

NOV Holding Danmark ApS

**Priorparken 480
2605 Brøndby**

CVR no. 34 46 68 58

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2019**

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 31 August 2020



Michael Wellington Hart
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of NOV Holding Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 August 2020

Executive board



Robbert Oudendijk



Trevor Brian Martin

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of NOV Holding Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NOV Holding Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 judgment 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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 management's review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 31 August 2020

EY
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
state authorised public accountant
MNE no. 35503

Company details

The company

NOV Holding Danmark ApS
Priorparken 480
2605 Brøndby

Telephone: +45 43 48 30 00

CVR no.: 34 46 68 58

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Incorporated: 26. March 2012

Domicile: Brøndby

Executive board

Robbert Oudendijk
Trevor Brian Martin

Auditors

EY
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 36
2000 Frederiksberg

Bankers

DNB ASA

Management's review

Business review

The company's significant activity is to have stake in entities and pursue investments in Denmark as well as in related entities.

The company had no activities in 2019

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a loss of DKK 7.700, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 11.380.

The company has lost more than 50% of its share capital. The capital loss was reported by the company's management at the Annual General Meeting on June 7, 2019. It was decided not to re-establish the share capital. At the Annual General Meeting in 2020, the company's management will report on the company's financial position and if necessary, propose measures to be taken.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

After the balance sheet date the world and global economy has been challenged by the COVID-19 situation. The situation has affected the turnover and earnings in 2020 negatively. It has no impact on the figures in the annual report for 2019.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Other external expenses		<u>-10.076</u>	<u>-6.450</u>
Gross profit		-10.076	-6.450
Financial income		<u>0</u>	<u>87</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-10.076	-6.363
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	<u>2.376</u>	<u>2.464</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-7.700</u>	<u>-3.899</u>
Retained earnings		<u>-7.700</u>	<u>-3.899</u>
		<u>-7.700</u>	<u>-3.899</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Assets			
Corporation tax		4.840	2.464
Receivables		<u>4.840</u>	<u>2.464</u>
Cash at bank		<u>14.316</u>	<u>25.116</u>
Total current assets		<u>19.156</u>	<u>27.580</u>
Total assets		<u><u>19.156</u></u>	<u><u>27.580</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		80.000	80.000
Retained earnings		<u>-68.620</u>	<u>-60.920</u>
Equity	2	<u>11.380</u>	<u>19.080</u>
Other payables		<u>7.776</u>	<u>8.500</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>7.776</u>	<u>8.500</u>
Total liabilities		<u>7.776</u>	<u>8.500</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>19.156</u></u>	<u><u>27.580</u></u>
Contingent liabilities	3		
Related parties and ownership structure	4		

Notes

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
1 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	<u>-2.376</u>	<u>-2.464</u>
	<u>-2.376</u>	<u>-2.464</u>

2 Equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2019	80.000	-60.920	19.080
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-7.700	-7.700
Equity at 31 December 2019	<u>80.000</u>	<u>-68.620</u>	<u>11.380</u>

The share capital consists of 80.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

3 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

The company has limited and secondary liability together with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for income year 2013 onwards as well as for payment of withholding taxes.

Notes

4 Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

NOV Park II BV
Nijverheidsweg 45
4879 AP Etten-Leur
Netherlands
Equity interest: 100%

Consolidated financial statements

The ultimate parent company preparing the consolidated financial statements is National Oilwell Varco Inc., 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas 77036-6565, USA

The consolidated financial statements for National Oilwell Varco Inc. can be obtained from National Oilwell Varco Denmark I/S on request at the company's address:

Priorparken 480
2605 Brøndby
Denmark

Accounting policies

The annual report of NOV Holding Danmark ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.