KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Registered Number SC219425

KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Contents

KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited

Corporate Information

Board of Directors
A Byrne
N Gilchrist
G Paver

Registered office
Group Headquarters
Bankhead Drive
City South Office Park
Portlethen
Aberdeenshire
AB12 4XX

Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7th Floor
The Capitol
431 Union Street
Aberdeen
AB11 6DA

Strategic and Operating Review

The Directors present their Strategic and Operating Review of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Review of the Business

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of KCA DEUTAG Drilling Group Limited. The ultimate parent company is KCAD Holdings I Limited.

References to the Group are in relation to KCAD Holdings I Limited. Please refer to Note 21 for further information on group structure.

The Company's principal activities support the procurement on behalf of other companies in the Group, to facilitate the provision of drilling and related well and facilities engineering services, both offshore and onshore, on a worldwide basis. In the future we expect the Company to continue operations as described above.

As shown the Company's Profit and Loss Account on page 15, the Company's turnover has decreased by 48% (2016: decrease of 63%). The Company generated a loss for the financial year of £6,919k (2016: profit of £90k) and has net liabilities of £14,056k (2016: £7,137k).

Market Dynamics and Positioning

In 2017, the majority of the Company's revenue streams were attributable to income from recharges of procurement activities carried out on behalf of other entities within the Group.

The Angolan branch of KCA Deutag Technical Support Limited continued to incur in-country costs for operations in Angola, comprising the Kizomba platforms contract for Exxon Mobil. The Exxon Mobil contract continued throughout 2017 and is contracted to continue into 2018.

Despite the ongoing challenges of the market we continue to believe that the fundamentals of our business remain strong in the long term. Our overall strategy has not changed despite the difficult decisions that have had to be made over the past few years. We continue to strive for best in class service delivery with exceptional safety performances, whiles working with out employees and other stakeholders to be as efficient and cost effective as we can.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The undernoted principal risks and uncertainties are monitored at Group level and are not specific to KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited. During the year the Group initiated the implementation of an enterprise risk management framework which supports identifying the principal risks which the Group faces and is also developing an ongoing monitoring and governance process to both manage existing risks as well as identify new risks.

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Oil & gas market risk

The Group operates in the oil and gas sector which is a market driven, cyclical industry where activity is closely correlated with the market prices for oil and gas. Changes in these prices may lead to an increase or decrease in our activity levels. From mid-2014 and continuing through 2015 and 2016 we saw a rapid and sustained reduction in market prices for oil and gas which has reduced activity throughout the industry as new projects are cancelled or delayed. Oil prices have recovered somewhat through 2017 but confidence levels remain relatively low and will require a sustained period of energy price stability before many of our customers will invest in longer term projects. Often in these circumstances we also see an increase in litigation and customer claims as clients attempt to minimise their costs and manage budgets.

We mitigate the impact of this risk through endeavouring to secure longer term contracts with our clients where possible together with contractual protection for early termination. Many of our clients own oil and gas assets where the lifting costs are at the lower end of the spectrum and hence are still able to make positive returns even at lower energy prices. Most of our activity is in the eastern hemisphere where the economic cycles have historically been less volatile than in the western hemisphere. Where possible we employ a flexible resourcing model so that we are able to change manning levels as activity changes. Each of our business units has different exposure and sensitivity to changes in energy prices with RDS and Bentec being the most susceptible to reduced activity as their work is generally linked to new capex spend by our clients.

We operate a governance structure which aims to ensure that potential risks on contracts and projects are identified through review and challenge prior to execution. Our internal commercial and legal processes ensure that deviations to standard contracting principles must have the appropriate review and approval prior to commitment. This, together with robust contract assurance programs and effective record retention, provides us with the ability to rigorously defend commercial claims as and when they arise.

Changes in the market for Drilling & Engineering Services

Our core operations continue to be around drilling and well engineering services to the oil & gas industry. We believe we provide a high quality service to our clients supported by a skilled workforce and high quality assets. However the technology, commercial models and ways of delivering services continues to evolve.

In North America in particular there has been an increasing commoditisation of drilling services with consequent reductions in pricing and increased competition from providers offering very similar services. Although the position in North America is different to the rest of the world given the relative ease of access to oil & gas reserves through good transport infrastructure, certain markets may move in a similar direction in the future. In the eastern hemisphere we have seen increasing competition from lower cost providers such as Chinese companies who are able to offer low cost services and over time have provided improving quality of assets and personnel.

In a number of markets we are also seeing the way in which our customers are procuring services change. Increasingly the integrated service companies, who are able to provide a full spectrum of service offerings, are securing contracts as a one stop shop for their clients. Other service companies are broadening the scope of their offerings potentially threatening work which KCA Deutag may have traditionally provided in the past.

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Changes in the market for Drilling & Engineering Services (continued)
In response to these threats we have to ensure that we offer a compelling reason for our customers to procure our products and services through providing excellent service quality, which is cost competitive and industry leading. We have to be a company that is easy to do business with and which has a flexible commercial model and to form new alliances which can be mutually beneficial. We also have to continually challenge ourselves to look at new ways of working, new service offering and to look at new sourcing models as markets continue to mature and evolve.

Local market risk
All of the markets in which we operate continue to change and evolve as local political and economic influences impact the industry in which we operate. In certain markets, such as in West Africa, we have seen an increasing trend and pressure from governments to increase the local content of the services which we provide, both in terms of the provision of local skilled personnel as well as the focusing upon in country value through the use of local suppliers or supply chain for the provision of goods or services. Where this can be achieved in a planned and structured way this can have benefits both for the local economies in which we operate, as well as allowing us to provide a more efficient and effective service to our clients.

We have a good track record of training and developing local staff in many of the countries in which we operate and so far as possible sourcing equipment locally, where this is cost effective and quality can be assured. In Russia, for example, we have a very high rate of nationalisation and virtually all of our rig crews are Russian. We seek to replicate this process in other markets and have training and development programmes for local staff.

In some of our markets we have seen increasing influence from National Oil Companies where governments have sought to secure greater control and increased future participation in the economic benefits of their oil & gas assets. These companies have started to change the nature of the relationships with service companies and increasingly look to work through joint ventures or alliances which are also often closely aligned to local content. We will have to be prepared to work with these new models if we are to retain and grow our future business in these locations.

In the UK in 2017 we saw the decision by the UK government to trigger Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty to start the exit process from the European Union following the referendum in 2016. This has introduced a number of additional risks and uncertainties around exchange rate volatility, uncertainty over the future free movement of goods, personnel and services as well as the overall political uncertainty around such a major change to future trading relationships. Whilst the longer term impact of this decision to exit the EU remains uncertain, the Group does not expect the impact to be significant given the wide geographical exposure we have with a strong presence in each of the local markets in which we operate.

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Financial risk

Our operations and growth plans require access to capital to allow the Group to grow and manage the changes in business activity levels over time. The Group is financed through a combination of equity and debt. At the year end the Group had total net debt of $1,177 million which requires to be refinanced periodically.

Where possible the Group seeks to secure long term debt financing which provides access to funds for a number of years into the future. Current secured debt facilities, for example, have no significant capital repayments required until 2020. The Group has sought to diversify its access to debt markets away from wholly traditional bank debt towards institutional debt by way of the corporate bond markets. The Group will seek to refinance these debt facilities as repayment dates get closer and opportunities arise to take advantage of market conditions. The Group also seeks to secure debt facilities with a light covenant structure and monitors these closely. Periodic reviews of fixed rate and variable rate interest rate exposures are also made with the aim of maintaining a balance between the two.

The Group also works closely with its principal shareholders to discuss potential future financing requirements. All significant growth capital expenditure is approved by the Board. In the past our shareholders have supported the Group through the injection of additional equity to support growth plans.

During the year we announced the successful issuance of an offering of $535 million of 9.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2022. The proceeds from this offering were used to redeem in full $500 million of Senior Secured Notes due May 2018. In addition the Group also obtained consents from lenders under the Senior Facilities Agreement to amend certain terms including the resetting of certain financial covenant levels, as well as a maturity extension of the Revolving Credit Facility tenor and an increase in the size of the Revolving Credit Facility.

Currency related risks

We carry out our operations in a number of countries and are exposed to currency risk as those currencies become stronger or weaker against the US Dollar. Some of the countries in which we operate are heavily reliant on oil and gas and have historically seen significant exchange rate volatility as a result of commodity price variations. Our financial results are presented in US Dollars and these results are sensitive to either a relative strengthening or weakening against the US Dollar of the major currencies we are exposed to.

The Group employs a number of mechanisms to manage elements of exchange risk at a transaction, translation and economic level. Where possible we will seek to naturally hedge our exposures through matching currency revenue and expenditure which we are able to do by contracting our revenues in either US Dollar or local currency. In some situations, we have been able to hedge our Balance Sheet exposure by matching local currency assets with local currency liabilities. Where this is not possible we may seek to hedge our currency exposures through the purchase of forward contracts. In terms of the overall economic risk we monitor our exposure to all of the key markets in which we operate. We aim to maintain a diversified geographical exposure without being overly reliant on any single country of operation.

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Business continuity risk

Many of the key markets in which we operate are potentially at a higher risk of political upheaval. Over the past few years we have witnessed the impact of war and civil unrest in Libya, a terrorist incident in Algeria and the threat of terrorism in Kurdistan. In addition there is the potential threat of political and economic sanctions against certain sovereign states which by their very nature can be both unpredictable and potentially highly disruptive. Over the past few years, for example, we have seen certain sanctions imposed against specific types of business activities in Russia from the EU and US.

Certain markets in which we operate are also susceptible to governmental and political influence around contract award, local content requirements and bidding processes which may not always be transparent. We maintain robust processes to ensure that we always follow our own approved guidelines and ethical practices.

Before we enter a new country we carry out risk assessments and third party security reviews. To mitigate risks once operating in each country we have a robust emergency response system to ensure that we are able to move our personnel rapidly and safely in the event of an unplanned incident. We work with specialist third parties to maintain a good understanding of the security risks and how to react in each set of circumstances. Where possible we seek to limit our exposure to higher risk regions such that an emergency in one location does not have a material impact on the ability of the Group to continue operating. In the past we have been able to rapidly redeploy personnel when required and reduce costs in impacted countries to a minimum.

We have access as required to specific legal and advisory expertise to support regulatory compliance in all our operations across disciplines such as export control and adherence to sanctions. We work with the various governmental authorities to assist with ensuring compliance and the appropriate awareness of rules and regulations.

Ethics and violation of applicable anti-corruption laws

We are an international business with operations in developing countries and in countries which are high on the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International. Violation of anti-corruption laws may result in criminal and civil sanctions and could subject us to other liabilities in the UK, the US and elsewhere. Legislation in the areas of ethics, bribery and tax evasion continue to evolve and place increasing responsibility on businesses to behave to a very high standard supported by the appropriate processes, controls and other safeguards.

We have developed an ethics & compliance program which is supported by policies and procedures designed to assist our compliance with applicable laws and regulations and have trained our employees to comply with such laws and regulations. We have enshrined business integrity as one of our six Core Values and foster a compliance culture within our operations. We have put in place appropriate assurance processes to monitor compliance and seek to continuously improve our systems of internal controls and to remedy any weaknesses.

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Asset integrity & Compliance regime

We are subject to increasingly stringent laws and regulations relating to environmental protection as well as being exposed to potentially substantial liability claims due to the hazardous nature of our business. An accident or a service failure can cause personal injury, loss of life, damage to property, equipment or the environment, consequential losses or the suspension of operations or possibly the termination of a contract. Furthermore we may be liable for damages resulting from pollution both on land and in offshore waters. With the fall in commodity prices and increased competition in the market we have also seen many of our customers seek to pass on risk to their suppliers which may have historically been borne by the operator.

We have put in place robust processes and procedures to support each of the principal activities which we undertake. We seek to employ personnel with the relevant experience, qualifications and competencies and have the appropriate tracking mechanisms to ensure that our staff have demonstrable competencies for each of the tasks that they perform. We have a governance structure which ensures that our compliance with processes is validated periodically and that a culture of continuous improvement is reinforced. We have robust reporting mechanisms to report safety and environmental data at each operating unit and escalation processes to investigate incidents. We have a pre-defined contracting strategy with our clients setting out what exposures are acceptable and escalation mechanisms where we are asked to agree to contractual positions which fall out with these set parameters. We have a comprehensive package of insurance coverage to further protect us from potential claims or incidents.

As well as our personnel, the provision of assets such as drilling rigs is a key component of our product and service offering. We offer a range of drilling rigs from new state of the art rigs designed for specific climates or for speed of movement, through to older assets which have been in operation for a number of years. These assets need to be regularly maintained and key components replaced over time in order to maintain the asset integrity of our equipment. We maintain a team of personnel specialised in maintaining these assets to ensure that they provide our clients with safe, effective and trouble free operations with low levels of non-productive time.

The level of new compliance requirements continues to increase across the broad range of territories in which we operate with this year alone seeing the implementation of new legislation around Modern Slavery and Tax Evasion. The coming year will see increasingly new data privacy and data protection rules which are becoming more onerous with large potential fines and other sanctions for non compliance. We seek to address these new requirements proactively using both our own internal resources as well as external advice.

Credit related risk

Although many of our customers have historically been blue chip international oil companies we also work for national oil companies, as well as independent operators. Because of the significant capital expenditure requirements for our clients to develop oil and gas assets, and the cyclical nature of commodity prices, some of our clients can become financially distressed, particularly in a sustained downturn which we have experienced over the past two years. We have also seen some sovereign states heavily dependent upon oil and gas struggling to balance their budgets and consequently being unable to access sufficient foreign currencies such as US Dollars to settle liabilities. In some cases local currencies have become illiquid and very difficult to convert to other currencies. During the course of 2015, 2016 and through 2017 we have experienced difficulty in Angola in particular from the build-up of local currency cash balances which we have been unable to convert to US Dollars and delays in collection of amounts receivable in US Dollars. This has resulted in an increased level of trapped cash and aged receivables at year end. Subsequent to the year end, the Group reached a commercial settlement with one of its customers in

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Credit related risk (continued)
respect of significantly overdue receivable balances related to a drilling contract offshore Angola, with $41.9 million collected in February 2018. The Group also received $2.7 million from a customer in Nigeria in relation to a Land Drilling contract for which the balance was fully provided at the Balance Sheet date.

In some markets, particularly those where we may have a low level of activity or only a single rig operating, it can be difficult to consistently make acceptable levels of return. We also experience in some markets that tax and other local laws and rules may be inconsistently applied which can result in additional and unexpected costs of doing business.

We seek to mitigate these risks through continuous monitoring of exposures to individual clients as well as overall exposure to particular geographies. Where possible we will seek payments in advance of services and protection via bank guarantee and similar mechanisms. We have robust escalation processes to chase overdue accounts with regular reviews with our senior management team. In some cases we are able to leverage our position to push for the release of payments but where this is not possible early and robust legal processes are used to accelerate a conclusion to the process. We also structure contracts to be paid in US Dollars where possible. We seek appropriate professional advice before entering new markets and have internal review and approval mechanisms to challenge the returns we expect on new contracts. In some cases we have decided to exit markets where we have been unable to make a consistent level of acceptable return.

Human capital risk
All of the services and operations which we perform require a highly skilled and well trained work force to provide the front line services, as well as to support the fundamental business processes and control mechanisms. Across the oil & gas industry generally there has been an aging of the workforce which has been compounded in the past three years by the industry downturn and a large reduction in the number of new recruits entering the sector. Continued access to a pipeline of talent to be able to provide skilled staff and future management resources for the Company are critical.

Over the past few years the Group has invested significantly in enhancing our processes and systems around human resources whilst maintaining valuing all people as one of our key Core Values. We seek to provide our staff with a dynamic and supportive work environment and to remunerate them fairly in each of the markets in which we operate. Where the employees have the appropriate skills, ability and desire to progress we have put in place the necessary management tools to help them pursue their career ambitions with KCA Deutag. We have succession planning tools to assist in identifying and developing future talent and to help to ensure that we have the appropriate future management resources to lead the Group in the future.

Strategic and Operating Review (continued)

Key performance indicators

The Directors of KCAD Holdings I Limited manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited. See note 21 for details of where copies of the Group's financial statements can be obtained.

On behalf of the Board

G Paver
Director
6 September 2018

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Further information regarding the Company, including important events and its progress during the year, events since the year end and likely future development is contained in the Strategic and Operating Review on pages 2 to 9. The information that fulfils the requirements of the Strategic and Operating Review (as required the Companies Act 2006), which is incorporated in this Directors' Report by reference, can be found on the following pages of this Annual Report:

Information	Location	Page(s)
Development and performance during the financial year	Strategic and Operating Review	2
Position at the year end including analysis and key performance indicators	Strategic and Operating Review	2 and 9
Other performance including environmental and employee matters	Strategic and Operating Review	2 - 8
Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business	Strategic and Operating Review	2 - 8
Explanation of amounts included in the financial statements	Notes to the Financial Statements	18 - 30

Results and dividends
The loss for the financial year from continuing operations transferred to reserves was £6,919k (2016: profit £90k). The Directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend (2016: nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks and uncertainties are discussed within the Strategic and Operating Review on page 2. The Company's operational risks are aligned with those faced by the rest of the Group and are disclosed in the Strategic and Operating Review.

Environment
The Company provides drilling and related well and facilities engineering services both onshore and offshore. In the execution of these services they undertake environmental risk assessments and site appraisals as standard. These assessments are discussed with the clients to improve the environmental performance of the operation as a whole, through the preparation and implementation of site specific environmental plans.

Substantial Shareholdings
The Company's ultimate controlling Company, is PHM Holdco 14 S.a.r.l., which is registered in Luxembourg. PHM Holdco 14 S.a.r.l. is in turn controlled by Pamplona Capital Partners II L.P. At 31 December 2017, the Company's ordinary shares were wholly owned by KCA DEUTAG Drilling Group Limited.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Employees

The Company is committed to involving employees in the business through a policy of communication and consultation. Arrangements have been established for the regular provision of information to all employees through internal newsletters, briefings and well-established formal consultation procedures.

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes and abilities of the applicant. If employees become disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 8 to the financial statements.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

A Byrne
N Gilchrist
G Paver

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- State whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors who were members of the Board at the time of approving this report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors, each of these Directors confirm that:

a) So far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware; and
b) Each of the Directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors have obtained confirmation from a fellow group undertaking that it will provide the necessary support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due. This confirmation is valid for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. On this basis, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis. Further details are provided in Note 2 to the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

G Paver
Director
6 **September 2018**

Independent auditors' report to the members of KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 11, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Kevin Reynard (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Aberdeen
6 September 2018

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Turnover	5	**19,768**	38,187
Cost of Sales		**(18,207)**	(33,367)
Gross profit		**1,561**	4,820
Administrative expenses		**(4,059)**	(6,209)
Operating loss	9	**(2,498)**	(1,389)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	**789**	4,646
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	**(4,915)**	(2,300)
(Loss) profit before taxation		**(6,624)**	957
Tax on (loss) profit	10	**(295)**	(867)
(Loss) profit for the financial year		**(6,919)**	90

The results have been derived wholly from continuing operations.

The Company has no other compehensive income during the year other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	12	**4,101**	5,255
Tangible assets	11	**502**	1,493
		4,603	6,748
Current Assets			
Stocks	13	**166**	169
Debtors	14	**79,817**	82,175
Cash at bank and in hand		**20,153**	29,233
		100,136	111,577
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	**(118,295)**	(125,052)
Net current liabilities		**(18,159)**	(13,475)
Total assets less current liabilities		**(13,556)**	(6,727)
Provisions for liabilities	16	**(500)**	(410)
Net liabilities		**(14,056)**	(7,137)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	-	-
Profit and loss account		**(14,056)**	(7,137)
Total shareholders' deficit		**(14,056)**	(7,137)

The financial statements on pages 15 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

G Paver
Director

Registered number SC219425

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Shareholders' deficit
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2017	-	(7,137)	(7,137)
Comprehensive expense			
Loss for the financial year	-	(6,919)	(6,919)
Total comprehensive expense	-	(6,919)	(6,919)
At 31 December 2017	-	(14,056)	(14,056)
At 1 January 2016	-	(7,227)	(7,227)
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the financial year	-	90	90
Total comprehensive income	-	90	90
At 31 December 2016	-	(7,137)	(7,137)

The Notes on pages 18 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited (the Company) principally support the procurement on behalf of other companies in the Group, to facilitate the provision of drilling and related well and facilities engineering services, both offshore and onshore, on a worldwide basis. In the future we expect the Company to continue operations as described above.

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Scotland. The address of its registered office is Group Headquarters, Bankhead Drive, City South Office Park, Portlethen, Aberdeenshire, AB12 4XX.

2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards - in particular FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act"). FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a "qualifying entity", as defined in the Standard, which addressed the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 21 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

Adoption of Financial Reporting Standard 101 has enabled the Company to take advantage of certain disclosure exemptions, most notably in respect of financial instruments (IFRS 7 requirements) and related party transactions with fellow 100% subsidiaries of KCAD Holdings I Limited. Furthermore the Company is no longer required to prepare a cash flow statement. The below provides a summary of the disclosure exemptions adopted in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- *IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures;*
- *IFRS 13: Fair value measurement in respect of the disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities;*
- *IAS 1: Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets;*
- *IAS 1: Presentation of financial statements in respect of: statement of cash flows including comparatives and statement of compliance with all IFRS;*
- *IAS 8: Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' for the disclosure of new standards not yet effective;*

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

- *IAS 24: Related party disclosures in respect of key management compensation;*
- *IAS 24: Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group; and*
- *IAS 36: Impairment of assets in respect of the assumptions involved in estimating recoverable amounts of cash generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and management's approach to determining these amounts.*

The Company has notified its shareholders in writing about, and they do not object to, the use of the disclosure exemptions used by the Company in these financial statements.

The Company had net current liabilities at the Balance Sheet date of $18,159k (2016: $13,475k). The Company's working capital largely comprised of amounts owed to and from Group undertakings, which are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Management have performed an assessment of the collectability of amounts due from Group undertakings, for any instance where there was doubt as to the recoverability of such amounts, Abbot Group Limited has confirmed to the directors its present intention to meet the obligations of these undertakings as and when they fall due. The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that Abbot Group Limited has confirmed to the directors that its present intention is to provide financial support for at least twelve months from the date of these accounts to enable the Company to continue to meet its financial obligations.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Tangible Fixed Assets
Tangible fixed assets held for use in the Company's operations, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any provisions for impairment. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset over their estimated useful lives.

The depreciation for drilling rigs and equipment is calculated by dividing the total number of days a rig is operational in any period over the total estimated number of operational days in the life of the asset. This equates to a useful life of between 3 and 25 years. Should a rig not be operational for an extended period, a charge to depreciation will be made based on its estimated useful life remaining.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until brought into use. The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

The Company performs impairment reviews in respect of investments and tangible fixed assets when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's recoverable amount and its value per an independent third party valuation, is less than its carrying amount. In the absence of comparable market transactions, a discounted cash flow model has been used to value the assets, as such a model is equivalent to what a market participant would use as a methodology for asset valuation.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is provided to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life, using the straight-line method, on the following basis:

Trade names	up to 21 years
Customer relationships and contracts	up to 13 years
Technology	up to 10 years

Stocks

Stocks of spare parts which are held for use in the Company's drilling operations are stated at weighted average cost less a provision in respect of those spares attached to the older rigs and equipment. Other inventory and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision of impairment, if applicable. A provision of impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Taxation

The tax charge represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the Profit and Loss Account due to items that are not taxable or deductible in any year and also due to items that are taxable or deductible in a different year. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the full liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on tangible fixed assets, tax losses carried forward and, in relation to acquisitions, the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base. Tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, by the Balance Sheet date are used to determine deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at fair value including directly attributable transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in GBP which is also the functional currency of the Company and the primary economic environment in which it operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted to the functional currency at rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the Balance Sheet date. The resulting exchange gains and losses are dealt with through the Profit and Loss Account for the period, except where hedge accounting is applied.

Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Company leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as creditors falling due within one year if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as creditors due within more than one year. Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover is recognised based on the gross amount received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of value-added tax and other sales related taxes.

Turnover from land, offshore platform drilling and RDS engineering operations is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, typically based on a day rate for rigs or manpower provided to the customer. In offshore platform drilling, the Company provides personnel to operate and maintain customer owned assets based on contractually agreed rates. In land drilling, the Company typically provides the drilling rig and crew to the customer on a day rate which fluctuates dependent on activity. In RDS, the Group provides personnel on a time-cost basis to customers to work on engineering projects.

The Company recognises flow through turnover, which relates to reimbursable costs, based on the gross amount received or receivable in respect of its performance under the sales contract with the customer.

Incentive income is recognised when earned. Incentive income is earned in respect of contract Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Mobilisation costs which are incurred in relation to the mobilisation of new rigs are capitalised and depreciated over the life of the rig. Any subsequent transportation costs for moving the rigs to new locations are expensed as incurred.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Significant judgements and estimates in these financial statements have been made with regard to tax balances (note 10) and depreciation on tangible fixed assets (note 11). An explanation of key uncertainties or assumptions used by the management in accounting for these items is explained, where material, in the respective notes.

5 Turnover

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
United Kingdom	**13,091**	12,691
Africa	**3,331**	20,167
Russia	**2,952**	4,230
Rest of the world	**394**	1,099
	19,768	38,187

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank interest receivable	**713**	371
Other finance income	**76**	-
Exchange gains - net (see narrative to note 7)	**-**	4,275
	789	4,646

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest payable on borrowings	**(2,496)**	(2,300)
Other interest payable	**(70)**	-
Exchange losses - net	**(2,349)**	-
	(4,915)	(2,300)

Net exchange losses represent mainly the exchange movements during the year on cash held in Kwanzas in Angola which can neither be repatriated nor converted to another currency (2016: exchange gains of £4,275k - see note 6).

8 Directors and employees

The Directors neither received nor waived any emoluments during the year from the Company (2016:nil). Their remuneration is allocated to companies in the Group as part of an overall management charge and therefore it is not possible to determine the elements of directors' remuneration to the Company in a practical manner.

Employee remuneration

The aggregate remuneration of all employees, including Directors, of the Company comprised:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	**963**	798
Social security costs	**40**	55
	1,003	853

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company was:

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Production	**6**	13
Administration	**12**	13
	18	26

9 Operating loss

The following items have been included in arriving at operating loss:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Employee benefits expense (note 8)	**1,003**	853
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 11)	**968**	1,327
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 12)	**2,002**	1,867
Operating lease rentals - properties	**194**	348
Net foreign exchange loss	**809**	1,398
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	**1,094**	1,695

Audit Remuneration

During the year the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors at the following cost:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Audit services		
Fees payable to Company's auditors	**201**	161

10 Tax on (loss) profit

(a) Analysis of charge in year

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current tax		
Overseas tax - current year	283	867
Overseas tax - adjustment in respect of prior periods	12	-
Total current tax charge (note 10 (b))	295	867

(b) Factors affecting tax charge in year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2016: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
(Loss) profit before taxation	(6,624)	957
(Loss) profit before taxation at standard rate of corporate tax in the UK 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	(1,275)	191
Effects of:		
Group relief for nil consideration	1,026	(74)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	16	56
Adjustments in respect of foreign taxes	240	694
Deferred tax not recognised	288	-
Total tax charge for the year (note 10 (a))	295	867

The Company has not recognised potential deferred tax assets at 17% of £1,675k (2016: at 17% of £1,443k) on the tax effect of deductible temporary difference, and unused tax credits as it may not be possible to utilise the potential benefit in future years.

The Finance Act 2015 (No2) reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The Finance Act 2016 which was enacted on 15 September 2016, reduced the main rate further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

11 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £'000	Drilling, rigs and equipment £'000	Plant, machinery and vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	410	1,222	3,719	5,351
Additions	-	-	43	43
Disposals	-	(1,059)	-	(1,059)
At 31 December 2017	**410**	**163**	**3,762**	**4,335**
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	331	859	2,668	3,858
Charge for the year	80	265	623	968
On Disposals	-	(993)	-	(993)
At 31 December 2017	**411**	**131**	**3,291**	**3,833**
Net carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	**(1)**	**32**	**471**	**502**
At 31 December 2016	79	363	1,051	1,493

At 31 December 2017 is an amount of £nil (2016: £0.2k) in relation to assets in the course of construction.

12 Intangible assets

	Technology and software £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	10,943
Additions	848
At 31 December 2017	11,791
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	5,688
Charge for the year	2,002
At 31 December 2017	7,690
Net carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	**4,101**
At 31 December 2016	5,255

13 Stocks

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Materials and consumables	**166**	169

14 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	**1,196**	1,568
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**74,608**	79,501
Other debtors	**3,421**	348
Prepayments and accrued income	**592**	758
	79,817	82,175

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. All group trading balances are settled on a monthly basis, therefore no impairment provision is required.

As of 31 December 2017, trade debtors of £1,196 (2016: £1,568k) were fully performing, and no provision was necessary for 2017 (2016: nil). The other classes within debtors do not contain impaired assets.

Trade debtors are neither past due nor impaired. Management is confident that the trade debtor balance will be fully received in due course.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade creditors	**8,722**	4,777
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**52,485**	60,970
Bank overdraft	**55,720**	54,151
Other taxes and social security payable	**36**	56
Accruals and deferred income	**1,332**	5,098
	118,295	125,052

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As at 31 December 2017, there was a net bank overdraft value of £55,720k (2016: £54,050k) comprising the bank overdraft value as shown above less a positive cash value of £nil. (2016: £101k) which was held on bank accounts within the Group's working capital facility, and on which notional cash pooling is applied to determine the Group's overall utilisation of the facility. The facility is available to the Company and certain other companies within the KCA Deutag Alpha Group, and is secured by a cross guarantee from all the participant companies, including KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited.

The bank overdrafts bear interest based on LIBOR or foreign equivalents appropriate to the currency denomination of each borrowing.

The average interest rates of the Company's overdraft facility during the year was 4.7% (2016: 4.5%).

16 Provisions for liabilities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
At 1 January	**410**	1,531
Utilised during the year	**-**	(1,121)
Provided during the year	**90**	-
At 31 December	**500**	410

17 Called up share capital

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Authorised		
10,000 (2016: 10,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	**10**	10

Issued and fully paid		
1 (2016: 1) ordinary shares of £1 each	**-**	-

The shares rank pari passu and have the rights normally attaching to ordinary shares as prescribed by law - i.e. one share one vote with other matters being determined by the Companies Act, 2006.

18 Operating lease commitments – minimum lease payments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and Buildings	
	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Lease payments:		
- within one year	**100**	348
- between one and five years	**-**	203
	100	551

19 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions within Financial Reporting Standard 101 not to disclose transactions and balances with KCAD Holdings I Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries, for which consolidated financial statements of are publicly available.

20 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

21 Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of KCA DEUTAG Drilling Group Limited. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is KCAD Holdings I Limited, which is registered in England and Wales and the ultimate controlling company, is PHM Holdco 14 S.a.r.l., which is registered in Luxembourg. PHM Holdco 14 S.a.r.l. is in turn controlled by Pamplona Capital Partners II L.P.

At 31 December 2017 the smallest and largest groups in which the results of the Company are consolidated are those headed by KCA Deutag Alpha Limited and KCAD Holdings I Limited respectively. Copies of financial statements of KCAD Holdings I Limited and KCA Deutag Alpha Limited are available from Group Headquarters, Bankhead Drive, City South Office Park, Portlethen, Aberdeenshire, AB12 4XX.