



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2015 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 916 969 546
Organisasjonsform: Norskreg. utenlandsk foretak
Foretaksnavn: COSL INNOVATOR PTE LTD
Forretningsadresse: Vestre Svanholmen 4
4313 SANDNES

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2015 - 31.12.2015

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Randi Skailand
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 10.06.2016

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2015: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2014: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2015

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 07.09.2020



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2015	2014
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Annen driftsinntekt	5,13	73 000 000	73 000 000
Sum inntekter		73 000 000	73 000 000
Kostnader			
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler		18 742 000	17 985 000
Annen driftskostnad	15	25 000	9 000
Annen driftskostnad		4 000	29 000
Sum kostnader		18 771 000	18 023 000
Driftsresultat		54 229 000	54 977 000
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	5	4 826 000	5 681 000
Sum finanskostnader		4 826 000	5 681 000
Netto finans		-4 826 000	-5 681 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		49 403 000	49 296 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		49 403 000	49 296 000
Årsresultat		49 403 000	49 296 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføring til/fra fond	16,17		
Utbytte		49 400 000	
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital	17	3 000	49 296 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		49 403 000	49 296 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2015	2014
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Varige driftsmidler			
Skip, rigger, fly og lignende	9	457 572 000	477 923 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		457 572 000	477 923 000
Sum anleggsmidler		457 572 000	477 923 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Konsernfordringer	8	67 440 000	70 217 000
Sum fordringer		67 440 000	70 217 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	7	10 930 000	6 818 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		10 930 000	6 818 000
Sum omløpsmidler		78 370 000	77 035 000
SUM EIENDELER		535 942 000	554 958 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	12	295 890 000	295 890 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		295 890 000	295 890 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Avsatt utbytte	17	49 400 000	
Annen egenkapital		82 158 000	82 155 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2015	2014
Sum opptjent egenkapital		131 558 000	82 155 000
Sum egenkapital		427 448 000	378 045 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	11	106 295 000	173 295 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	10	2 199 000	3 618 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		108 494 000	176 913 000
Sum gjeld		108 494 000	176 913 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		535 942 000	554 958 000



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.
(Registration No. 200618415N)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Directors' statement	1 - 2
Independent auditors' report	3 - 4
Statement of financial position	5
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to financial statements	9 - 29

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COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2015.

In the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements of the Company as set out on pages 5 to 29 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2015 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, with the continued financial support from the intermediate holding company, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

1 DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Luo YouAn

Jens Jorgen Arnesen

Jin Qingyong

(Appointed on January 22 ,2016)

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate.

3 DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interest in the share capital and debentures of the Company and related companies as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

4 SHARE OPTIONS

(a) *Option to take up unissued shares*

During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the Company was granted.

(b) *Option exercised*

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

(c) *Unissued shares under option*

At the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

5 AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS

Jin Qingyong

Jens Jorgen Arnesen

June 10, 2016



Deloitte

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of COSL Innovator Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2015, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 5 to 29.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Deloitte

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.**

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2015 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

June 10, 2016



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2015

	Note	2015 US\$'000	2014 US\$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	10,930	6,818
Trade and other receivables	8	67,440	70,217
Total current assets		<u>78,370</u>	<u>77,035</u>
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	9	457,572	477,923
Total assets		<u>535,942</u>	<u>554,958</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	10	2,199	3,618
Loan from intermediate holding company	11	106,295	173,295
Dividend payable	17	49,400	-
Total current liabilities		<u>157,894</u>	<u>176,913</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	295,890	295,890
Retained earnings		82,158	82,155
Total equity		<u>378,048</u>	<u>378,045</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>535,942</u>	<u>554,958</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended December 31, 2015

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Revenue	5, 13	73,000	73,000
Cost of sales		<u>(18,742)</u>	<u>(17,985)</u>
Gross profit		54,258	55,015
Other operating expenses	15	(25)	(9)
Administrative expenses		(4)	(29)
Finance expenses	5	<u>(4,826)</u>	<u>(5,681)</u>
Profit before tax		49,403	49,296
Income tax	14	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	16	<u>49,403</u>	<u>49,296</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended December 31, 2015

	Share capital US\$'000	Retained earnings US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Balance at January 1, 2014	295,890	32,859	328,749
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>49,296</u>	<u>49,296</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	295,890	82,155	378,045
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	49,403	49,403
Dividends (Note 17)	<u>-</u>	<u>(49,400)</u>	<u>(49,400)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>295,890</u>	<u>82,158</u>	<u>378,048</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31, 2015

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Operating activities		
Profit before income tax	49,403	49,296
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	4,826	5,681
Depreciation of plant and equipment	<u>18,742</u>	<u>17,985</u>
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	72,971	72,962
Trade and other receivables	2,777	(59,101)
Other payables	<u>(2,418)</u>	<u>667</u>
Cash generated from operations	73,330	14,528
Interest paid	<u>(4,826)</u>	<u>(5,681)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>68,504</u>	<u>8,847</u>
Investing activity		
Purchase of plant and equipment (Note A)	(3,155)	(4,157)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	<u>5,763</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from investing activity	<u>2,608</u>	<u>(4,157)</u>
Financing activity		
Payment of loans from intermediate holding company, representing net cash used in financing activity	<u>(67,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,112	4,690
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>6,818</u>	<u>2,128</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>10,930</u>	<u>6,818</u>

Note A:

During the financial year, the Company purchased plant and equipment amounting to US\$4,154,000 (2014 : US\$5,505,000), out of which US\$999,000 (2014 : US\$1,348,000) remain unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

1 GENERAL

The Company (Registration number 200618415N) is incorporated in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 3 Benoi Road, Singapore 629877. The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars.

The principal activities of the Company are ownership and operation of drilling rigs and related activities.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2015 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Director on June 10, 2016.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of FRS 102 *Share-based Payments*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of FRS 17 *Lease*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in FRS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS - On January 1, 2015, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are effective from that date and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not effective:

- FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*
- Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure Initiative*

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of these new/revised standards.

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRSs in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption except for the following:

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In November 2014, FRS 115 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. FRS 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including FRS 18 *Revenue*, FRS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of FRS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Under FRS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in FRS 115 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by FRS 115.

FRS 115 will take effect from financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the changes on the Company in the period of initial adoption.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* issued in December 2014 replaces FRS 39 *Financial Instruments* introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as a new impairment model for financial assets.

Key requirements for FRS 109:

- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, FRS 109 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under FRS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

FRS 109 will take effect from financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the changes on the Company in the period of initial adoption.

Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure Initiative*

The amendments have been made to the following:

- Materiality and aggregation - An entity shall not obscure useful information by aggregating or disaggregating information and materiality considerations apply to the primary statements, notes and any specific disclosure requirements in FRSS.
- Statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income - The list of line items to be presented in these statements can be aggregated or disaggregated as relevant. Guidance on subtotals in these statements has also been included.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

- Presentation of items of other comprehensive income ("OCI") arising from equity-accounted investments - An entity' s share of OCI of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.
- Notes - Entities have flexibility when designing the structure of the notes and guidance is introduced on how to determine a systematic order of the notes. In addition, unhelpful guidance and examples with regard to the identification of significant accounting policies are removed.

Amendments to FRS 1 will take effect from financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The company is currently evaluating the potential impact of the changes in the period of initial adoption.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid for received that form an integral part of effective interest rate, transaction, costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income or expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been impacted.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade debtors where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade debtor is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss account to the extent the carrying amount of the financial assets at the date of impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Other payables and loan from intermediate holding company are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying plant and equipment. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure incurred after items of plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation.

Work in progress/assets under construction include payments made under the construction contracts. Capitalised borrowing cost and other costs directly attributable to construction of these assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as they are not available for use. Capitalised value is reclassified from work in progress (drilling rigs under construction) to drilling rigs upon delivery from the yard, which is when the asset is considered available for its intended use and depreciation commences. Cost initially recognised in respect of the drilling rig is allocated and subsequently depreciated separately for each identified component.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the respective estimated useful lives, taking into account the estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives of the main components of plant and equipment are as follows:

Drilling rig

Rig general	-	3 years
Hull and structure	-	30 years
Drilling equipment and systems	-	5 to 30 years
Platform equipment	-	3 to 5 years
Equipment for crew	-	3 to 20 years
Machinery main components	-	30 years
Platform common system	-	30 years



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The carrying amounts of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

An item of plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognised.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS - At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

PROVISIONS - Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

REVENUE RECOGNITION - Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably, regardless of when the payment is made, on the following bases:

- (a) from day rate contracts is recognised as and when services have been performed; and
- (b) from the time charters and bareboat charters accounted for as operating leases under FRS 17 *Leases* are recognised on the straight-line basis over the rental periods of such charters, as service is performed; and
- (c) reimbursables relate to purchases of supplies, equipment, personnel services and other services provided at the request of our customers, with the related expense recorded as an operating expense. Income is recognised when the goods are delivered or services rendered.

Interest income

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

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS - Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the services entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

BORROWING COSTS - Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENT - Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

INCOME TAX - Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss account.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS - The financial statements of the Company are measured and presented in United States dollars, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss account for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss account for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The management is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgement are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those estimates which are dealt with below).



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES
OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (cont'd)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Useful lives of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be within 3 to 30 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the rig industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual value of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Company's plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

(b) Impairment review of plant and equipment

The Company reviews the plant and equipment for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying amount of the drilling rig may not be recoverable. The Company measures the recoverability of an asset by comparing its carrying amount against its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use, which is the future cash flows that the drilling rig is expected to generate and the expected running cost thereof over its remaining useful life with a cash inflow in the final year equal to the expected residual value of the drilling rigs. The future cashflows is discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money. If the plant and equipment is considered to be impaired, impairment loss is recognised to an amount equal to the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its recoverable amount.

The carrying amounts of the Company's plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 9.

(d) Impairment of trade and other receivables

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delays in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The impairment or allowance amount is subject to management's assessment at the end of each reporting period, hence the impairment or allowance amount is subject to uncertainty. The carrying amount of the Company's trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

(a) *Categories of financial instruments*

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>78,370</u>	<u>76,846</u>
Financial liabilities		
Payables at amortised cost	<u>157,894</u>	<u>176,913</u>

(b) *Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements*

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar netting arrangements.

(c) *Financial risk management policies and objectives*

The management of the Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner. The Company's overall financial risk management seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of financial performance of the Company. These risks include currency risk, interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. There has been no change to the company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below:

(i) Foreign exchange risk management

The Company is not significantly exposed to the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rate as most of its financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in United States dollars. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is performed and presented.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its interest-bearing loan from its intermediate holding company (Notes 5 and 11).

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates. A 75 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

At the end of the reporting period, if interest rates had been 75 basis point higher/lower, the Company's profit before tax would have been US\$797,000 (2014 : US\$1,300,000) lower/higher, arising mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate loan from intermediate holding company (Notes 5 and 11).

(iii) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of financial assets which are mainly cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables.

At the end of the reporting period, 100% (2014 : 100%) of the Company's trade receivables was due from 2 related companies (2014 : 1 related company).



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, the management believes that no allowance for doubtful debts is required.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with creditworthy financial instruments.

Details of the cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables are disclosed in Notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements respectively.

(iv) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As at December 31, 2015, the Company's total current liabilities exceeded total current assets by US\$79,524,000 (2014 : US\$99,878,000). The Company is dependent on its intermediate holding company to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to operate as a going concern and to discharge its obligations as and when they fall due. Management is satisfied that the financial support will be available when required.

Liquidity and interest risk analyses

Non-derivative financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets of the Company are repayable on demand or due within one year from the end of reporting period, and are non-interest bearing except for cash and cash equivalents where the interest earned is minimal.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The adjustment column represents the possible future cash flows attributable to the instrument included in the maturity analysis which is not included in the carrying amount of the financial assets on the statement of financial position.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year US\$'000	Between 2 to 5 years US\$'000	Adjustment US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<u>2015</u>					
Non-interest bearing		51,599	-	-	51,599
Variable interest rate	3.39	<u>111,121</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,826)</u>	<u>106,295</u>
Total		<u>162,720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,826)</u>	<u>157,894</u>
<u>2014</u>					
Non-interest bearing	-	3,618	-	-	3,618
Variable interest rate	3.28	<u>178,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,681)</u>	<u>173,295</u>
Total		<u>182,594</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,681)</u>	<u>176,913</u>

(v) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The management considers that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and other payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of loan from intermediate holding company is disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

(d) *Capital risk management policies and objectives*

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued capital and retained earnings.

The management reviews the capital structure on an on-going basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with capital. The Company will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

5 HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED COMPANY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's immediate holding company is COSL Drilling Europe AS, a company incorporated in Norway. Its intermediate and ultimate holding company are China Oilfield Services Limited and China National Offshore Oil Corporation respectively, both companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the ultimate holding company's group of companies.

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangements and terms thereof are arranged and agreed between members of the group. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and expected to be settled in cash unless stated otherwise.

Significant related companies' transactions:

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Revenue (Note 13)	73,000	73,000
Management fee expenses	(4)	(8)
Interest expense	<u>(4,826)</u>	<u>(5,681)</u>

6 OTHER RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The balances with related parties are unsecured, interest free, repayable on demand and expected to be settled in cash unless stated otherwise.

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

Certain directors and key management personnel received remuneration from related companies in their capacities as directors and/or executive of those related companies.

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Cash at bank	<u>10,930</u>	<u>6,818</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates averaging at 0.05% (2014 : 0.05%) per annum.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

8	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
	Related companies (trade) (Note 5)	66,702	6,204
	Related companies (non-trade) (Note 5)	738	63,824
	Prepayment	-	189
		<u>67,440</u>	<u>70,217</u>

The average credit period is 30 days (2014 : 30 days). No interest is charged on overdue trade receivables.

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables as at December 31:

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Not past due and not impaired	6,200	6,204
Past due but not impaired ⁽ⁱ⁾	<u>60,502</u>	-
Total trade receivables	<u>66,702</u>	<u>6,204</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Aging of receivables that are past due but not impaired:

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Less than 6 months	30,502	-
6 months to 12 months	<u>30,000</u>	-

The Company determines that the trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired to be of good credit quality.

Included in the Company's receivables balance are debtors with a carrying amount of US\$60,502,000 (2014 : US\$ Nil) which are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Company has not provided for allowance for doubtful debts as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral over these balances.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

9 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Drilling rig US\$'000	Construction -in- progress US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Cost:			
At January 1, 2014	503,111	6,722	509,833
Additions	<u>2,588</u>	<u>2,917</u>	<u>5,505</u>
At December 31, 2014	505,699	9,639	515,338
Additions	4,154	-	4,154
Transfer	1,198	(1,198)	-
Disposals	-	<u>(5,763)</u>	<u>(5,763)</u>
At December 31, 2015	<u>511,051</u>	<u>2,678</u>	<u>513,729</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At January 1, 2014	19,430	-	19,430
Depreciation	<u>17,985</u>	-	<u>17,985</u>
At December 31, 2014	37,415	-	37,415
Depreciation	<u>18,742</u>	-	<u>18,742</u>
At December 31, 2015	<u>56,157</u>	-	<u>56,157</u>
Carrying amount:			
At December 31, 2015	<u>454,894</u>	<u>2,678</u>	<u>457,572</u>
At December 31, 2014	<u>468,284</u>	<u>9,639</u>	<u>477,923</u>

Capitalisation of borrowing costs

The Company's plant and equipment includes borrowing costs of US\$3,617,000 incurred and capitalised in prior years in connection with the construction of a semi-submersible drilling rig.

In 2015, construction-in-progress for a stacking tower was disposed as it was subsequently not installed on the rig and not put to use. This was sold to its customer at cost.



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

10 OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Related companies (non-trade) (Note 5)	1,200	2,270
Accrued capital expenditure	<u>999</u>	<u>1,348</u>
	<u>2,199</u>	<u>3,618</u>

The average credit period is 30 days (2014 : 30 days). No interest is charged on overdue balances.

11 LOAN FROM INTERMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

The loan from intermediate holding company was unsecured, repayable on demand and bears an effective interest of 3.39% (2014 : 3.28%) per annum based on 3.00% above LIBOR.

Management estimates that the fair value of the loans approximate their carrying value as the borrowing bear interest at floating rates.

12 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	Number of ordinary shares	Number of ordinary shares	US\$'000	US\$'000
	'000	'000		
Issued and paid up:				
At beginning and end of year	<u>295,890</u>	<u>295,890</u>	<u>295,890</u>	<u>295,890</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

13 REVENUE

This represents the invoiced value of bareboat lease income to a related company (Note 5).



COSL INNOVATOR PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015

14 INCOME TAX

Domestic income tax in Singapore is calculated at 17% (2014 : 17%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

The income tax for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Profit before tax	49,403	49,296
Income tax expense at statutory rate of 17% (2014 : 17%)	8,399	8,380
Effect of tax exempt income	(8,399)	(8,380)
Income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

15 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>2015</u> US\$'000	<u>2014</u> US\$'000
Net foreign exchange loss	23	8
Bank charges	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	25	9

16 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

The Company did not have any employees and accordingly no employee benefits expense (including directors' remuneration) was incurred as the administrative support is provided by a related company and there is no recharge from the related company during the year.

17 DIVIDENDS

On December 31, 2015, an interim tax-exempt 1-tier dividend of US\$0.167 per share (total dividends amounting to US\$49,400,000) was declared to shareholders.



Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Torstein Kinden Helleland	17.12.2009	05.01.2010
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
22078139	Marianne Åsheim	2009/999914

ERNST & YOUNG AS
Vassbotnen 11 Forus
4313 Sandnes

Søknad om tillatelse til å utarbeide årregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for COSL Norwegian AS inklusive datterselskaper

Det vises til Deres brev av 17. desember 2009. De søker på vegne av COSL Norwegian AS inklusive datterselskaper om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk.

Søknaden gjelder for følgende selskaper;

COSL Norwegian AS	992 831 510
COSL Drilling Europe AS	987 861 894
COSL Oil & Gas AS	947 362 089
COSL Rigmar AS	884 358 582
COSL Sea Beds AS	960 254 635
COSL Sea Beds II AS	985 876 185
COSL Drilling Semi AS	988 288 330
COSL Offshore Management AS	991 006 494
Wilrig AS	989 850 105
COSL Rig Holding AS	990 405 034
COSL Rig Ltd	991 594 019
COSL Power AS	987 861 916
COSL Power Ltd	991 594 027
COSL Craft AS	987 862 932
COSL Craft Ltd	991 594 035
COSL Strike Ltd	991 594 043
Premium Drilling AS	988 294 187

COSL Norwegian AS er morselskap til det norske underkonsernet. Selskapet er et heleid datterselskap av China Oilfield Services Limited ("COSL"), som er hjemmehørende i Kina og er registrert på hovedlisten på børsen i Shanghai (SSE) og på børsen i Hong Kong (HKSE). Selskapene er i det vesentlige finansiert av morselskapet i Kina. I søknaden er det nevnt at arbeidsspråket i selskapet er engelsk da flere av styremedlemmene og flere av de ansatte i selskapet er kinesiske eller innleide utenlandske konsulenter. I hovedsak skjer all internrapportering, inkludert månedlig rapportering til morselskapet i Kina, på engelsk.

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

Postadresse	Besøksadresse	Sentralbord
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0134 Oslo	Org. nr: 974761076	Telefaks
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I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon."

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til "informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere". Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Offentlige myndigheter må også anses som en sentral regnskapsbruker, idet ulike myndigheter, som lignings- og tilsynsmyndigheter, benytter regnskapene som sentrale verktøy i sin kontrollvirksomhet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende at spørsmål om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk, ikke på vesentlige områder fraviker fra hensynet til brukere av regnskapsinformasjon. Søkeren må som et utgangspunkt for vurderingen ha en særlig interesse for kun å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på et annet språk enn norsk.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. Selskapet er et heleid datterselskap av China Oilfield Services Limited ("COSL"), som er hjemmehørende i Kina og er registrert på hovedlisten på børsen i Shanghai (SSE) og på børsen i Hong Kong (HKSE). Selskapene er i det vesentlige finansiert av morselskapet i Kina. Arbeidsspråket i selskapet er engelsk da flere av styremedlemmene og flere av de ansatte i selskapet er kinesiske eller innleide utenlandske konsulenter. I hovedsak skjer all internrapportering, inkludert månedlig rapportering til morselskapet i Kina, på engelsk. Skattedirektoratet legger derfor til grunn at det i dette tilfellet ikke syntes å være brukere av selskapenes regnskapsinformasjon som har en særlig interesse i å få dette på norsk språk.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en helhetsvurdering de overnevnte selskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd.


Dispensasjonen er gitt under den forutsetning at de overnevnte opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.



2009/999914 Side 3 av 3

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i anledning saken.

Med hilsen


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Torstein Kinden Helleland

