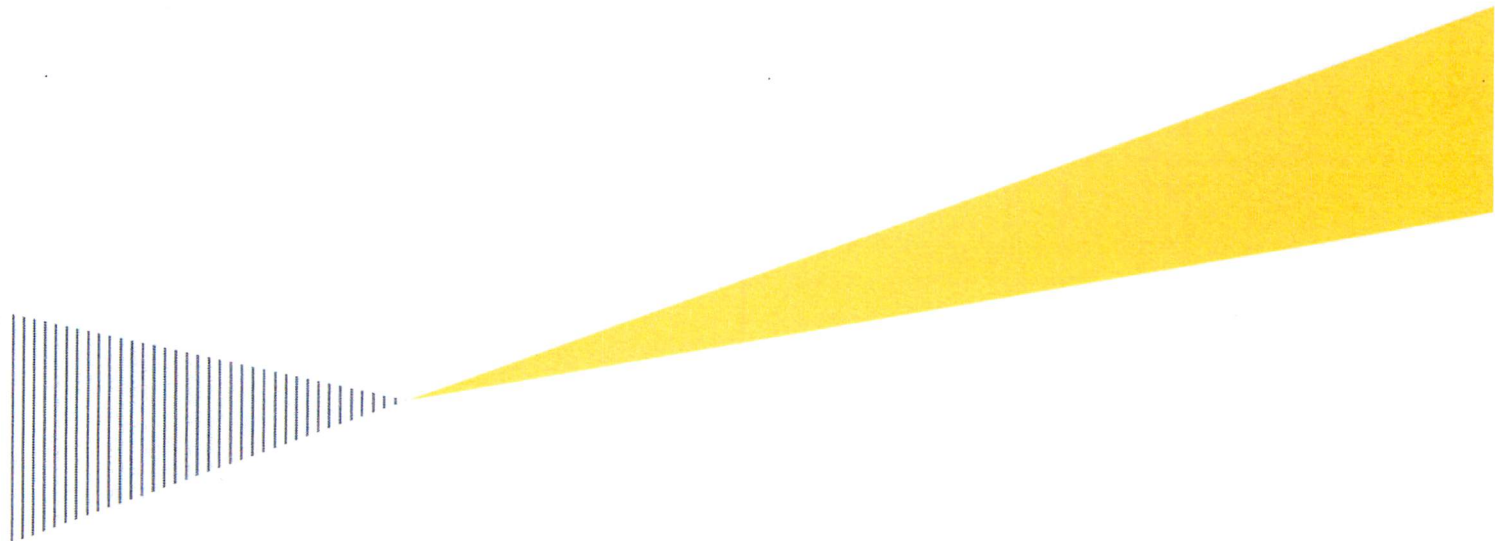


Weatherford Danmark A/S

Høgevej 12-14, 6705 Esbjerg Ø

CVR no. 32 83 26 01



Annual report 2016

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on 31 May 2017

Chairman:


.....



Building a better
working world



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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 Weatherford Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Esbjerg, 31 May 2017
Executive Board:



.....
Maria Boulund Myrup

Board of Directors:



.....
Julie Mary Thomson
Chairman



.....
Lise Horsbøl Storgaard-
Lautrup



.....
Maria Boulund Myrup

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Weatherford Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Weatherford Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise an 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 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 about 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 skepticism 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.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 conclusion is 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 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.

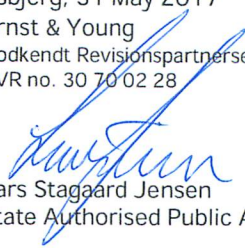
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially 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 our procedures, 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 2017

Ernst & Young
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Lars Stagaard Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant



Birgitte Nygaard Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant



Management's review

Company details

Name	Weatherford Danmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Høgevej 12-14, 6705 Esbjerg Ø
CVR no.	32 83 26 01
Established	26 February 2010
Registered office	Esbjerg
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Julie Mary Thomson, Chairman Lise Horsbøl Storgaard-Lautrup Maria Boulund Myrup
Executive Board	Maria Boulund Myrup
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Havnegade 33, 6700 Esbjerg, Denmark

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKKt	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Key figures					
Gross margin	58,110	110,406	71,695	46,982	26,859
Operating profit/loss	24,378	65,427	34,755	21,202	8,225
Net financials	-494	1,754	5,427	-164	-1,363
Profit/loss for the year	18,655	51,272	30,333	15,831	5,143
Balance sheet					
Total assets	107,795	142,941	149,438	73,627	66,929
Investment in property, plant and equipment	1,462	21,414	13,786	6,791	3,631
Equity	40,627	71,972	64,525	34,192	18,361
Financial ratios					
Current ratio	132.2%	147.2%	140.9%	129.3%	92.7%
Solvency ratio	37.7%	50.4%	43.2%	46.4%	27.4%
Return on equity	33.1%	75.1%	61.5%	60.2%	28.0%
Operational metrics					
Average number of employees	41	49	45	32	22



Management's review

Management commentary

Business review

The main activity of the company is to trade in development, production and sales of products and services within the energy sector. The activities are primarily directed towards operators within the oil and gas industry.

Financial review

The income statement for 2016 shows a profit of DKK 18,655,369 against DKK 51,272,009 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 40,627,449.

The profit is in accordance with expectations.

Knowledge resources

The company performs current development of processes and upgrading of employees.

Special risks

Activities in foreign currency implies that profit and equity may be influenced by the exchange rate development. The company reacts on an ongoing basis to the current exposure to counter such an influence.

Impact on the external environment

The company is eco-conscious and has implemented an internal environment policy. The company is currently working on reduction of the environment influences from the company's operation.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the financial year-end, which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Outlook

The Energy Sector is currently facing a challenging period due to the low Oil price. The Company expects activities and earnings for 2017 to be reduced compared to 2016 due to the current market conditions.



Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2016	2015
	Gross margin	58,110,465	110,405,694
2	Staff costs	-26,959,457	-35,688,071
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-6,773,452	-9,291,112
	Profit before net financials	24,377,556	65,426,511
3	Financial income	1,184,721	2,999,618
4	Financial expenses	-1,679,095	-1,245,400
	Profit before tax	23,883,182	67,180,729
5	Tax for the year	-5,227,813	-15,908,720
	Profit for the year	18,655,369	51,272,009

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2016	2015
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Plant and machinery	782,641	897,535
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	21,125,077	40,591,001
	Leasehold improvements	11,428	363,544
		<u>21,919,146</u>	<u>41,852,080</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>21,919,146</u>	<u>41,852,080</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	2,418,320	6,587,430
		<u>2,418,320</u>	<u>6,587,430</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	12,445,348	50,711,490
	Receivables from group entities	68,841,904	37,639,199
	Other receivables	745,710	255,000
7	Prepayments	373,063	126,425
		<u>82,406,025</u>	<u>88,732,114</u>
	Cash	1,052,065	5,769,560
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>85,876,410</u>	<u>101,089,104</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>107,795,556</u></u>	<u><u>142,941,184</u></u>

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2016	2015
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
8	Share capital	7,682,100	7,682,100
	Retained earnings	32,945,349	14,289,980
	Dividend proposed for the year	0	50,000,000
	Total equity	<u>40,627,449</u>	<u>71,972,080</u>
	Provisions		
9	Deferred tax	2,223,000	2,289,000
	Total provisions	<u>2,223,000</u>	<u>2,289,000</u>
	Liabilities		
	Current liabilities		
	Bank debt	0	3,687,624
	Trade payables	3,499,575	2,341,953
	Payables to group entities	36,049,494	27,157,907
	Income taxes payable	19,764,443	15,572,297
	Other payables	5,201,593	19,920,323
10	Deferred income	430,002	0
		<u>64,945,107</u>	<u>68,680,104</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>64,945,107</u>	<u>68,680,104</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>107,795,556</u></u>	<u><u>142,941,184</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 12 Related parties

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016	7,682,100	14,289,980	50,000,000	71,972,080
13 Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	18,655,369	0	18,655,369
Dividend distributed	0	0	-50,000,000	-50,000,000
Equity at 31 December 2016	<u>7,682,100</u>	<u>32,945,349</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40,627,449</u>

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Weatherford Danmark A/S for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

Changes to presentation and disclosures only

Effective 1 January 2016, the Company has implemented act no. 738 of 1 June 2015 with amendments to the Danish Financial Statements Act. As the implementation of the amendment act has no impact in terms of value on the income statement or the balance sheet in the financial year, nor on the comparative figures, the financial statements have been prepared based on the same accounting policies as last year.

The amendment act has solely implied new or changed presentation and disclosure requirements, which have been incorporated in the financial statements.

Apart from the above new and changed presentation and disclosures requirements, which follow from act. no. 738 of 1 June 2015, the accounting policies are consistent with those of last year.

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The entity's cash flows are part of the consolidated cash flow statement for Weatherford International plc, which can be obtained at www.weatherford.com.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the value of such assets can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and the value of such liabilities can be reliably measured.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual item.

In recognising and measuring assets and liabilities, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the annual report that evidence conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Moreover, costs incurred to generate the year's earnings are recognised, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates of amounts that were previously recognised in the income statement.

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.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Income statement

Revenue

Income from sale of goods held for sale and finished goods is recognised in revenue at the time of delivery and when the risk passes to the buyer, provided that the income can be made up reliably and 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

The items revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income, cost of sales and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

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

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the entity's core activities, including expenses relating to sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

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

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

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:

Plant and machinery	7 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-12 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

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 fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

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.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Provisions are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables are impaired. Provisions are made to the lower of the net realisable value and the carrying amount.

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.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income.

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.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. Interest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs, including capital losses, are recognised as financing costs in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual obligation on finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015".

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK	2016	2015
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	25,318,379	33,626,637
Pensions	1,315,843	1,711,078
Other social security costs	325,235	350,356
	<u>26,959,457</u>	<u>35,688,071</u>
 Average number of full-time employees	 <u>41</u>	 <u>49</u>
 By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.		
3 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	892,565	591,884
Other financial income	292,156	2,407,734
	<u>1,184,721</u>	<u>2,999,618</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	319,994	548,127
Other financial expenses	1,359,101	697,273
	<u>1,679,095</u>	<u>1,245,400</u>
5 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	5,427,928	15,865,720
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-66,000	43,000
Tax adjustments, prior years	-134,115	0
	<u>5,227,813</u>	<u>15,908,720</u>

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2016	1,907,640	60,065,115	1,876,069	63,848,824
Additions in the year	347,956	1,114,239	0	1,462,195
Disposals in the year	-433,459	-20,159,326	0	-20,592,785
Transfer from other accounts	21,599	-21,599	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2016	<u>1,843,736</u>	<u>40,998,429</u>	<u>1,876,069</u>	<u>44,718,234</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2016	1,010,105	19,474,114	1,512,525	21,996,744
Depreciation in the year	395,577	6,025,759	352,116	6,773,452
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals in the year	-354,725	-5,616,383	0	-5,971,108
Transferred	10,138	-10,138	0	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2016	<u>1,061,095</u>	<u>19,873,352</u>	<u>1,864,641</u>	<u>22,799,088</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	<u>782,641</u>	<u>21,125,077</u>	<u>11,428</u>	<u>21,919,146</u>

7 Prepayments

Prepayments include accrual of expenses relating to subsequent financial years, including lease, insurance policies and advertising.

DKK	2016	2015
8 Share capital		
Analysis of the share capital:		
76.821 shares of DKK 100.00 nominal value each	<u>7,682,100</u>	<u>7,682,100</u>
	<u>7,682,100</u>	<u>7,682,100</u>

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 7,682,100 over the past 5 years.

9 Deferred tax

Deferred tax at 1 January	2,289,000	2,246,000
Adjustments of the deferred tax charge for the year	<u>-66,000</u>	<u>43,000</u>
Deferred tax at 31 December	<u>2,223,000</u>	<u>2,289,000</u>

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

10 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received from customers relating to subsequent financial years

11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other financial obligations

Lease obligations (operating leases) falling due within 3 years total DKK 324 thousand (2015: DKK 578 thousand), here of DKK 266 thousand falling due 2017.

The Company has entered into lease contract that is non-terminable until 30 April 2022. Tenancy commitments in lease buildings amount to DKK 8,493 thousand (2015: DKK 11,027 thousand), of this DKK 1,517 thousand concerns 2017.

12 Related parties

Weatherford Danmark A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Weatherford Worldwide Holdings GmbH	Switzerland	Ownership

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Weatherford International plc		

Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions that have not been carried through on normal market terms.

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
Weatherford Worldwide Holdings GmbH	Switzerland

DKK	2016	2015
13 Appropriation of profit		
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Proposed dividend recognised under equity	0	50,000,000
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	0	43,825,320
Retained earnings/accumulated loss	18,655,369	-42,553,311
	<u>18,655,369</u>	<u>51,272,009</u>