Registered number: 00873028

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors ·

A J Fleming (resigned 31 August 2018) R Oudendijk S S Reid (appointed 9 July 2018)

Company secretary

A M Sloan

Registered number

00873028

Registered office

Stonedale Road

Oldends Lane Industrial Estate

Stonehouse Gloucestershire GL10 3RQ

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP Blenheim House Fountainhall Road

Aberdeen **AB15 4DT**

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Introduction

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business review

The Company's principal activity during the year was that of manufacturing, sale, rental and servicing of equipment and accessories to the oil and gas industry.

National Oilwell Varco UK Limited operates under three segments: Rig Technologies, Completion and Production Solutions and Wellbore Technologies, and traded as the following divisions throughout the year: Amclyde Norson Engineering, APL (UK), Elmar, Coil Services (North Sea), CTES, Grant Prideco, Hydra Rig, Dynamic Drilling Solutions (MD-Totco), NOV Flexibles UK, Pressure Performance Systems (PPS), Procon Engineering, Rig Technologies, Tuboscope, Well Site Services - Axiom, Well Site Services - Brandt and XL Systems. The Company also operates branches in Azerbaijan, Norway, Cameroon and Ivory Coast.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Market risks

The sale of oilfield equipment and services to the offshore oil and gas industry correlates strongly with the price of oil and drilling activity which is outside the Company's direct control. However, the Directors are confident that the Company is positioned in a manner that will enable it to meet the demands of its markets and business environment.

Customers in this sector purchase globally and there are a number of competitors of various sizes in Europe, North America and Asia. The Company seeks to minimise the competitive risk by being a leader in redesigning processes, managing information and providing quality products, services and solutions that deliver a competitive advantage to its customers. The Company also endeavours to utilise the strengths of being part of a large successful multinational group, National Oilwell Varco, Inc. to strategically acquire businesses to strengthen its market position.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, primarily between British pound sterling and United States dollar. The Company uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce this exposure. The Directors do not consider the fair value of the contracts in place at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 to be materially different to the issue cost.

Other risks and uncertainties

When designing a new product, the Company ensures that the legislative requirements of the end user are met fully.

When renting products to the client, the Company ensures the equipment has been fully tested and is accompanied with current certification before being sent to the customer.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Financial key performance indicators

The Company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Turnover	300,519	268,662
Gross profit	44,545	33,035
Profit/(loss) before taxation	3,408	(1,287)
Shareholders' funds	717,165	776,456

Turnover for 2018 was £300,519,000, an increase of 12% from the prior year, as improving oil and gas prices resulted in increased drilling activity and demand for oil and gas equipment, parts and services. The increase in activity led to increased revenues in divisions operating across Rig Technologies and Completion & Production Solutions segments, however revenue remained flat across divisions in the Wellbore Technologies segment.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company reported a gross profit of £44,545,000, representing a gross profit margin of 15%, compared to a gross profit of £33,035,000, and corresponding margin of 12% in 2017.

Although Administrative expenses increased by 22% in 2018, driven by a loss on foreign exchange, a profit on sale on fixed assets of £2,580,000 in the year contributed towards a profit before tax of £3,408,000, compared to a loss before tax of (£1,287,000) in 2017.

Dividends of £68,263,000 were paid by the Company to its shareholder, NOV UK Holdings Limited, during the year, which is the main cause of decline in Shareholders' funds.

Future developments

Simon Reid

The Directors believe that despite the global industry downturn witnessed during recent years, turnover and profitability of the Company will remain strong during the coming years due to the high quality and service levels provided by the Company and the benefits of being part of a global group.

The Directors are focused on continuing to expand the Company through strategic acquisitions.

This report was approved by the board on 28 June 2019 and signed on its behalf.

S S Reid Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5,787,000 (2017 - loss £156,000).

Dividends of £68,263,000 (2017 - £70,261,000) were paid during the year.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

A J Fleming (resigned 31 August 2018)

R Oudendijk

S S Reid (appointed 9 July 2018)

Future developments

Likely future developments in the business of the Company are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Financial instruments

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and price risk.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk is limited to movements in the UK and US base rates. However, as the Company has no external debt other than its bank overdraft, its exposure to interest rate risk is considered low.

Liauidity risk

The Company has available cash reserves along with utilising a bank overdraft facility. The Company has no other external debt. As such, the Directors consider the Company's exposure to liquidity risk to be low.

Credit risk

The Company does have an element of credit risk attributable to its trade receivables, but is rigorous in its financial appraisal of potential customers before entering into sales contracts. The Company has a large and geographically diverse customer base which also mitigates the potential exposure on receivables. The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet are shown net of provisions for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment has been made where there is an identifiable loss event, or the likelihood of failure to be able to collect amounts based on previous experience and the current business situation for specific customers.

Price risk

The decline in oil price witnessed in recent years continues to impact the market at large. The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to mitigate against this risk due to its diversity of product and flexibility of service.

Research and development activities

The Company continues to develop and enhance its product offering across all of its divisions. The total research and development spend in 2018 was £1,257,000 (2017 - £1,999,000), the majority of which was incurred by the Corporate, Well Site Services, Elmar and Pressure Performance Systems divisions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Employee involvement

During the year, the policy of providing employees with information about the group has been continued via the National Oilwell Varco intranet website. Regular meetings are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

Disabled employees

The Company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the Company policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training, career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the Company's current and future prospects and its availability of financing, and are satisfied that the Company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate reserves to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

On 10 January 2019 the Company purchased the entire share capital of MSI Pipe Protection Technologies UK Limited for a consideration of \$448,000.

On 28 February 2019 the Company purchased the entire share capital of Fjords Processing Limited from a fellow subsidiary undertaking for a consideration of \$9,557,000.

On 24 June 2019 the Company declared and paid an interim dividend of \$25,673,000 to its shareholder NOV UK Holdings Limited.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Auditors

In accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP is deemed to be reappointed as the auditor of the Company.

This report was approved by the board on 28 June 2019 and signed on its behalf.

S S Reid Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Oilwell Varco UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 33, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements, 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, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Kenneth Macleod Hall (Senior Statutory Auditor)

mot - Jong LLP.

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Aberdeen

28 June 2019

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	300,519	268,662
Cost of sales		(255,974)	(235, 627)
Gross profit		44,545	33,035
Distribution costs		(6,684)	(4,822)
Administrative expenses		(57,776)	(47,073)
Operating loss	5	(19,915)	(18,860)
Profit/(loss) on disposal of tangible fixed assets		1,636	(119)
Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets		944	-
Amounts written off fixed asset investments	17	(9,652)	(87,489)
Amounts reversed against onerous lease provision	23	877	-
Loss on ordinary activities before investment income, interest and taxation		(26,110)	(106,468)
Income from shares in group undertakings	9	28,757	105,497
Loss on disposal of fixed asset investments		-	(897)
Interest receivable and similar income	10	1,042	756
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(196)	(39)
Other finance expense	12	(85)	(136)
Profit/(loss) before tax		3,408	(1,287)
Tax on profit/(loss)	13	2,379	1,131
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		5,787	(156)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		5,787	(156)
Other comprehensive income	_		
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit scheme	28	(3,234)	5,845
Change in irrecoverable pension surplus not recognised	28	3,602	(3,518)
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension liability	22	(70)	(442)
Gain on derivative financial instruments		176	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	_	474	1,885
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	6,261	1,729
	_		

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00873028

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £000		2017 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		1,123		4,301
Tangible assets	16		42,073		49,853
Investments	17		522,477		527,315
			565,673	_	581,469
Current assets					
Stocks	18	82,696		76,795	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	19	169,787		193,196	
Cash at bank and in hand		60,003		55,473	
	•	312,486	_	325,464	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(156,451)		(122,288)	
Net current assets	•		156,035 -		203,176
Total assets less current liabilities		_	721,708	_	784,645
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(991)		(2,953)
Provisions for liabilities			` ,		, , ,
Other provisions	23		(3,136)		(5,236)
Defined benefit pension liability	28		(416)		-
Net assets		_	717,165	_	776,456
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital	24		77,916		77,916
Share premium account	25		507,714		507,714
Share based payment reserve	25		20,582		17,871
Merger reserve	25		(53,550)		(57,705)
Profit and loss account	25		164,503		230,660
		-	717,165	_	776,456

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 June 2019.

S S Reid

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Share based payment reserve £000	Merger reserve £000	Profit and loss account	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2017	77,916	507,714	15,137	(64,417)	305,904	842,254
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	- .	-		-	(156)	(156)
Actuarial gains on pension scheme (note 28)	-	•	<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>	2,327	2,327
Deferred tax relating to pension scheme	-	-	•	-	(442)	(442)
Total comprehensive income for the year			•		1,729	1,729
Dividends: Equity capital (note 14)	-	-	-	-	(70,261)	(70,261)
Merger reserve movement (note 25)	-		-	6,712	(6,712)	_
Share based payments (note 26)	-	-	2,734	•	-	2,734
At 1 January 2018	77,916	507,714	17,871	(57,705)	230,660	776,456
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	5,787	5,787
Actuarial gains on pension scheme (note 28)	. -	_		-	368	368
Gain on derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	176	176
Deferred tax relating to pension scheme	-	-	-	-	(70)	(70)
Total comprehensive income for the year						6,261
Dividends: Equity capital (note 14)	-	-	_	_	(68,263)	(68,263)
Merger reserve movement (note 25)	-	_	_	4,155	(4,155)	_
Share based payments (note 26)	-	-	2,711	-	-	2,711
At 31 December 2018	77,916	507,714	20,582	(53,550)	164,503	717,165

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

National Oilwell Varco UK Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Glouchestershire, GL10 3RQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from its principal office at 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas, 77036, USA.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern

The Directors have considered the Company's current and future prospects and its availability of financing, and are satisfied that the Company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate reserves to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Construction contracts

Revenue arising from construction contracts is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to the proportion that costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total costs. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill

5-20 years

Intangibles

1-30 years

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets' in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost and are not depreciated until they are available for use. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold buildings

- 25-50 years - 5-10 years

Leasehold improvements
Plant, machinery and rental

- 3-20 years

equipment

Motor vehicles

- 3-4 years

Fixtures and fittings

- 5-10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Profit/(loss) on disposal of tangible fixed assets' in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each Balance Sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Hedge accounting

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to cash flow risk on its foreign currency denominated sales. These derivatives are measured at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

To the extent the cash flow hedge is effective, movements in fair value are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and presented within the Profit and Loss reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in profit or loss for the year.

2.14 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Profit and Loss Account at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is British pound sterling (GBP). The Company's financial statements are prepared in GBP and rounded to the nearest £'000.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in Other Comprehensive Income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'Administrative expenses'.

2.18 Share based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the ulimate parent company (market conditions).

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

At each Balance Sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions on the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous Balance Sheet date is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, with a corresponding entry in equity.

2.19 Operating leases: Lessor

Assets subject to operating leases are presented in the Balance Sheet according to the nature of the asset.

Income from operating leases is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.21 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

2.22 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.23 Onerous leases

Where the unavoidable costs of a lease exceed the economic benefit expected to be received from it, a provision is made for the present value of the obligations under the lease.

2.24 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.25 Group reconstructions

The Company accounts for group reconstructions, where the trade and net assets of an entity are acquired from an entity within the same group, using the merger accounting method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.26 Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

The Company is also the sponsoring employer of a defined benefit pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the Company in the trustee administered funds.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations) and is based on actuarial advice. When a settlement or a curtailment occur the change in the present value of the plan liabilities and the fair value of the plan assets reflects the gain or loss which is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account during the period in which it occurs. Past service costs are recognised in net benefit expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to the scheme, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, at the start of the period taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as other finance income or expense.

The re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in net interest) are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Profit and Loss Account in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the Balance Sheet comprises the total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. The value of the net defined benefit pension asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as Other Comprehensive Income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

a. Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(i) Investment impairment

The Company considers all investments for evidence of impairment annually. The method used in 2018 to value each investment consists of applying a discounted Enterprise value/revenue ratio for NOV Inc. to 2018 revenue for trading entities and net assets for non-trading entities. This value is then compared to the carrying value of the investment to assess whether there are indicators that impairment may exist. When this is found to be the case, current and future profitability of the subsidiary is also taken in to consideration. Judgement is applied in assessing the amount by which to impair any investments where future profitability cannot be certain or where specific circumstances have led to a reduction in net assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(i) Defined benefit pension

The cost of defined benefit pension schemes is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainty. FRS 102 requires that the discount rate should be the current rate of return on "a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the plan liabilities". The Global RATE:Link term matching model has been used to derive a single discount rate that reflects the term structure of interest rates. The discounted mean term (or duration) of the plans' liabilities was calculated to be around 16 years based on the most recent actuarial valuation calculations available. Based on this average duration, a discount rate of 2.60% per annum was adopted based on market conditions as at 31 December 2018. The mortality rate is based on 100% of the SAPS S2 year of birth tables with future improvements in line with CMI 2017 projections and a long term trend of 1.25% per annum. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details are given in note 28.

On 26 October 2018, the High Court handed down a judgment involving the Lloyds Banking Group's defined benefit pension schemes. The judgment concluded the schemes should be amended to equalise pension benefits for men and women in relation to guaranteed minimum pension benefits. Whilst the Lloyds judgment has brought some clarity to the issue, there are still a number of outstanding uncertainties. The Lloyds case judgment set out the methods that trustees could adopt to effect this equalisation. An assumption has been made that method C2 will be adopted which is based on a cumulative test of pension amounts paid allowing for interest on pension payments. Based on actuarial advice using a number of data items relating to the schemes benefit structures and membership profiles, an approximate estimate has been made of the financial effect of guaranteed minimum pension equalisation on the liabilities of the scheme. The ultimate cost of GMP equalisation may be higher or lower than this estimate.

(ii) Provisions

Provision is made for warranty costs, onerous lease contracts and dilapidations. These provisions require management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on legislative and contractual requirements. In addition, the timing of the cash flows and the discount rates used to establish net present value of the obligations require management's judgement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

(iii) Revenue recognition - percentage of completion method

The Company applies the percentage of completion method ("POC") in accounting for construction contracts and contracts to provide services as outlined in the accounting policy 2.5. The use of the POC method requires the management to determine the stage of completion by reference to the contract costs incurred for work performed to date in proportion to the estimated total contract costs. Based on this estimated stage of completion, a respective portion of the expected revenue is recognised. If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress towards completion, estimates are revised. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs and are reflected in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known to the management.

Experience, systematic use of the project execution model and focus on core competencies reduce, but do not eliminate, the risk that estimates associated with POC may change significantly.

(iv) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful life economic lives of the assets. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on future investment and the physical condition of the asset.

(v) Inventory provision

The Company considers the recoverability of the cost of inventory and associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the nature and condition of inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from provision of services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax.

The Company engages in one principal area of activity represented by the manufacturing, sale, rental and servicing of equipment and accessories to the oil and gas industry.

An analysis of turnover by category is as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Sale of goods	184,536	157,081
Rendering of services	115,838	111,063
Royalty income	85	436
Grant income	60	82
	300,519	268,662
A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:		
	2018 £000	2017 £000
Europe	150,535	138,304
Middle East	55,392	34,717
Americas	38,408	43,519
Far East	36,691	14,800
Africa	19,493	32,777
Other	-	4,545
·	300,519	268,662

The Directors consider that no disclosure should be made of the geographical analysis of profit/(loss) before taxation and net assets as it is considered that disclosure of this information would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company. All turnover, profit/(loss) before taxation and net assets are attributable to the supply of materials, equipment and services for the oil and gas industry.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5.	Operating loss		
	The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Research & development charged as an expense	1,257	1,999
	Exchange differences	7,725	7,101
	Change in fair value of hedging instruments	(213)	(6, 126)
	Operating lease rentals:		
	- plant and machinery	1,889	1,267
	- land and buildings	4,403	4,088
	Auditors' remuneration (note 6)	360	547
	Impairment of stock	2,024	1,687
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 16)	8,357	11,888
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill (note 15)	<u>426</u>	628
6.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:		
	The auditing of the Company's annual financial statements	283	283
	The audit of financial statements of UK subsidiaries of the Company pursuant to legislation	336	262
	Taxation advisory services provided to the Company and its subsidiary undertakings	63	242
		682	787

National Oilwell Varco UK Limited bears the cost of £14,000 *(2017 - £22,000)* of the auditor fees payable in respect of the audit of financial statements of UK subsidiaries of the Company with the remainder borne by respective subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7. Employees

Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Wages and salaries	76,222	70,610
Social security costs	8,735	7,518
Other pension costs (note 28)	3,768	3,385
Share-based payments (note 26)	2,711	2,734
	91,436	84,247

The average monthly number of employees, excluding the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Production	1,197	1,164
Sales	99	90
Administration	260	212
	1,556	1,466

Staff costs and number of employees reported above exclude a number of employees whose contracts of employment were with National Oilwell Varco UK Limited, but whose costs were borne by fellow subsidiary companies for the benefit of which these employees worked.

8. Directors' remuneration

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Directors' emoluments	172	113
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	9	13
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	11	8
	192	134

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 Directors (2017 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

During the year 1 Director (2017 - 1) received shares in respect of qualifying services

One of the Directors who served during the year (2017 - 1) was paid by another group entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9.	Income from shares in group undertakings		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited	21,800	20,146
	Axiom Process Limited	3,524	-
	Hebei Huayouyiji Tuboscope Coating Co. Ltd.	1,267	1,865
	NOV Mission Products UK Limited	1,038	77,450
	Elmar Far East Pty Ltd	752	2,662
	National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services LLC	376	1,108
	NOV Elmar (Middle East) Limited	-	2,266
			105,497
10.	Interest receivable		
	•	2018 £000	2017 £000
		2000	2000
	Interest receivable on loans to group undertakings	525	56 <i>4</i>
	Bank and other interest receivable	517	192
		1,042	756
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	194	-
	Bank and other interest payable	2	39
		196	39

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12.	Other finance (expense)/income		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Net interest on net defined benefit pension liability (note 28) Unwind of discount of long term liabilities and provisions	2 (87)	(60) (76)
		(85)	(136)
13.	Taxation		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	705	(36)
	Group relief recoverable	(3,964)	(3,347)
		(3,259)	(3,383)
	Foreign tax		,
	Foreign tax on income for the year	1,034	2,039
	Foreign tax adjustments in respect of previous periods	(65)	(18)
		969	2,021
	Total current tax	(2,290)	(1,362)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,614	20
	Deferred tax on pension scheme	(148)	(1)
	Deferred tax on share based payments	131	(162)
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(1,686)	374
	Total deferred tax (note 22)	(89)	231
	Taxation on profit/(loss)	(2,379)	(1,131)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit/(loss) before tax	3,408	(1,287)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	648	(248)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,072	17,248
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	235	52
Overseas tax expensed	1,034	2,039
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(1,046)	320
Other timing differences	338	150
Income not taxable	(5,660)	(20,694)
Tax rate changes	-	2
Total tax credit for the year	(2,379)	(1,131)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

UK corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2017 - 19.25%) of the estimated assessable profit or loss for the year.

The Finance Bill 2015 (no 2) was enacted on 18 November 2015 reducing the UK corporation tax rate to 19% (from 1 April 2017) and 18% (from 1 April 2020).

The Finance Bill 2016 further reduced the UK corporation tax rate to 17% (from 1 April 2020) and was enacted on 15 September 2016.

As at 15 September 2016 the reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% (from 1 April 2017) and 17% (from 1 April 2020) were enacted and therefore a rate of 19% has been applied to the deferred tax calculations in these accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14.	Dividends paid		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interim June 2018: 54.63p per ordinary share	42,564	-
	Interim June 2018: 2.12p per ordinary share	1,654	-
	Dividend in specie 30 November 2018	24,045	-
	Interim June 2017: 52.94p per ordinary share	-	41,250
	Interim September 2017: 9.38p per ordinary share	•	7,306
	Interim December 2017: 8.34p per ordinary share	-	6,500
	Interim December 2017: 19.51p per ordinary share	-	15,205
		68.263	70.261

A dividend in specie of £24,045,000 was paid by the Company on 30 November 2018 to its shareholder NOV UK Holdings Limited, represented by the transfer of an intercompany loan payable by NOV Process & Flow Technologies UK Limited, a subsidiary undertaking.

15. Intangible assets

	Intangibles £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	6,002	9,537	15,539
Additions	60	-	60
Disposals	(4,041)	-	(4,041)
At 31 December 2018	2,021	9,537	11,558
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2018	2,625	8,613	11,238
Charge for the year	120	306	426
Disposals	(1,229)	-	(1,229)
At 31 December 2018	1,516	8,919	10,435
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	505	618	1,123
At 31 December 2017	3,377	924	4,301

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Iand £000	Freehold buildings £000	Leasehold improvements £000	Plant, machinery and rental equipment £000	Motor vehicles £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	3,340	24,307	2,197	94,861	203
Additions	-	20	20	623	
Disposals	-	(163)	(65)	(12,198)	• •
Transfers between classes	(40)	1,658	12	2,611	-
At 31 December 2018	3,300	25,822	2,164	85,897	203
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	-	14,906	1,811	63,228	197
Charge for the year	-	883	110	7,116	5
Disposals	•	(163)	(25)	(8,887)	-
At 31 December 2018	-	15,626	1,896	61,457	202
Net book value					
At 31 December 2018	3,300	10,196	268	24,440	1
At 31 December 2017	3,340	9,401	386	31,633	6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Fixtures and fittings £000	Construction in progress £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	5,804	4,878	135,590
Additions	397	2,933	3,993
Disposals	(594)	-	(13,020)
Transfers between classes	2,104	(6,345)	-
At 31 December 2018	7,711	1,466	126,563
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	5,595	-	85,737
Charge for the year	243	-	8,357
Disposals	(529)	-	(9,604)
At 31 December 2018	5,309	•	84,490
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	2,402	1,466	42,073
At 31 December 2017	209	4,878	49,853

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17. Fixed asset investments

	Subsidiary undertakings £000	Associate £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2018 (as previously stated)	851,635	2,029	853,664
Adjustment	(105,938)	(2,029)	(107,967)
At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	745,697	<u> </u>	745,697
Additions	6,714	-	6,714
Disposals	(10,233)	-	(10,233)
Revaluations	(1,900)	-	(1,900)
At 31 December 2018	740,278	-	740,278
Impairment			
At 1 January 2018 (as previously stated)	324,320	2,029	326,349
Adjustment	(105,938)	(2,029)	(107,967)
At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	218,382	-	218,382
Charge for the year	9,652	-	9,652
Disposals	(10,233)	•	(10,233)
At 31 December 2018	217,801	<u>.</u>	217,801
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	522,477		522,477
At 31 December 2017	527,315	-	527,315
	=======================================		

During the year, the Company purchased the entire share capital of NOV Grant Prideco Drilling Products Middle East FZE (formerly known as Vallourec Drilling Products Middle East FZE) for a consideration of \$8,800,000 and increased its investments NOV Completion and Production Solutions Korea Ltd, NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited and Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited.

An impairment loss of £9,652,000 was recognised against the investments in Axiom Process Limited, Big Red Tubulars Limited, NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited and Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited.

In the opinion of the Directors, the aggregate value of the investments in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Andergauge Limited [1]	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Arabian Rig Manufacturing Company [1]	Ras Al Khair, Jubail, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	70%
Axiom Process Limited	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
Big Red Tubulars Limited	P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Shares	100%
Camco Drilling Group Limited [1]	L'Estrange & Brett, Arnott House, 12/16 Bridge Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 1LS	Shares	100%
Elmar Far East Pty Limited	G J WALSH & CO, 213 Brisbane Street, IPSWICH, QLD 4305, Australia	Ordinary shares	100%
Greystone Technologies Pty Ltd	Butler Settineri, Level 1 Unit 16, 100 Railway Road, Subiaco, WA 6008, Australia	Ordinary shares	51%
Hebei Huayouyiji Tuboscope Coating Co., Ltd	No.102# East Road of Dong Huan, Qing County, Cangzhou City, Hebei Province, China	JV interest	60%
Hydralift Holdings UK Limited	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire,	Ordinary shares	100%
Merpro Group Limited	United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Merpro Products Limited [2]	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Merpro Tortek Limited [2]	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Mono Group Pension Trustees Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco, Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy, Industrial Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Mono Pumps New Zealand Company [3]	35-41 Fremlin Place, Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand	Ordinary shares	100%
National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary	100%
National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services	PO Box 27011, Mussafah Industrial Area, Adu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Shares	49%
NOV Australia Pty Ltd [3]	75 Frankston Gardens Drive, Carrum Downs, Victoria 3201, Australia	Ordinary shares	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Name		Class of shares	Holding
NOV Completion and Production Solutions Korea Ltd	13F, 48, Centum Jungang-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan, South Korea	Units	100%
NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Downhole Kazakhstan, LLP [4]		Limited partnership interest	100%
NOV Elmar (Middle East) Limited	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Middle East FZE	PO Box 261108, Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Shares	100%
NOV Grant Prideco LLC [5]	Abu Dhabi - Mussafffah - ICAD II - (5AR17)	Shares	49%
NOV Kenya Limited [6]	SK Offices, Block E1, Raphta Road Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Mission Products UK Limited	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Oil Services Angola Limitada [7]	Rua Kima Kienda, s/n, Cercania do Porto de Luanda, Bairro Boavista, Distrito Urbano da Ingombota, Luanda, Angola	Quotas	49%
NOV Process & Flow Technologies UK Limited	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Saudi Arabia Co. Ltd. [8]	P.O. Box 52681, Dammam 2nd Industrial City, Dammam, 11573, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	100%
NOV Saudi Arabia Trading Co. Ltd. [1]	The Business Gate Center, King Fahad Road, Alkhalidiyah Ash Shamaliyah, Dammam, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	75%
NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Pipex Limited [9]	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ		100%
Pipex PX Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ		100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Name		Class of shares	Holding
Pipex Structural Composites Limited [10]	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ		100%
Procon Engineering Limited [11]	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary I shares	100%
ReedHycalog UK Limited [1]	L'Estrange & Brett, Arnott House, 12/16 Bridge Street, Belfast, United Kingdom, BT1 1LS	Ordinary shares	100%
Slip Clutch Systems Limited [1]	Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary I shares	100%
Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco, Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Tuboscope Vetco Moscow CJSC [12]	2 Paveletskaya Square Bldg 3, 9 Fl , MOSCOW , 115054, Russian Federation	Common shares	100%
Tubular Coating Solutions Ltd	Plot 0300L01: 017-044, 3rd Dammam Industrial City, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	·Shares	55%
Vallourec Drilling Oil Equipment Manufacturing L.L.C. [13]	Plots 72, 73, Mussafah M-42, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Shares	49%
Varco CIS, LLC [14]	2 Paveletskaya Square Bldg 3, 9 Fl , MOSCOW , 115054, Russian Federation	Capital stock	100%

- [1] Held by NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited
- [2] Held by Merpro Group Limited
- [3] Held by NOV Process & Flow Technologies UK Limited
- [4] Held by NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited (99%) and National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (1%)
- [5] Held by Big Red Tubulars Limited
- [6] Held by National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (99%) and NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited (1%)
- [7] Held by NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited
- [8] Held by NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited (90%) and National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (10%)
- [9] Held by Pipex Limited
- [10] Held by Pipex PX Limited
- [11] Held by HydraLift Holdings (UK) Limited
- [12] Held by Varco CIS
- [13] Held by NOV Grant Prideco Drilling Products Middle East FZE
- [14] Held by Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited (99%) and National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (1%)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

18. Stocks

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Raw materials and consumables	25,612	22,714
Work in progress	16,460	13,277
Finished goods and goods for resale	40,624	40,804
	82,696	76,795

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £159,976,000 (2017 - £141,520,000).

19. Debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	74,841	94,345
Trade debtors	43,756	36,279
Prepayments and accrued income	24,019	17,423
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	20,050	32,676
Deferred taxation (note 22)	3,531	3,512
VAT recoverable	1,708	1,441
Financial instruments	1,122	1,022
Corporation tax	672	6,425
Overseas tax	58	57
Other debtors	30	16
	169,787	193,196

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £1,214,000 (2017 - £1,617,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

20.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Bank overdrafts	59,822	44,291
	Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	33,159	10,258
	Trade creditors	19,873	10,878
	Group relief	16,613	21,387
	Accruals and deferred income	16,116	18,107
	Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	4,959	11,020
	Payments received on account	4,055	4,882
	Taxation and social security	1,238	671
	Financial instruments	312	-
	Other creditors	304	794
		156,451	122,288
21.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
21.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year Other creditors	2018 £000 991	
21.		0003	£000 2,953
	Other creditors	0003	2017 £000 2,953 2018 £000
	Other creditors	0003	£000 2,953
	Other creditors Deferred taxation	0003	£000 2,953 2018 £000
	Other creditors Deferred taxation At beginning of year	0003	£000 2,953 2018 £000 3,512

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

22. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	3,531	3,512
Share based payments	420	551
Financial instrument spreading	320	373
Tax losses	326	(383)
Other timing differences	314	273
Pension	79	-
Decelerated capital allowances	2,072	2,698
	2018 £000	2017 £000

23. Other provisions

	Warranty costs £000	Onerous lease £000	Dilapidations £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2018	1,377	2,410	1,449	5,236
Additions	881	-	781	1,662
Unwind of discount	-	50	-	50
Amounts reversed	(213)	(877)	-	(1,090)
Utilised in year	(1,209)	(316)	(1,197)	(2,722)
At 31 December 2018	836	1,267	1,033	3,136

Warranty provision

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year.

Onerous lease provision

Where leasehold properties become vacant, the Company provides for all costs, net of anticipated income, to the end of the lease or the anticipated date of the disposal or sublease. This provision relates to a property in Aberdeen which was vacated during 2016 and is surplus to the Company's requirements. The provision is expected to be utilised over the life of the related lease to 2023. Amounts reversed of £877,000 represent sublease income committed during the year.

Dilapidations provision

As part of the Company's property leasing arrangements, there is an obligation to repair damages which incur during the life of the lease, such as wear and tear. The cost is charged to profit and loss as the obligation arises. The provision is expected to be utilised in the next financial year as the leases terminate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

24. Share capital

·	2018	2017
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£000	£000
77,916,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	77,916	77,916

25. Reserves

Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares issued, less transaction costs.

Merger Reserve

The Merger reserve is represented by amounts that arose on group reconstructions where merger accounting has been applied. Any differences between the consideration paid and the net assets acquired on such group reconstructions have been recorded in the merger reserve in accordance with FRS 102 section 19 and Tech 02/17BL para 9.36.

Profit and loss account

The Profit and Loss Account includes non-distributable reserves of £939,000 (2017 - £1,330,000). This non-distributable element arose as a result of an accumulated internally generated gain on sale of trade and assets of various subsidiaries to National Oilwell Varco UK Limited.

Share based payment reserve

At each Balance Sheet date, the cumulative cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is calculated. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous Balance Sheet date is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, with a corresponding entry in equity.

26. Share based payments

Senior Executive Plan

Share options in the company's ultimate parent undertaking, National Oilwell Varco, Inc., are granted to senior executives. The exercise price of the options is equal to the closing market price of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. common stock on the date of the grant. The options vest over a three year period starting one year from the date of the grant and expire ten years from the date of the grant. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

Restricted shares

National Oilwell Varco, Inc. issues restricted stock awards with no exercise price to officers and key employees in addition to share options. During the year the Company granted restricted shares to key employees at a fair value of £25.45 (2017 - £31.20). These shares will not vest until the third anniversary of the date of the grant, at which time they will be 100% vested.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

27. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2018 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

2018 *2017* **£000**

Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements

773 1,431

28. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,768,000 (2017 - £3,385,000). Contributions totalling £NIL (2017 - £NIL) were payable to the fund at the Balance Sheet date.

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan.

The National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited Pension Plan is a defined benefit plan for the legacy employees of National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited, providing benefits based on final pensionable salaries. The assets of the plan are held separately from those of the group, being invested by managers for this purpose. The plan closed to future accrual on 30 June 2012. As a result, the current service cost is only in respect of the period up until closure and the surplus and expected return on assets have been restricted as per paragraph 28.22 of FRS 102.

The assets of the plan are held in separate trustee administered funds.

The most recent formal actuarial valuation prepared by a qualified independent actuary of the plan has an effective date of 31 December 2016. The method used in this valuation is the projected unit method. The valuation showed that the market value of the assets was £54,270,000 resulting in a pension plan surplus.

A Schedule of Contributions was agreed between the Employer and the Trustees, and certified by the Actuary on 1 February 2018 which states that as the plan was in surplus on a technical provisions basis at 31 December 2017, there is no formal requirement to have a Recovery Plan and no deficit funding contributions are due to be paid over the period of the Schedule, being 1 February 2018 to 31 January 2023. However, the new Schedule of Contributions does require the Company to pay Plan expenses and levies to the Pension Protection Fund and the Pensions Regulator as well as additional contributions as may from time to time be agreed by the Trustees and the Company.

The next full actuarial valuation will be carried out with an effective date of 31 December 2018, the results of which are not yet available. This has been brought forward by one year to align the triennial valuations of all defined benefit pension schemes within the group.

National Oilwell Varco UK Limited is also the sponsoring employer of the Merpro Group Pension & Life Assurance Scheme. However, the Company's subsidiary NOV Process & Flow Technologies UK Limited is the economic employer and bears all costs associated with the scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

28. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities		
Opening defined benefit obligation	51,384	56,008
Interest cost	1,209	1,429
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(1,253)	(3,949)
Benefits paid	(2,058)	(2,104)
Past service cost	986	-
Closing defined benefit obligation =	50,268	51,384
Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:		
	2018 £000	2017 £000
Opening fair value of plan assets	54,902	53,686
Interest income	1,295	1,369
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	(4,487)	. 1,896
Contributions by employer	200	55
Benefits paid	(2,058)	(2,104)
Closing fair value of plan assets	49,852	54,902
Composition of plan assets:		
	2018 £000	2017 £000
Debt securities	1,246	32,557
Other	48,606	22,345
Total plan assets	49,852	54,902

The pension plan has not invested in any of the Company's own financial instruments nor in properties or other assets used by the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

28. Pension commitments (continued)

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts recognised on the Balance Sheet		
Fair value of plan assets	49,852	54,902
Present value of plan liabilities	(50,268)	(51,384)
Net pension scheme (liability)/asset	(416)	3,518
Irrecoverable surplus	•	(3,518)
Net defined benefit pension scheme liability	(416)	-

The Company did not recognise the defined benefit pension asset at 31 December 2017 as it did not expect to be able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

The amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Amounts recognised in profit and loss		
Net interest on net defined benefit pension liability	(2)	60
Past service cost	986	-
	984	60
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actual return on plan assets	(3,276)	3,265
Less: amounts included in the net interest on the defined benefit liabilitiy	(1,211)	(1,369)
Return on plan assets (less)/greater than discount rate	(4,487)	1,896
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	1,253	3,949
Actuarial (loss)/gain recorded in other comprehensive income	(3,234)	5,845

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

28.	Pension commitments (continued)		•
		2018	2017
	Change in irrecoverable surplus	£000	£000
	·		
	Irrecoverable surplus at the begining of year	3,518	-
	Interest on irrecoverable surplus	84	-
	Change in irrecoverable surplus during the year	(3,602)	3,518
	Irrecoverable surplus at the end of year		3,518
	Discount rate	2018 %	2017
	Discount rate	2.6	2.4
	Future salary increases	3.4	3.3
	Future pension increases	2.4	2.3
	Inflation assumption (CPI)	2.4	2.3
	Post retirement mortality rates	Years	Years
	- for a male aged 65 now	21.9	22.1
	- at 65 for a male aged 50 now	22.9	23.1
	- for a female aged 65 now	23.8	23.9
	- at 65 for a female aged 50 now	25.0	25.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

29. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	3,734	3,794
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12,414	12,139
Later than 5 years	39,745	43,166
	55,893	59,099
	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Plant and machinery		
Not later than 1 year	690	881
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	729	708
Later than 5 years	-	4
	1,419	1,593

The entity also acts as a lessor under leasing agreements with customers for the use of various rental equipment owned by the Company. Such leasing agreements are mostly cancellable operating leases based on fixed monthly invoicing with no lease incentives included in the terms of the lease.

Acting as a lessor, at 31 December 2018 the Company had no future minimum lease income under noncancellable operating leases. Amounts at 31 December 2017 were as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Plant and machinery		
Within 1 year	<u> </u>	73

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

30. Related party transactions

As FRS 102 does not require disclosure of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such group, these transactions have not been disclosed.

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December 2018, were as follows:

2018 Sales and recharges to related party £000	2018 Amounts owed by related party £000	2017 Sales and recharges to related party £000	2017 Amounts owed by related party £000
2	55	5	90
105		-	-
1,366	79	1,271	124
-	-	2	2
4	•	23	14
17	17	-	_
10,052	8,029	3,039	2,012
51	-	13	11
-	-	21	21
-	-	30	-
61	16	100	42
9	-	-	-
11,667	8,196	4,504	2,316
	Sales and recharges to related party £000 2 105 1,366 - 4 17 10,052 51 - 61 9	Sales and recharges to related party Amounts owed by related party £000 £000 2 55 105 - 1,366 79 - - 4 - 17 17 10,052 8,029 51 - - - 61 16 9 -	Sales and recharges to related party £000 Amounts owed by related party £000 Sales and recharges to related party £000 2 55 5 105 - - 1,366 79 1,271 - - 2 4 - 23 17 17 - 10,052 8,029 3,039 51 - 13 - - 30 61 16 100 9 - -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

30. Related party transactions (continued)

Coil Services Middle East LLC	2018 Purchases from related party £000 40	2018 Amounts owed to related party £000	2017 Purchases from related party £000 14	2017 Amounts owed to related party £000
National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services LLC	63	2	142	43
NOV Brandt Oilfield Services Middle East LLC	148	-	117	18
NOV Ghana Ltd	-	-	7	-
NOV Oil Services Angola Lda	11	13	_	-
NOV Saudi Arabia Trading Co. Ltd	6	-	6	-
NOV Tuboscope Middle East LLC	1,345	1,307	477	-
Vetco Saudi Arabia Ltd	-	-	107	-
	1,613	1,322	870	. 61

31. Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2018, the Company had contingent liabilities in respect of outstanding guarantees given for performance bonds and contracting agreements amounting to £8,165,000 (2017 - £3,625,000) entered into in the normal course of business.

32. Post balance sheet events

On 10 January 2019 the Company purchased the entire share capital of MSI Pipe Protection Technologies UK Limited for a consideration of \$448,000.

On 28 February 2019 the Company purchased the entire share capital of Fjords Processing Limited from a fellow subsidiary undertaking for a consideration of \$9,557,000.

On 24 June 2019 the Company declared and paid an interim dividend of \$25,673,000 to its shareholder NOV UK Holdings Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

33. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is NOV UK Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is National Oilwell Varco, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated accounts of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. are those of the smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of these accounts are available from its principal office at 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas, 77036, USA.