# Archer Offshore Denmark A/S

Esbjerg Brygge 28, 6700 Esbjerg CVR no. 27 96 33 15

Annual report 2017

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 31 May 2018

Chairman





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# Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Archer Offshore Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Esbjerg, 31 May 2018 Executive Board:

Jone Kartevold

Board of Directors:

Hugo Idsøe Chairman

Espen Joranger

Bjørn Bærheim



## Independent auditor's report

#### To the shareholder of Archer Offshore Denmark A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Archer Offshore Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

#### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines 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, Management is 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 in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



## Independent auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and 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 Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Esbjerg, 31 May 2018

**ERNST & YOUNG** 

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no/30/70 02 28

Morten Østergaard Koch

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE no.: mne35420



# Management's review

# Company details

Name

Address, Postal code, City

Archer Offshore Denmark A/S Esbjerg Brygge 28, 6700 Esbjerg

CVR no.

Established

Registered office

Financial year

Esbjerg

27 96 33 15

7 September 2005

1 January - 31 December

**Board of Directors** 

Hugo Idsøe, Chairman Espen Joranger Bjørn Bærheim

**Executive Board** 

Jone Kartevold

Auditors

Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Havnegade 33, 6700 Esbjerg, Denmark



# Management's review

#### **Business review**

The Company's primary activity is to perform service tasks and trades within the oil industry and related activities, including wireline services to the oil and gas industry in the Danish offshore sector.

#### Financial review

The income statement for 2017 shows a profit of DKK 7,336,950 against a profit of DKK 4,326,045 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of DKK 14,761,027. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

In 2017, the Company has been downsizing activity due to the loss of a significant contract. As a result of this the activity has been brought to a minimum.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



# Income statement

Note	DKK	2017	2016
2	Gross margin Staff costs Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant	35,239,875 -23,157,907	42,769,455 -33,322,956
	and equipment	-2,698,147	-3,773,362
3	Profit before net financials Financial income Financial expenses	9,383,821 173,477 -109,684	5,673,137 13,391 -135,537
5	Profit before tax Tax for the year	9,447,614 -2,110,664	5,550,991 -1,224,946
	Profit for the year	7,336,950	4,326,045
	Recommended appropriation of profit Proposed dividend recognised under equity Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year Retained earnings/accumulated loss	14,000,000 5,000,000 -11,663,050	0 0 4,326,045
		7,336,950	4,326,045



# Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2017	2016
٤	ASSETS Non-current assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment Leasehold improvements	0	12,781,478 76,432
		0	12,857,910
	Financial assets Other receivables	71,800	211,800
	other receivables	71,800	211,800
	Total non-current assets	71,800	13,069,710
	Current assets Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	0	1,798
		0	1,798
	Receivables Trade receivables Receivables from group entities	0 24,331,587	14,510,828 1,728,665
	Other receivables Prepayments	21,187 0	153,790 9,812
		24,352,774	16,403,095
	Total current assets	24,352,774	16,404,893
	TOTAL ASSETS	24,424,574	29,474,603



# Balance sheet

Note DKK		2017	2016
<b>Equi</b> 7 Shar Reta	JITY AND LIABILITIES ity re capital ained earnings dend proposed for the year	500,000 261,027 14,000,000	500,000 11,677,766 0
Tota	al equity	14,761,027	12,177,766
	-current liabilities erred tax	0	94,000
Tota	al non-current liabilities	0	94,000
Trad Paya Inco	rent liabilities de payables ables to group entities ome taxes payable er payables	19,741 7,707,333 1,830,543 105,930	335,317 11,507,103 641,946 4,718,471
Tota	al current liabilities	9,663,547	17,202,837
Tota	al liabilities	9,663,547	17,296,837
тот	AL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	24,424,574	29,474,603

<sup>1</sup> Accounting policies8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Collateral



# Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017 Transfer through appropriation	500,000	11,677,766	0	12,177,766
of profit Extraordinary dividend	0	-6,663,050	14,000,000	7,336,950
distributed	0	-5,000,000	0	-5,000,000
Contribution from group	0	246,311	0	246,311
Equity at 31 December 2017	500,000	261,027	14,000,000	14,761,027



#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Archer Offshore Denmark A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

#### Income statement

#### Revenue

Net revenue, which includes maintenance tasks with a high degree of customization and sale of commodities to the offshore industry is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

#### Gross margin

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items 'Revenue', 'Cost of sale' and 'Other external expenses' are consolidated into one item designated 'Gross profit'.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of non-current assets.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the entity's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, administration, premises, bad debts etc.

## Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.



#### Notes to the financial statements

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

3-8 years

Leasehold improvements

5 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities, exchange gains and losses.

#### Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

## Balance sheet

# Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Impairment of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment are subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation. Impairment tests are conducted in respect of individual assets or groups of assets generating separate cash flows when there is indications of impairment. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and net realisable value (recoverable amount) of the asset or group of assets if this is lower than the carrying amount.



#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

### Equity

## Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

#### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

#### Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at net realisable value.



# Notes to the financial statements

	DKK		2017	2016
2	Staff costs Wages/salaries Pensions Other social security costs		21,495,627 1,273,017 389,263	31,408,434 1,621,026 293,496
			23,157,907	33,322,956
	Average number of full-time employees		28	42
_				
3	Financial income Interest receivable, group entities Other financial income		11,765 161,712	3,787 9,604
			173,477	13,391
4	Financial expenses			
	Interest expenses, group entities Other financial expenses		24,547 85,137	96,004 39,533
			109,684	135,537
5	Tax for the year			
_	Estimated tax charge for the year Deferred tax adjustments in the year		2,204,664 -94,000	1,133,946 91,000
	berefred tax dajastificites in the year		2,110,664	1,224,946
6	Property, plant and equipment	Other fixtures		
		and fittings, tools and	Leasehold	
	DKK	equipment	improvements	Total
	Cost at 1 January 2017	23,446,982 43,897	191,631 0	23,638,613 43,897
	Additions in the year Disposals in the year	-23,490,879	-191,631	-23,682,510
	Cost at 31 December 2017	0	0	0
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017 Amortisation/depreciation in the year	10,665,504 2,670,742	115,199 27,405	10,780,703 2,698,147
	Reversal of amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals	-13,336,246	-142,604	-13,478,850
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017	0	0	0
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2017			0
	carrying amount at 51 becomber 2017			



### Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2017	2016
7	Share capital		
	Analysis of the share capital:		
	500,000 shares of DKK 1.00 nominal value each	500,000	500,000
		500,000	500,000

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 500,000 over the past 5 years.

### 8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

#### Other financial obligations

Lease liabilities totaled DKK 53 thousand at the end of 2017 (2016: DKK 527 thousand), of which DKK 53 thousand is due for payment within one year.

The Company is included in the cash-pool scheme with other group companies, where the Company is jointly and severally liable with other group companies for claims from the bank, with the Company's receivables in the cash-pool scheme. At 31 December 2017 the Company has a balance of DKK 14,224 thousand.

### 9 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2017.