KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Registered Number 01059871

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited
Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

N Gilchrist

J Elkhoury

S Branston

Registered office

1 Park Row
Leeds
England
LS1 5AB

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic Report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Review of the Business

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Abbot Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company is KCA Deutag International Limited.

References to the Group are in relation to KCA Deutag International Limited. Please refer to note 16 for further information on group structure.

The Company is a holding company whose principal subsidiary undertakings provide drilling and related well and facilities engineering services, both offshore and onshore, on a worldwide basis, principally to the energy industry. The Company will continue to operate as a holding company in the future.

The subsidiary undertakings are set out in note 17 to the financial statements.

Market dynamics and positioning

As shown in the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 15, the Company made a profit of £nil (2021: £38,028k). This is driven by dividends received from group undertakings.

On page 16 of the finanacial statements, the Balance Sheet shows that the net asset position of the Company at the year end has increased to £154,988k (2021: £154,497k). During the year the company paid a dividend of £nil (2021: £38,000k).

Principal risks and uncertainties

As with any business, the Group faces a number of risks and uncertainties in its day-to-day operations. The principal risks and uncertainties, and mitigating actions that are employed by the Group to manage those risks, are noted below. During the year the Group continued to apply an enterprise risk management framework to drive the ongoing identification and monitoring of risks and to develop mitigation strategies to manage those risks. The methodology used to identify key risks is both a bottom up approach from the country and functional organisations as well as a top down review of the key strategic risks.

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 and the businesses to whom we provide services. 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.

Asset integrity & compliance regime (continued)

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 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. To remain competitive in the long term we must continue to invest in our assets and refresh our rig fleet on a periodic basis.

Compliance requirements continue to increase across the broad range of territories in which we operate. During the past few years, we have seen new data privacy and data protection rules 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.

Business continuity and sanctions risk

Many of the key markets in which we operate are potentially at a higher risk of conflict and political upheaval. Over the past few years we have witnessed the impact of conflict in Ukraine, in Azerbaijan with neighbouring Armenia, terrorist incidents in Algeria and Saudi Arabia and the threat of terrorism or unrest in Kurdistan and Iraq. 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 disruptive. Over the past 12 months, for example, we have seen significant sanctions imposed against specific types of business activities in Russia from the EU, the UK and the US. Following a review of how to proceed the Group took the decision to exit its Russian businesses during the course of 2022.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) has been significant with ever changing restrictions being placed upon the movements of people to minimise the spread of disease in all countries as governments attempt to limit the number of people affected, to manage the capacity of health services and minimise the impact upon local economies. The Group has developed procedures to seek to protect our personnel during the outbreak including providing additional testing and PPE. The development of vaccines has brought an improvement but the emergence of new variants could bring a return of restrictions and challenges to operate. 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 our staff have been trained to follow our own approved guidelines and ethical practices.

Business continuity risk (continued)

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 various governmental authorities to get assistance with ensuring compliance and the appropriate awareness of rules and regulations.

Changes in the market for drilling and engineering services

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

In North America 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 and gas reserves through good transport infrastructure, certain of our other 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 an improving quality of assets and personnel.

As a result of inflationary pressures on the Group's cost base, remaining competitive against low-cost participants has been a greater challenge for the Group in 2022 and has also put pressure on operating margins across our Business Units.

In a number of markets, we are also seeing the way in which our customers are procuring services change. Integrated service companies, who can 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.

Current trends across the oil and gas industry, and indeed our drilling peers, show a movement towards greater use of IT, drilling optimisation software and operational technology data to gain better insight into operating performance, to drill wells more efficiently or to identify improvement opportunities. These tools and data driven insights can be used to identify cost savings, efficiency gains and revenue opportunities which could have a tangible impact on our financial bottom line. Increasingly clients are placing maximum age limits on rigs as well as looking for higher specification and technology supported rigs. This would be a risk to the business if we were to lag behind our competitors in the provision of digital services or if we are not able to recover the investments made to develop these solutions through the commercialisation of our digital offering.

Changes in the market for drilling and engineering services (continued)

In response to these threats we must 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. With the launch of the Kenera business unit, we believe we have enhanced our proposition to customers. We have to be a Group that is easy to do business with, which has a flexible commercial model and is able to form new alliances that can be mutually beneficial.

We also have to continually challenge ourselves to look at new ways of working, to develop new service offerings and to look at new sourcing models as markets continue to mature and evolve. A high focus on sourcing and costs in general is now particularly important as many of the markets in which we operate are seeing the return of significant levels of inflation and extended delivery lead times. The supply chain organisation is therefore spending more time with the operations, commercial and finance teams to plan, source and negotiate supply agreements as favourably as possible.

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. 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.

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. In some markets, we also experience tax and other local laws and rules being inconsistently applied which can result in additional and unexpected costs of doing business. In each of the countries in which we operate we are potentially subject to changes in tax laws, treaties or regulations which could have a material impact on our business.

We seek to mitigate credit risk through continuous monitoring of exposures to individual clients as well as overall exposure to particular geographies. Financial credit checks are required to be performed on new clients prior to tendering submissions and where possible we will seek payments in advance of services or protection via bank guarantees and similar mechanisms. We have robust escalation processes to chase overdue accounts including 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.

Negotiating power can be limited once a contract has ended and there have been a few cases where payment of final invoices has taken longer than expected to resolve. We are also sometimes approached by customers for extended credit terms which we negotiate in order to obtain an acceptable resolution. 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.

Currency related risk

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 to which we are exposed. In general, we prefer to be paid in US Dollars but there are many markets where this is not possible and we also need to consider costs that will be payable in local currencies.

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 adjusting the proportion of our revenues paid 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.

Cybersecurity risk

Cybersecurity risk has been increasing over recent years due to the increasing prevalence of cyber-attacks around the world. However, as a result of the cyber-attack we experienced at the end of 2021, cybersecurity came to the forefront of our business and additional security measures have been implemented to enhance our environment to minimise the potential of such an attack happening again. We engaged with third parties who worked on projects through 2022 to strengthen our IT environment both from a security point of view as well as business recovery planning. Additional security software was purchased and implemented as well as rolling out training to staff in this area.

Our operations continue to be increasingly dependent upon various IT systems, especially with an increased number of employees working from home. Threats to IT systems associated with cyber security risks continue to grow and evolve including targeted attacks through viruses, malware, phishing as well as potentially by employees within our network. An increased area of interest and risk is the requirement to make key rig control systems remotely accessible and therefore a potentially bigger target for malicious activities with larger impacts (e.g. financial, reputational, environmental and safety). The risks associated with cyber security include the loss of revenue, key back office systems, penalties for loss of sensitive personnel and customer data, as well as a potential loss or misappropriation of funds, damage to our reputation and potential for litigation.

Energy transition risk

Oil as an energy source is going through a period of major change where it will eventually no longer maintain its dominant position and over time will be replaced with alternative energy sources such as gas, hydrogen, nuclear, solar, wave and wind. The political and public awareness focus on this has increased driven by rising concerns around climate change. It is driving public opinion and consumer decision making which is increasingly influencing business and political policy. Over the medium to long term this will mean a reduction in global drilling activity, although it is expected that this will take longer in our core Middle Eastern markets.

Energy transition risk (continued)

Investors are now increasingly focusing on a company's approach towards policies on Environment, Social and Governance (ESG). There is a strong push from many clients towards environmental sustainability, e.g. reducing carbon footprint, eliminating waste, recycling and alternative energy sources. In 2022 we will issue our first Sustainability Report which focused on measuring our corporate carbon footprint and using this baseline data to inform our Sustainability Strategy.

To be sustainable as a business in the medium to long term and ensure access to markets, business opportunities and investors it is becoming essential to diversify into the wider alternative energy market. The risk of not doing this would be to impair our ability to have a profitable and sustainable long-term future as a business.

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 and compliance programme 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 Excellence 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.

Financial and working capital risk

Our ability to service our debt and other financial obligations depends in large part on the levels of cash flow generated in our business. A surplus of cash would allow the Group to grow and manage the changes in business activity levels over time.

Where possible the Group seeks to secure long term debt financing which provides access to funds for a number of years into the future. 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. Periodic reviews of fixed rate and variable rate interest rate exposures are also made with the aim of maintaining a balance between the two.

From time to time, we may need to access the capital markets to obtain long term and short-term financing. Our ability to access these financial markets could be limited by, amongst other things, oil and gas prices, our capital structure, credit ratings issued on our debt by credit rating agencies, the overall health of the global oil and gas market or the global economy in general. Whilst we try to access markets when conditions are favourable there is no guarantee of our ability to access these capital markets in the future.

Careful monitoring of cashflows and forecasts equips the business with the necessary analytics to monitor the situation and deal with any underperformance using tools such as further cost savings or capex reductions. The Group have continued to utilise and expand upon a number of 'self-help' mechanisms, including, but not limited to proactive working capital management and detailed monitoring of EBITDA forecasts, inventory optimisation, cost reduction initiatives and weekly cash forecasts and cash calls. All significant growth capital expenditure is approved by the Board.

Human capital risk

All of the services and operations which we perform require a diverse 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 and gas industry generally there has been an aging of the workforce which has been compounded in recent years by the industry downturn and a large reduction in the number of new recruits entering the sector. Continued access to a diverse pipeline of talent to be able to provide skilled staff and future management resources for the Group are critical.

During 2022 the Group has continued to see an increased focus on nationalisation in several of the markets in which we operate. The business must also position itself to source and deploy the right skills and experience to support operational growth as we target opportunities in the energy transition space.

Over the past few years, the Group has invested significantly in enhancing our processes and systems around human resources. 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 a diverse future talent pool and to help to ensure that we have the appropriate management resources to lead the Group in the future.

Local market risk

All the markets in which we operate continue to change and evolve as local political and economic influences impact the industry in which we operate. Globalisation is slowing down and we are seeing increasing protectionism across the globe. In certain core markets, such as in the Middle East, we have also 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 focus on 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 it 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. As a result we have achieved a high rate of staff nationalisation in the markets in which we operate.

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 and 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.

Merger and acquisition risk

As part of our growth strategy, we regularly identify and evaluate potential acquisition opportunities. Should we decide to acquire a business, there can be no assurance that such acquisition will not have material adverse consequences. Acquisitions we have already made, or future acquisitions, are subject to the risk that they may not be integrated successfully into our operations and may not achieve our desired financial objectives. Any acquisition of a business entails numerous operational and financial risks. These include but are not limited to higher than expected acquisition costs, the possibility that we may not have identified appropriate acquisition targets or complete future acquisitions on satisfactory terms or realise expected synergies or cost savings within expected timelines. There may also be unforeseen expenses, delays or conditions imposed upon the acquisition, including regulatory approvals or consents. Exposure to unknown liabilities (including, but not limited to liabilities in relation to tax and environmental regulations and laws) as well as difficulty and cost in integrating the operations and personnel of acquired businesses with our existing operations and personnel represent potential risks in any transaction. Management's attention could be diverted away from our day-to-day business. Relationships with key suppliers or customers of acquired businesses could be impaired due to changes in management and ownership as well as a result of restructuring logistics and information technology systems. With any acquisition there exists a risk of the inability to retain key employees of acquired businesses along with difficulty in avoiding labour disruptions in connection with any integration, particularly in connection with any headcount reduction. Additional substantial debt may be incurred, the cost of servicing which may affect our ability to service our existing short-term and long-term liabilities or otherwise negatively impact our cash flows. The occurrence of any such event in connection with an acquisition could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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. In recent years, the global COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on oil prices, the global economy, market conditions, customers and governments. This had a material negative impact on our business as almost all customers either reduced their level of operation or sought pricing discounts, although we have in recent times seen some recovery. 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 the Kenera business 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 programmes and effective record retention, provides us with the ability to rigorously defend commercial claims as and when they arise.

Key performance indicators

The Directors of KCA Deutag Alpha 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 Drilling Group Limited. See note 16 for details of where copies of the Group's financial statements can be obtained.

Compliance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

By working in a manner which promotes the Group's six Core Values and behavioural framework, the Group's Directors have performed their duties with a view to promoting the success of the Group for the benefit of its members and can confirm that they have considered the following when acting as a Director, as required by sections 170-177 of the Companies Act 2006:

- The likely consequences of any decision in the long term – decisions are made with a view to seeking to improve financial and non-financial operation of the Group. Decisions taken in relation to strategic, long-term matters are taken with a view to achieving positive outcomes under the Returns and Excellence Core Values;

- The interests of employees – decisions are taken which look to encourage staff retention and development. Such decisions are taken with a view to promoting the Wellbeing Core Value;

- The need to foster relationships with suppliers, customers and others – the Group's Directors have empowered Group Management to seek to build positive relationships with stakeholders, based on mutual trust and clear communication of expectations. Such behaviours principally promote the Excellence and Customer Centricity;

- The impact of operations on the community and environment – the Group's Directors and management make decisions to promote the Group operating in a manner which has positive health, safety and environmental impacts wherever possible. Also, Directors have sought to promote health and well-being within the workforce. The main Core Values which are promoted here are Wellbeing, Agility and Energy Transition;

- The desirability of the Group maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct – the Directors promote the Group operating in a way which demonstrates strong business ethics in everything it does, both in terms of within the Group and in its dealings with external stakeholders. This is embodied in our Excellence Core Value;

The need to act fairly as between the members of the Company – based on the above, the Directors look to act fairly, taking into account the interests of all members at all times.

On behalf of the Board

Neil Gilchrist

N Gilchrist
Director
11 September 2023

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their Directors' report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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 Report on pages 2 to 10. The information that fulfils the requirements of the Directors' Report (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**	**Pages**
Development and performance during the financial year	Strategic Report	2
Position at the year end including analysis and key performance indicators	Strategic Report	2, 10
Other performance including environmental and employee matters	Strategic Report	2
Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business	Strategic Report	2
Explanation of amounts included in the financial statements	Notes to the Financial Statements	18

Results and dividends
The profit for the financial year was £nil (2021: £37,998k) and has been transferred to reserves. No dividends were paid in the year (2021: £38,000k).

The Company has net assets of £154,988k (2021: £154,497k). The Directors are satisfied that this is sufficient to support the future operations of the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks and uncertainties are discussed within the Strategic Report 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 Report.

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 parent undertaking and ultimate controlling company is KCA Deutag International Limited, which is registered in Jersey.

At 31 December 2022, the Company's ordinary shares were wholly owned by Abbot Holdings Limited.

Employees

The Company had no employees at any time during the current or prior year.

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:

N Gilchrist
J Elkhoury
S Branston

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 regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accouting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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.

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.

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.

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Directors' confirmations

Each Director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved confirms that:

- the Directors consider that the annual report and accounts, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's and Company's position and performance, business model and strategy;
- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's and Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's and Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Going concern

In assessing whether the financial statements for the Company should be prepared on the going concern basis, the directors have considered current market conditions and the outlook for the Company, including the impact of the Russia – Ukraine conflict and global economic conditions. The directors have assessed a period to 31 December 2024. The company has net assets at the Balance sheet date of £154,988k (2021: £154,497k). The directors have also considered the cash requirements of the business and concluded that the business has sufficient funding to sustain operations throughout the going concern period.The funding of the Company is dependent upon the overall funding position of the KCA Deutag Alpha Group ("the Group"). The Group regularly monitors its funding position throughout the year to ensure that it has access to sufficient funds to meet its forecast cash requirements. Forecasts are regularly produced to give management's best estimates of forward liquidity, leverage and forecast covenant compliance as defined in the Group's loan documentation. This is done to identify risks to liquidity and covenant compliance and to enable management to formulate appropriate and timely mitigation strategies.

During the year, the Group secured bank loan borrowings of $100 million, issued $250 million of floating rate notes and received $175 million from its ultimate parent company to fund the acquisition of the Saipem Onshore Drilling business.

The acquisition will positively impact the future cash generation of the Group.

The Directors have reviewed the most recent projections and forecasts as prepared as part of its budgeting and strategic planning process along with assessing severe but plausible downside sensitivity scenarios and their potential impacts on Group profitability and cash generation over the same period.

Underpinning the directors' assessment of going concern is:

- $231 million of cash at year end
- $275 million of RCF/overdraft and guarantee facilities currently in place, with only $100 million of RCF drawn at year end
- Positive cash generation from operations during the going concern period
- A strong liquidity position and significant headroom under its financial covenants

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Management have considered the following severe but plausible downside sensitivity cases which include:

- Delays in delivery of new build rigs, lower utilisation, and higher costs in our Land business
- Lower activity and ability to pass on cost escalations in our Offshore business
- Lower activity in the main pillars of our Kenera business
- Adverse GBP/USD exchange movements impacting our corporate cost base
- Inability to source external finance for new build rigs

Based on these scenarios, the Group would be able to remain compliant with its debt/EBITDA and liquidity covenants and would have sufficient cash throughout the going concern period and could implement further mitigations, such as cancellation of controllable capex and management of working capital, if required.

Following the Group's exit from Russia and subsequent impairment of goodwill and associated assets, management considered the Group's financial covenants. These covenants do not include any tests, such as tests based on Group net assets, which may be impacted by any such impairments.

The Directors have also performed reverse stress testing which the Directors consider remote given the implausible reduction in EBITDA forecast required to trigger a covenant breach in the context of the current firm contract backlog. Based upon the analysis described above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has sufficient covenant headroom as well as adequate cash resources to meet all its liabilities as they fall due for the period analysed, which is to 31 December 2024. As a result, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis.

On behalf of the Board

Neil Gilchrist

N Gilchrist
Director
11 September 2023

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	**2022 £'000**	2021 £'000
Other income		**4**	-
Administrative expenses		**-**	(2)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	**4**	(2)
Income from shares in group undertakings		**-**	38,000
Interest payable and similar charges	6	**(4)**	-
Profit before taxation		**-**	37,998
Taxation	8	**-**	-
Profit for the year		**-**	37,998
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange gain		**-**	30
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**-**	38,028

The results have been derived wholly from continuing operations.

The Company has no recognised gains and losses during the year other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account.

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Investments	9	**179,141**	179,141
Current assets			
Debtors	10	**4,627**	4,122
Cash at bank and in hand	11	**415**	-
		5,042	4,122
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**(29,195)**	(28,766)
Net current liabilities		**(24,153)**	(24,644)
Total assets less current liabilities		**154,988**	154,497
Net assets		**154,988**	154,497
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Capital redemption reserve		**800**	800
Currency translation reserve		**1,084**	593
Profit and loss account		**153,104**	153,104
Total shareholders' funds		**154,988**	154,497

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements on pages 15 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Neil Gilchrist

N Gilchrist
Director

Registered number: 01059871

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended at 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Currency translation reserve £'000	Capital contribution reserve £'000	Profit and Loss account £'000	Total Shareholders' funds £'000
At 1 January 2022	-	-	800	593	-	153,104	154,497
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income							
Exchange adjustment	-	-	-	491	-	-	491
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	491	-	-	491
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	491	-	-	491
At 31 December 2022	-	-	**800**	**1,084**	-	**153,104**	**154,988**
At 1 January 2021	144,424	120,414	800	563	490,594	(602,376)	154,419
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	37,998	37,998
Other comprehensive income/(expense)							
Exchange adjustment	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	30	-	37,998	38,028
Transactions with owners							
Capital reduction	(144,424)	(120,414)			(490,594)	755,432	-
Cancellation of preference shares						50	50
Dividends paid						(38,000)	(38,000)
At 31 December 2021	-	-	800	593	-	153,104	154,497

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

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited's ('the Company') principal activity is the provision of engineering services.

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales 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 addresses 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 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 16 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements afforded by Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of KCA Deutag Alpha Limited, which prepares consolidated financial statements that are publicly available.

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 KCA Deutag International 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;*
- *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.*

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

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.

Going concern

In assessing whether the financial statements for the Company should be prepared on the going concern basis, the directors have considered current market conditions and the outlook for the Company, including the impact of the Russia – Ukraine conflict and global economic conditions. The directors have assessed a period to 31 December 2024. The company has net assets at the Balance sheet date of £154,988k (2021: £154,497k). The directors have also considered the cash requirements of the business and concluded that the business has sufficient funding to sustain operations throughout the going concern period.

The funding of the Company is dependent upon the overall funding position of the KCA Deutag Alpha Group ("the Group"). The Group regularly monitors its funding position throughout the year to ensure that it has access to sufficient funds to meet its forecast cash requirements. Forecasts are regularly produced to give management's best estimates of forward liquidity, leverage and forecast covenant compliance as defined in the Group's loan documentation. This is done to identify risks to liquidity and covenant compliance and to enable management to formulate appropriate and timely mitigation strategies.

During the year, the Group secured bank loan borrowings of $100 million, issued $250 million of floating rate notes and received $175 million from its ultimate parent company to fund the acquisition of the Saipem Onshore Drilling business.

The acquisition will positively impact the future cash generation of the Group.

The Directors have reviewed the most recent projections and forecasts as prepared as part of its budgeting and strategic planning process along with assessing severe but plausible downside sensitivity scenarios and their potential impacts on Group profitability and cash generation over the same period.

Underpinning the directors' assessment of going concern is:

- $231 million of cash at year end
- $275 million of RCF/overdraft and guarantee facilities currently in place, with only $100 million of RCF drawn at year end
- Positive cash generation from operations during the going concern period
- A strong liquidity position and significant headroom under its financial covenants

Management have considered the following severe but plausible downside sensitivity cases which include:

- Delays in delivery of new build rigs, lower utilisation, and higher costs in our Land business
- Lower activity and ability to pass on cost escalations in our Offshore business
- Lower activity in the main pillars of our Kenera business
- Adverse GBP/USD exchange movements impacting our corporate cost base
- Inability to source external finance for new build rigs

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Based on these scenarios, the Group would be able to remain compliant with its debt/EBITDA and liquidity covenants and would have sufficient cash throughout the going concern period and could implement further mitigations, such as cancellation of controllable capex and management of working capital, if required.

Following the Group's exit from Russia and subsequent impairment of goodwill and associated assets, management considered the Group's financial covenants. These covenants do not include any tests, such as tests based on Group net assets, which may be impacted by any such impairments.

The Directors have also performed reverse stress testing which the Directors consider remote given the implausible reduction in EBITDA forecast required to trigger a covenant breach in the context of the current firm contract backlog. Based upon the analysis described above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has sufficient covenant headroom as well as adequate cash resources to meet all its liabilities as they fall due for the period analysed, which is to 31 December 2024. As a result, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in US Dollars (USD), 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.

(b) Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings comprise of shares (at cost) and loans, net of provisions for impairment. Investments are considered for impairment when there are indicators that impairment may exist.

(c) Investments and intercompany loans

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less appropriate provision where the Directors consider that impairment in value has occurred. Intercompany loans are accounted for at their amortised cost with provisions for Expected Credit Losses ("ECLs") being booked when considered necessary. The ECLs are calculated with reference to the expected timescale for repayment and the effective rate of interest applicable to each loan. A discounted value of the loan receivable is derived and consequently any applicable impairment charge is reflected in the Profit and Loss Account.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment

The Company performs impairment reviews in respect of 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.

(e) Trade debtors

Trade debtors are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for an expected credit loss, if applicable. When determining the level of expected credit loss provision management consider the age of the outstanding receivable along with prior experience in relation to the specific customer and the jurisdiction in which the balance is due before booking any provision. When determining the level of expected credit loss provision required in respect of trade debtor balances, management also consider the creditworthiness and probability of future default of the customer.

(f) 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.

(g) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Turnover

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

(k) Dividends

Dividend distributions on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements when they have been approved by the Company's shareholders or paid in the case of interim dividends. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(l) Disclosure of impact of accounting standards

(i) New standards, amendments and interpretations
The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2022:

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework - amendments to IFRS 3
- Property, Plant & Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use - amendments to IAS 16
- Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract - amendments to IAS 37
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(l) Disclosure of impact of accounting standards (continued)

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Company impact of new standards

The Company's principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of the Group's financial statements, except for investments in subsidiaries that are stated at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid, less provision for impairment. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the KCA Deutag Group and are not managed separately.

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 8). An explanation of key uncertainties or* assumptions used by the management in accounting for these items is explained, where material, in the respective notes.

Intercompany receivables

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of intercompany receivables. When assessing impairment of intercompany receivables, management consider factors including the the availability of funds within the Group to allow the balances to be settled on demand. See Note 12 for the net carrying amount of intercompany receivables.

5 Operating profit/loss

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

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(4)	2

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Exchange losses - net	**4**	-

Net exchange losses represent mainly the exchange movements during the year on non-functional currency funding balances held with other group undertakings.

7 Directors and employees

The Directors neither received nor waived any emoluments during the year from the Company (2021: 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 relevant to this Company in a practical manner.

The Company had no employees at any time during the current and prior year.

8 Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge in year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Total tax charge (note 8(b))	-	-

(b) Factors affecting tax charge in year

The tax assessed for the year is equal (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%). The differences are explained below.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	-	37,998
(Loss)/profit before taxation at standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	-	7,220
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	-	(7,220)
Group relief for nil consideration	182	165
Transfer pricing adjustments	(182)	(165)
Total tax charge for the year (note 8(a))	-	-

9 Investments

Investments comprise the cost of shares in subsidiary undertakings as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At 1 January and 31 December	179,141	179,141

A list of all subsidiary undertakings is given in note 17.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

10 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	**4,613**	4,122
Other debtors	**14**	-
	4,627	4,122

The amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The fair value of debtors are approximate to carrying amounts given that they are short term in nature.

11 Cash at bank and in hand

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**415**	-

Please refer to note 12 for further information on the cash balance.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**17,715**	17,300
Bank overdraft	**11,480**	11,466
	29,195	28,766

The fair value of creditors due within one year are approximate to carrying amounts given that they are short term in nature.

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

As at 31 December 2022, the Company held a net overdraft of £11,065k (2021: net overdraft of £11,466k) comprising an overdrawn cash value of £11,480k as shown above less a positive cash value of £415k (see note 11). These balances are wholly held on bank accounts within the Group's cash pooling working capital facility, in which individual entities such as the Company can hold overdraft balances provided that the overall cash value held by all companies within the facility is in net credit. This is a notional cash pooling facility. No overdraft interest is applied by the bank provided that the overall cash value of the Group within each cash pool remains in net credit.

13 Called up share capital

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Authorised		
1 (2021: 1) ordinary share of £0.01 each	-	-

The nominal share capital of the Company is in Sterling and is translated at the ruling exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Issued and fully paid		
1 (2021: 1) ordinary share of £0.01 each	-	-

14 Related party transactions

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

15 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

16 Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Abbot Holdings Limited.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling company is KCA Deutag International Limited, which is registered in Jersey.

At 31 December 2022, the smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated are those headed by KCA Deutag Alpha Limited and KCA Deutag International Limited respectively. Copies of financial statements of KCA Deutag Alpha Limited and KCA Deutag International Limited are available from Group Headquarters, Bankhead Drive, City South Office Park, Portlethen, Aberdeenshire, AB12 4XX.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

17 Subsidiaries and associates

The Company's subsidiaries registered at Group Headquarters, Bankhead Drive, City South Office Park, Portlethen, Aberdeenshire, AB12 4XX are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of Incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Europe BV	Indirect subsidiary	Netherlands
SET Drilling Company Limited	Indirect subsidiary	Great Britain
KCA DEUTAG Drilling Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain
KCA DEUTAG Drilling Services (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary	Great Britain
KCA DEUTAG Technical Support Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain
KCA DEUTAG Rig Design Services Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain
KCA DEUTAG Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain
ProRig Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain

The Company's subsidiaries registered at 1 Park Row, Leeds, LS1 5AB are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of Incorporation
KCA European Holdings Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain
KCA DEUTAG Caspian Limited	Direct subsidiary	Great Britain

The Company's subsidiaries registered at 206 E 9th Street, STE 1300, Austin, TX 78701, USA are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG LLC	Indirect subsidiary	USA

The Company's subsidiaries registered at Elenion Building, 2nd Floor, 5 Themistocles Dervis Street, Nicosia 1066, Cyprus are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Overseas Limited	Indirect subsidiary	Cyprus
KCA DEUTAG Holdings Limited	Indirect subsidiary	Cyprus
KCA DEUTAG (Cyprus) Limited	Direct subsidiary	Cyprus

The Company's subsidiaries registered at Deilmannstrasse 1, 48455 Bad Bentheim, Germany are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
Abbot Verwaltungsgesellshaft mbH	Direct subsidiary	Germany
KCA DEUTAG GmbH	Indirect subsidiary	Germany
KCA DEUTAG Tiefbohrgesellschaft mbH	Indirect subsidiary	Germany
KCA DEUTAG Drilling GmbH	Indirect subsidiary	Germany
Bentec GmbH Drilling and Oilfield Systems	Indirect subsidiary	Germany/Great Britain
Bentec Personalservice GmbH	Indirect subsidiary	Germany

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

17 Subsidiaries and associates (continued)

The Company's subsidiaries registered at Espehaugen 37, 5258 Blomsterdalen, 1201 Bergen, Norway are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Holdings Norge AS	Indirect subsidiary	Norway
KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS	Indirect subsidiary	Norway
KCA DEUTAG MODU Operations AS	Indirect subsidiary	Norway
Abbot Holdings Norge AS	Indirect subsidiary	Norway
KCA DEUTAG Offshore AS	Indirect subsidiary	Norway
KCA DEUTAG Drilling Offshore Services AS	Indirect subsidiary	Norway/Great Britain

The Company's subsidiaries registered at Jan Tinbergenstraat 432, 7559, St Hengelo, The Netherlands are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Nederland BV	Indirect subsidiary	Netherlands
KCA DEUTAG Investments BV	Indirect subsidiary	Netherlands

The Company's subsidiaries registered at One Marina Boulevard # 28-00 Singapore 018989 are as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG PTE Limited	Indirect subsidiary	Singapore/Great Britain

The Company's subsidiary registered at 2/F Palm Grove House, PO Box 3340, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Investments Limited	Indirect subsidiary	British Virgin Islands

The Company's subsidiary registered at Ar Rumays, Barka, P.O. Box 739, Postal Code: 116, South Batinah-, Sultanate of Oman is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
Oman KCA DEUTAG Drilling Company (LLC)	Indirect subsidiary	Oman

The Company's associate registered at Km 16, PH-Aba Expressway, Opposite INTELS, Rumukurusi, Port Harcourt, Nigeria is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Nigeria Limited	Indirect subsidiary	Nigeria

KCA Deutag Drilling Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

17 Subsidiaries and associates (continued)

The Company's subsidiary registered at Lot 5475, Simpang 68, Jalan Kerma Negara, Kuala Belait KA1931, Brunei Darussalam is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Drilling (Brunei) Sdn Bhd	Indirect subsidiary	Brunei

The Company's subsidiary registered at 2km of Stary Tobolsky trakt, 8a, 625014 Tyumen, Russia is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
* Bentec Drilling and Oilfield Systems LLC	Indirect subsidiary	Russia
* KCA DEUTAG Russia LLC	Indirect subsidiary	Russia

The Company's subsidiary registered at Chekhova St. 78, 6th Floor, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 693008, Russia is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
* KCA DEUTAG Drilling LLC	Indirect subsidiary	Russia

The Company's subsidiary registered at Schottegatweg Oost 44, Willemstad, Curaçao is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
Deutag Overseas (Curaçao) NV	Direct subsidiary	Netherlands Antilles

The Company's subsidiary registered at PO Box 4327, Al Khobar 31952, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Drilling Saudi Arabia Limited	Direct subsidiary	Saudi Arabia

The Company's subsidiary registered at 45 Hebron Way, Suite 201, St. John's NF, A1A 0P9, Canada is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Drilling Canada Inc.	Indirect subsidiary	Canada

The Company's subsidiary registered at No.4 Rajeyan St., Goyabadi St., Zafar Ave., Tehran, Iran is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Iran Kish Drilling Company (in liquidation)	Indirect subsidiary	Iran

The Company's subsidiary registered at Unit No. 804, DMCC Business Centre, Level No 1, Jewellery and Gemplex 3, Dubai, UAE is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of incorporation
KCA DEUTAG Operations Services DMCC	Direct subsidiary	UAE

17 Subsidiaries and associates (continued)

The Company's joint venture registered at 15 Chaikovsky Street, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan is as follows:

Name	*Relationship to* Company	*Country of* Incorporation
Bentec Kazakhstan Limited Liability Partnership	Joint venture	Kazakhstan

The Company's subsidiary registered at P.O. Box 12 78, PC 133 Al-Khuwair / Sultatane of Oman is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of Incorporation
International Drilling Technology LLC	Indirect subsidiary	Oman

The Group's joint venture registered at 14th Floor ISR Plaza, 69 Nizami Street, Baku, AZ 1000 Azerbaijan is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of Incorporation
Turan Drilling & Engineering Company LLC	Indirect subsidiary	Azerbaijan

The Company's subsidiary registered at 04050, Ukraine, Kyiv, Mykoly Pymonenka Street 13, build. 1-B, office 31 is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of Incorporation
Bentec TOB	Indirect subsidiary	Ukraine

The Group's joint venture registered at Republic of Kazakhstan, Atyrau Region, Atyrau, Sharipova Street, 26A, Block 1 ground floor is as follows:

Name	Relationship to Company	Country of Incorporation
KCA Deutag Kazakhstan LLP	Joint venture	Kazakhstan

* The Russian entities noted above were subsidiaries during 2022 and have been deconsolidated subsequent to the exit from our Russian businesses.