Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S

Esplanaden 50 1263 Copenhagen K Central Business Registration No 37041637

Annual report 2018

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 26.04.2019

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Liis Kirk

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Entity details

Entity

Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S Esplanaden 50 1263 Copenhagen K

Central Business Registration No: 37041637

Founded: 27.08.2015

Registered in: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018

Board of Directors

Carsten Gram Haagensen, Chairman Mads Dehlsen Winther Claus Bachmann

Executive Board

Søren Torp Nielsen

Entity auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 26.04.2019

Executive Board

Søren Torp Nielsen

Board of Directors

Carsten Gram Haagensen

Chairman

Mads Dehlsen Winther

Claus Bachmann

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

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

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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 these 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 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.

Copenhagen, 26.04.2019 **PricewaterhouseCoopers**Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32209

Management commentary

Primary activities

Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S is a 100% owned subsidiary of Maersk Supply Service International A/S, providing services to the offshore industry including anchor handling, towage of drilling rigs and platforms, as well as supply vessel operation.

Development in activities and finances

The Income Statement of the Company for 2018 shows a loss of USD 3 thousand (2017: loss of USD -13 million) and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows an equity of USD -3 million (2017: USD -3 million).

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement for 2018

	Notes	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Revenue		0	3,046
Other external expenses		(18)	(2,561)
Gross profit/loss		(18)	485
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	0	(744)
Other operating expenses	3	0	(11,124)
Operating profit/loss		(18)	(11,383)
Other financial income	4	66	608
Other financial expenses	5	(14)	(1,553)
Profit/loss before tax		34	(12,328)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	(37)	(385)
Profit/loss for the year		(3)	(12,713)
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		(3)	(12,713)
		(3)	(12,713)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	Notes	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Receivables from group enterprises		3,071	3,098
Other receivables		1	0
Income tax receivable		3	72_
Receivables		3,075	3,170
Cash		3	53
Current assets		3,078	3,223
Assets		3,078	3,223

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	Notes	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
Share capital		77	77
Retained earnings		(2,579)	(2,576)
Equity		(2,502)	(2,499)
Trade payables		32	158
Payables to group enterprises		5,548	5,564
Current liabilities other than provisions		5,580	5,722
Liabilities other than provisions		5,580	5,722
Equity and liabilities		3,078	3,223
Going concern	1		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Related parties with controlling interest	8		
Transactions with related parties	9		
Group relations	10		

Statement of changes in equity for 2018

	Share capital USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total USD'000
Equity beginning of year	77	(2,576)	(2,499)
Profit/loss for the year	0_	(3)	(3)
Equity end of year	77	(2,579)	(2,502)

Notes

1. Going concern

In connection with the board of directors and the management's assessment of the assumption of going concern which forms the basis of the preparation of the Financial Statements of Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S for 2018 we, Maersk Supply Service International A/S, being the parent company, hereby inform that we in line with prior practice have the intention to support Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S to the extent necessary to finance the Company's operating activities and to settle its financial obligations as they fall due until the date of publishing of the financial statements for 2019.

Based on this, the financial statements of Maersk Supply Service Nigeria A/S are based on the assumption of going concern.

	2018	2017
	USD'000	USD'000
2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0	744
	0_	744

3. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses in 2017 include loss on sale of vessels. There has been no operating expenses in the entity in 2018.

	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
4. Other financial income		
Financial income arising from group enterprises	56	27
Exchange rate adjustments	10	581
	66	608
	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000
5. Other financial expenses		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	0	1,277
Exchange rate adjustments	14	267
Other financial expenses	0	9
	14	1,553

Notes

	2018 <u>USD'000</u>	2017 USD'000
6. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	158	528
Adjustment concerning previous years	(121)	(143)
	37	385

7. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where A.P. Møller Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

There are no other contingent liabilities at 31 December 2018.

8. Related parties with controlling interest

Related parties with controlling interest:

Majority shareholder: Maersk Supply Service International A/S, Esplanaden 50, 1263 Copenhagen, Denmark.

Other related parties:

Companies affiliated with A.P. Møller – Mærsk A/S and A.P. Møller Holding A/S.

The Company's related parties include the members of the Board of Directors, Management and the key executives, as well as the related family members of these persons. Related parties also include companies in which the above-mentioned persons have a significant interest.

9. Transactions with related parties

During the financial year, related party transactions have been conducted on an arm's length basis.

The vessel Maersk Nomad was sold to Maersk Supply Service Subsea UK Ltd in April 2017. The vessel was sold at market value.

10. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: A.P. Møller – Mærsk A/S, Esplanaden 50, 1263 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

The Company is also included in the consolidated financial statements for A.P. Møller Holding A/S, Esplanaden 50, 1263 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year and the Annual Accounts are presented in American dollars (USD). The exchange rate of USD to DKK was 6.521 at 31 December 2018 (2017: DKK 6.602).

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Fixed assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and

Accounting policies

the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to vessels, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of vessels, plant and equipment.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise expenses of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxables incomes.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Accounting policies

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.