

Chartering Division and Other Services

Gross Profit from the Chartering Division continued to decline with a drop in contribution to US\$0.5million in FY2025 compared to US\$1.4million in FY2024. Some of the declines resulted from a strategic decision to move the Company towards a management fee based ship management business model for better scalability, where the Company now receives fees for various services which are recorded in the Other Services Division. Contribution from Other Services Division has increased by 9.3%YOY by US\$0.2 million to US\$2.8million in FY2025.

Divisi Kapal Sewa dan Layanan Lainnya

Laba Kotor dari Divisi Kapal Sewa menurun menjadi US\$0.5 juta pada FY2025 dibandingkan dengan US\$1.4 juta pada FY2024. Sebagian penurunan tersebut disebabkan oleh keputusan strategis untuk mengarahkan Perusahaan menuju model bisnis manajemen kapal berbasis imbalan jasa untuk skalabilitas yang lebih baik, di mana Perusahaan kini menerima pendapatan imbalan jasa untuk berbagai layanan yang tercatat di Divisi Jasa Lainnya. Kontribusi dari Divisi Layanan Lainnya telah meningkat sebesar 9.3%YOY sebesar US\$0.2 juta menjadi US\$2.8 juta pada FY2025.

Direct Expenses and Gross Profit

With a larger number of DP vessels in operation and more overseas contracts, total crewing costs rose by 10.5%YOY to US\$11.4million for FY2025. Depreciation rose accordingly by 10.4%YOY to US\$14.8million for FY2025 from the full year impact of the additions to the fleet in 2024. One PSV completed reactivation and became operational in 4Q2025. Operation expenses were slightly higher (+2.2%YOY) at US\$5.2million while maintenance costs fell by 2.9%YOY to US\$7.3million. Fuel bunker was significantly lower (-26%YOY) as idle vessels were berthed in Batam on shore power.

Biaya Langsung dan Laba Kotor

Dengan lebih banyak kapal DP yang beroperasi dan lebih banyak kontrak di luar negeri, total biaya awak kapal meningkat 10.5% YOY menjadi US\$11.4 juta untuk FY2025. Depresiasi naik sebesar 10.4% YOY menjadi US\$14.8juta untuk FY2025 karena dampak setahun penuh dari penambahan armada pada tahun 2024. Satu unit PSV menyelesaikan reaktivasi dan mulai beroperasi di 4Q2025. Beban operasional sedikit lebih tinggi (+2.2%YOY) menjadi US\$5.2 juta sementara biaya pemeliharaan turun 2.9% YOY menjadi US\$7.3 juta. Biaya bunker menurun secara signifikan (-26% YOY) karena kapal yang belum beroperasi berlabuh di Batam dengan menggunakan daya listrik dari darat.



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By December 2025, there were 7 units of PSVs in operation, as compared to 5 units of operational PSVs at end 2024. The Company purchased an additional PSV in late 2025 and she is being delivered to Indonesia and expected to be operational by 2H2026.

Total Gross Profit rose by 24.1%YOY to US\$32.7million.

Indirect Expenses and Operating Profit

Total Indirect Expenses rose by 10%YOY to US\$9.4million for FY2025. The largest increase in indirect expenses came from salary cost, in line with a building out of key technical and operations positions to prepare for scaling up the fleet. Salary expenses rose by 11.9% YOY to US\$6.5million for FY2025, as employee strength increased to 252 from 244. Marketing expenses rose by 17.2%YOY due to fees and commissions as well as bid bond expenses to participate in tenders. Investments in new subsidiaries added 12.6%YOY to office utility costs which amounted to US\$0.6million.

As a result, Operating Profit for FY2025 jumped by 31%YOY to US\$23.3million in FY2025 compared to US\$17.8million in FY2024.

Other Income, Expenses and Core Net Profit

Cash flow from operations have increased due to better revenues and receivables collections, and the Company has also taken on more debt to refinance vessels. As a result, interest expenses rose by 83.5%YOY to US\$2.1million, while interest income doubled to US\$1.0million. The Company is still in a strong financial position with net cash. Associated companies contributed US\$4.1million (+71.5%YOY) from better business conditions.

The sale of 2 older mid-tier vessels recorded a gain of US\$3.5million in total. This is much lower than the gain on sale of vessels in the previous year of US\$16.1million as there was a windfall profit in FY2024 from the sale of an older PSV. Total other income was US\$7.4million for FY2025 compared to US\$19million in FY2024.

EBITDA for FY2025 increased by 21.8% YOY to US\$38.4million, reflecting a significant improvement in operations and cash generation ability of the Company.

Stripping out gains on vessel sale, the underlying Core Net Profit attributable to shareholders was US\$18.0 million, a jump of 19.2%YOY as compared to US\$15.1million in FY2024.

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Hingga Desember 2025, terdapat 7 unit PSV yang telah beroperasi, dibandingkan hanya 5 unit PSV pada akhir 2024. Perusahaan membeli PSV tambahan pada akhir 2025 yang akan dikirim ke Indonesia dan diharapkan dapat beroperasi pada 2H2026.

Total Laba Kotor naik 24.1% YOY menjadi US\$32.7 juta.

Biaya Tidak Langsung dan Laba Operasional

Total Biaya Tidak Langsung naik 10% YOY menjadi US\$9.4 juta untuk FY2025. Peningkatan terbesar dalam biaya tidak langsung berasal dari biaya gaji, sejalan dengan penambahan posisi-posisi inti di bidang teknis dan operasional untuk mempersiapkan peningkatan armada. Biaya gaji naik 11.9% YOY menjadi US\$6.5 juta untuk FY2025, seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah karyawan menjadi 252 dari 244 orang. Biaya pemasaran naik 17.2% YOY karena biaya dan komisi serta biaya jaminan penawaran untuk mengikuti tender. Investasi atas anak perusahaan turut menambahkan 12.6%YOY ke biaya utilitas kantor yang menjadi US\$0.6 juta.

Hasilnya, Laba Operasional untuk FY2025 melonjak sebesar 31%YOY menjadi US\$23.3 juta pada FY2025 dibandingkan dengan US\$17.8 juta pada FY2024.

Pendapatan Lain, Biaya Lain, dan Laba Bersih Inti

Arus kas dari operasional telah meningkat karena pendapatan dan penagihan piutang yang lebih baik, serta Perusahaan juga telah mendapatkan lebih banyak pinjaman untuk membiayai kembali kapal. Hal ini membuat beban bunga naik 83.5% YOY menjadi US\$2.1 juta, sementara pendapatan bunga meningkat dua kali lipat menjadi US\$1.0 juta. Perusahaan masih dalam posisi keuangan yang kuat dengan kas bersih. Perusahaan asosiasi menyumbang US\$4.1 juta (+71.5% YOY) dari kondisi bisnis yang lebih baik.

Penjualan 2 kapal *mid-tier* yang lebih tua mencatat pendapatan sebesar US\$3.5 juta. Angka ini lebih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan keuntungan penjualan kapal pada tahun sebelumnya sebesar US\$16.1 juta, hal ini disebabkan karena pada FY2024, terdapat keuntungan yang lebih besar dari penjualan PSV yang lebih tua. Total pendapatan lainnya adalah US\$7.4 juta untuk FY2025 dibandingkan dengan US\$19 juta pada FY2024.

EBITDA untuk FY2025 meningkat sebesar 21.8% YOY menjadi US\$38.4 juta, mencerminkan peningkatan yang signifikan dalam operasional dan kemampuan menghasilkan kas Perusahaan.

Dengan mengecualikan keuntungan dari penjualan kapal, Laba Bersih Inti yang diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham adalah US\$18.0 juta, melonjak 19.2% YOY dibandingkan dengan US\$15.1 juta pada FY2024.



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The performance of the Company has contributed to EPS of Rp75.80 for FY2025 against Rp78.35 in FY2024.

Industry Outlook

The heightened geopolitical risks in 2025 saw governments around the world prioritizing energy security over long term climate goals. The speed of adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in every field also accelerated the expansion of data centers, contributing significantly to the increasing demand for power. By late 2025, the International Energy Agency (IEA) revised up electricity demand growth to 3.7% in 2026, well in excess of average growth of 2.6%p.a. between 2015 to 2023.

As a result of these changes, there has been an upward revision in total investment into oil and gas exploration in 2025 compared to 2024, in particular in deepwater drilling. This confirms our positive outlook for strong demand in OSV for the coming few years, particularly in DP equipped OSVs.

In early 2026, the attacks on Iran and ensuing retaliation has disrupted oil and gas supplies coming from the Middle East, causing oil prices to spike. Should the Iran war escalate for a longer period, it is likely to trigger even more investment into exploration of new oil and gas reserves as energy nationalism becomes the new normal.

Kinerja Perusahaan telah berkontribusi terhadap EPS sebesar Rp75.80 untuk FY2025 dibandingkan Rp78.35 pada FY2024.

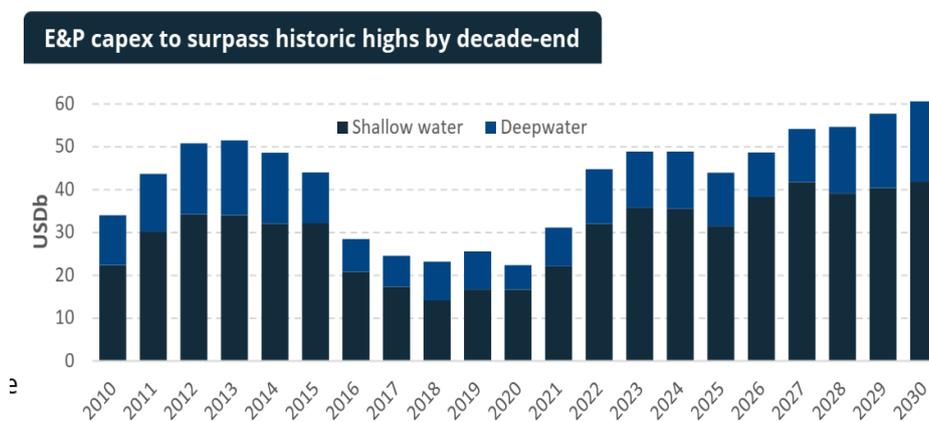
Prospek Industri

Meningkatnya risiko geopolitik pada tahun 2025 membuat pemerintah di seluruh dunia memprioritaskan ketahanan energi daripada tujuan penanganan iklim jangka panjang. Kecepatan penggunaan Kecerdasan Buatan (AI) di setiap bidang juga mempercepat perluasan pusat data, berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap meningkatnya permintaan daya. Pada akhir 2025, Badan Energi Internasional (IEA) merevisi pertumbuhan permintaan listrik menjadi 3,7% pada tahun 2026, jauh melebihi pertumbuhan rata-rata 2,6% per tahun antara 2015 hingga 2023.

Sebagai akibat dari perubahan tersebut, terjadi revisi peningkatan total investasi eksplorasi migas pada tahun 2025 dibandingkan tahun 2024, khususnya pengeboran laut dalam. Hal ini mengkonfirmasi prospek positif kami untuk permintaan yang tinggi pada OSV untuk beberapa tahun mendatang, terutama pada OSV yang dilengkapi system DP.

Pada awal 2026, serangan terhadap Iran dan pembalasan berikutnya telah mengganggu pasokan minyak dan gas yang berasal dari Timur Tengah, menyebabkan harga minyak melonjak. Jika perang Iran meningkat untuk jangka waktu yang lebih lama, kemungkinan akan memicu lebih banyak investasi pada eksplorasi cadangan minyak dan gas baru seiring dengan semakin normalnya nasionalisme energi.

Global Exploration and Production Capex is projected to rise, particularly in deep water areas



Source: Fearnley Offshore Supply, January 2026

Business Prospects

The Company's investment in additional fleet has improved the fleet composition and raised revenues and margins in the past year. Indonesia alone has 4 deepwater drilling projects

Prospek Bisnis

Investasi Perusahaan dalam penambahan armada telah meningkatkan komposisi armada dan meningkatkan pendapatan dan margin dalam setahun terakhir. Indonesia sendiri memiliki 4



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which have been identified as strategic projects by the government and slated to start production between 2027 to 2030. There will be longer term contracts awarded for these projects in the coming year as projects start to ramp up towards the second half of 2026.

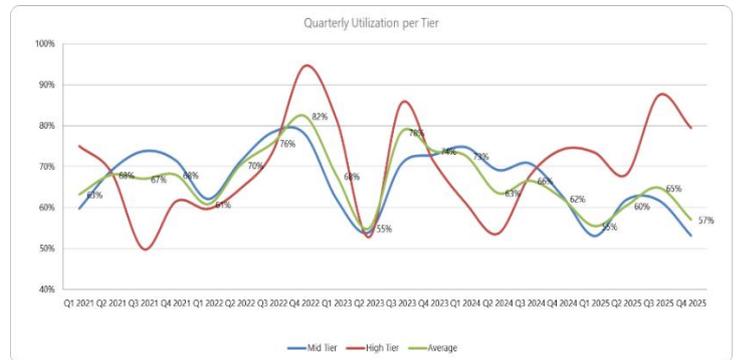
proyek pengeboran laut dalam yang telah diidentifikasi sebagai proyek strategis oleh pemerintah dan dijadwalkan untuk memulai produksi antara tahun 2027 hingga 2030. Kontrak jangka panjang akan diberikan untuk proyek-proyek ini pada tahun mendatang karena terlihat proyek mulai akan berkembang menjelang pertengahan tahun 2026.

With stronger cash flow expected in 2026, management is looking to expand the dynamic positioning fleet, and cash will be deployed to fleet expansion, whether through direct purchases of vessels or corporate acquisitions. In 2025, total capex was US\$41.7million, while in FY2026, the Company is budgeting more than double that amount in anticipation of increased OSV demand. This will be funded by internal cash flow and bank loans.

Dengan arus kas yang lebih kuat pada tahun 2026, manajemen ingin memperluas armada *Dynamic Positioning*, kas tersebut akan digunakan untuk ekspansi armada melalui pembelian langsung kapal atau akuisisi perusahaan. Pada tahun 2025, total belanja modal adalah sebesar US\$41.7 juta, sedangkan pada FY2026, Perusahaan menganggarkan lebih dari dua kali lipat jumlah tersebut untuk mengantisipasi peningkatan permintaan OSV, yang akan didanai oleh arus kas internal dan pinjaman bank.



Total contracts on hand as at end December 2025 amount to US\$59.1million.



Total kontrak yang dimiliki untuk dijalankan hingga akhir Desember 2025 dengan jumlah US\$59.1juta.

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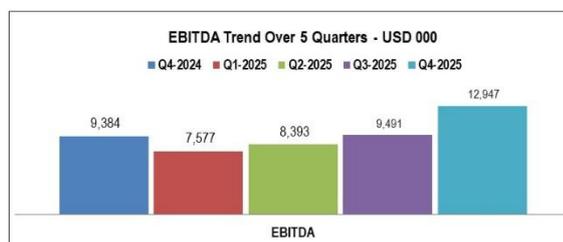
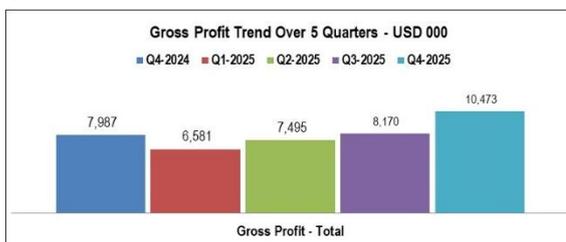
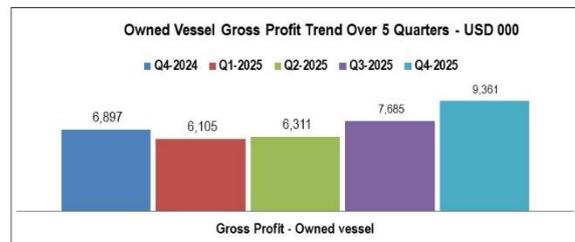
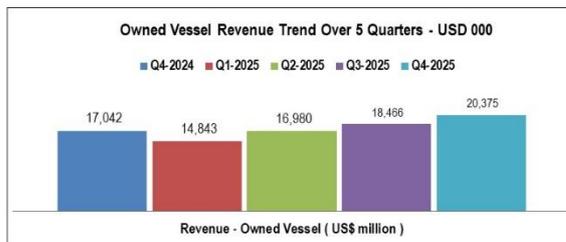
SUMMARY PROFIT AND LOSS (YTD Dec-2025 vs YTD Dec-2024)

PT WINTERMAR OFFSHORE MARINE TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES (in US\$)

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2024 vs FY 2025	
			Change	%
PROFIT AND LOSS				
Revenue				
Owned vessel	70,664,103	62,087,986	8,576,117	13.8%
Chartering	4,913,929	13,747,249	(8,833,320)	-64.3%
Others	5,740,261	6,526,265	(786,004)	-12.0%
Total Revenue	81,318,293	82,361,500	(1,043,207)	-1.3%
Direct expense				
Owned vessel	41,202,513	39,681,532	1,520,981	3.8%
Charter	4,450,982	12,352,928	(7,901,946)	-64.0%
Others	2,945,050	3,968,162	(1,023,112)	-25.8%
Total Direct expense	48,598,545	56,002,622	(7,404,077)	-13.2%
Gross profit (loss)	32,719,748	26,358,878	6,360,870	24.1%
Gross profit (loss) - owned vessel	29,461,590	22,406,454	7,055,136	31.5%
Gross profit (loss) - chartering	462,947	1,394,321	(931,374)	-66.8%
Gross profit (loss) - others	2,795,211	2,558,103	237,108	9.3%
Total Indirect expenses	9,431,152	8,575,734	855,418	10.0%
Operating profit (loss)	23,288,596	17,783,144	5,505,452	31.0%
Other income (expenses)				
Interest expenses	(2,055,304)	(1,120,200)	(935,104)	83.5%
Interest income	957,357	458,749	498,608	108.7%
Equity in net earning of associates	4,081,718	2,379,414	1,702,304	71.5%
Net - Gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets	3,479,525	16,054,278	(12,574,753)	-78.3%
Forex gain (loss)	(295,469)	(470,591)	175,122	-37.2%
Others	1,195,879	1,666,190	(470,311)	-28.2%
Total Other income (expenses)	7,363,706	18,967,840	(11,604,134)	-61.2%
Net income (loss) before tax	30,652,302	36,750,984	(6,098,682)	-16.6%
Tax expenses				
Final income tax	(1,186,588)	(1,055,801)	(130,787)	12.4%
Non final income tax	(886,864)	(3,394,999)	2,508,135	-73.9%
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Total tax benefit (expenses)	(2,073,452)	(4,450,800)	2,377,348	-53.4%
Income before non controlling interest	28,578,850	32,300,184	(3,721,334)	-11.5%
Non controlling interest	8,546,551	9,808,396	(1,261,845)	-12.9%
Attributable Net Profit	20,032,299	22,491,788	(2,459,489)	-10.9%
EBITDA	38,408,631	31,521,831	6,886,800	21.8%
Weighted Average EPS - USD Cents	0.45	0.52	(0.07)	-12.9%
Weighted Average EPS - Equivalent to IDR	75.80	78.35	(2.55)	-3.3%
Core Profits	18,015,321	15,115,238	2,900,083	19.2%

SUMMARY PROFIT AND LOSS (YTD Dec-2025 vs YTD Dec-2024)
PT WINTERMAR OFFSHORE MARINE TBK AND SUBSIDIARIES (in US\$)

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2024 vs FY 2025	
			Change	%
Direct expense				
Owned vessel	41,202,513	39,681,532	1,520,981	3.8%
Depreciation	14,836,248	13,440,787	1,395,461	10.4%
Crewing	11,419,106	10,330,980	1,088,126	10.5%
Operations	5,239,596	5,129,008	110,588	2.2%
Maintenance	7,269,320	7,485,467	(216,147)	-2.9%
Fuel Bunker	2,438,243	3,295,290	(857,047)	-26.0%
Charter	4,450,982	12,352,928	(7,901,946)	-64.0%
Others	2,945,050	3,968,162	(1,023,112)	-25.8%
Total Direct expense	48,598,545	56,002,622	(7,404,077)	-13.2%
Indirect expenses				
Administration	122,705	173,687	(50,982)	-29.4%
Depreciation office	283,787	297,900	(14,113)	-4.7%
Employee Benefits	491,738	479,631	12,107	2.5%
Professional fee	338,736	372,243	(33,507)	-9.0%
Staff salary	6,538,439	5,841,258	697,181	11.9%
Staff training & recreation	105,263	61,452	43,811	71.3%
Telecommunication	60,573	61,521	(948)	-1.5%
Marketing	772,904	659,299	113,605	17.2%
Travelling	125,385	110,426	14,959	13.5%
Donation	24,039	14,374	9,665	67.2%
Office utility	567,583	503,943	63,640	12.6%
Total Indirect expenses	9,431,152	8,575,734	855,418	10.0%



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