



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 988 571 326  
Organisasjonsform: Allmennaksjeselskap  
Foretaksnavn: TRANSOCEAN BARENTS ASA  
Forretningsadresse: Maskinveien 26  
4033 STAVANGER

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

### 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: Iain Inglis  
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 29.06.2021

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2020: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert  
År 2019: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2020

*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, 15.07.2022



### Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Revenue	4	31 910 000	21 271 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>31 910 000</b>	<b>21 271 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Depreciation	8	10 059 000	11 193 000
Other operating expenses	5	25 081 000	11 642 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>35 140 000</b>	<b>22 835 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-3 230 000</b>	<b>-1 564 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Other financial income	6	262 000	393 000
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>262 000</b>	<b>393 000</b>
Other financial expenses	6	6 458 000	6 486 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>6 458 000</b>	<b>6 486 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-6 196 000</b>	<b>-6 093 000</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-9 426 000</b>	<b>-7 657 000</b>
Tax on ordinary result	7	0	0
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>-9 426 000</b>	<b>-7 657 000</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-9 426 000</b>	<b>-7 657 000</b>
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Transferred to other equity	10	-9 426 000	-7 657 000
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>-9 426 000</b>	<b>-7 657 000</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
<b>Varige driftsmidler</b>			
Rig	8	250 250 000	255 166 000
<b>Sum varige driftsmidler</b>		<b>250 250 000</b>	<b>255 166 000</b>
<b>Finansielle anleggsmidler</b>			
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	9	321 000	8 757 000
<b>Sum finansielle anleggsmidler</b>		<b>321 000</b>	<b>8 757 000</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>250 571 000</b>	<b>263 923 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
Inventory		16 215 000	15 901 000
<b>Sum varer</b>		<b>16 215 000</b>	<b>15 901 000</b>
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Other receivables		1 023 000	0
Konsernfordringer	9	1 243 000	67 538 000
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>2 266 000</b>	<b>67 538 000</b>
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Cash and bank deposits		57 000	59 000
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>57 000</b>	<b>59 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>18 538 000</b>	<b>83 498 000</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>269 109 000</b>	<b>347 421 000</b>

### BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

#### Egenkapital



### Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Share capital	10	190 000	190 000
Overkurs	10	296 921 000	296 921 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital	10	68 300 000	68 300 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>365 411 000</b>	<b>365 411 000</b>
<b>Opptjent egenkapital</b>			
Retained equity	10	-177 865 000	-168 439 000
<b>Sum opptjent egenkapital</b>		<b>-177 865 000</b>	<b>-168 439 000</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>187 546 000</b>	<b>196 972 000</b>
<b>Gjeld</b>			
<b>Langsiktig gjeld</b>			
<b>Annen langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Langsiktig konserngjeld	9	54 161 000	100 621 000
<b>Sum annen langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>54 161 000</b>	<b>100 621 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>54 161 000</b>	<b>100 621 000</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Leverandørgjeld		66 000	766 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	9	27 077 000	49 027 000
Other payable		259 000	35 000
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>27 402 000</b>	<b>49 828 000</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>81 563 000</b>	<b>150 449 000</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>269 109 000</b>	<b>347 421 000</b>



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## **Transocean Barents ASA**

### **Annual Report**

31 December 2020



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Transocean Barents ASA

Organisation No. 988 571 326

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## Board of Directors' Report

### Nature and location of the business

Transocean Barents ASA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Transocean Services AS. The purpose of the company is contracting, managing and owning drilling rigs.

The company owns the rig, Transocean Barents. The rig was warm stacked until March 2020 when it then went on contract in Canada in April and operated until returning to Norway for warm stacking in November 2020.

The company's office is located in Maskinveien 26, 4033 Stavanger, Norway.

### Going concern

The going concern assumption in accordance with Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-3 (accounting law) is present and the financial statements have been prepared under this assumption.

### Financial Statements

The company does not have any employees and hired administrative services from other Transocean group entities in 2020.

The company turnover in 2020 was USD 31.9 million compared to USD 21.3 million in 2019. Operational expenses in 2020 amounts to USD 25.1 million compared to USD 11.6 million in 2019. Depreciation was USD 10.1 million in 2020 compared to USD 11.2 million in 2019. No impairment was booked in 2020 or 2019. Net financial expense was USD 6.2 million in 2020 and USD 6.1 million in 2019.

Fixed assets decreased from USD 255 million in 2019 to USD 250 million in 2020. The board is comfortable with the current book value and do not believe further impairments are required by year end. The company does not have any external debt, only with group companies. Interest bearing debt to Transocean Services AS at year end was USD 54.2 million.

The company's equity is USD 187 million in 2020 compared to USD 197 million in 2019. This results in an equity ratio of 70% (2019 - 57%).

The company cash balance was USD 57 thousand at December 2020. Cash flows from operations were negative USD 496 thousand while the operating loss for the year was USD 3.2 million.

The board proposes that the annual deficit in Transocean Barents ASA of USD 9.4 million is transferred to other equity.

### Financial risk management

The group's business implies exposure to different types of financial risk. These risks comprise of market risk, currency risk, interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management is designed to minimise the potential negative effects on the company's financial results.

This note presents information about the exposure to each of the above risks and the processes for measuring and managing risk and the company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the financial statements where relevant.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

Through training and development of standards and procedures for managing risks, the aim is to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.



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Transocean Barents ASA  
Registered No. 988 571 326

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## Board of Directors' Report

### Financial risk management (continued)

#### *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk of change in market prices and demand, thereunder changes in currency exchange rates and interest levels.

#### *Currency risk*

The company's reporting and functional currency is US Dollar. For the 2020 accounting year all ordinary running cost and some significant balance sheet entries are denominated in Norwegian kroner and represents a currency risk for the company.

#### *Interest rate risk*

The company has no external debt at the end of the fiscal year. Interest-bearing debt is internal and thus the interest rate risk is considered to be low.

#### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. Credit risk arises principally from the company's receivables from intercompany.

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by individual factors associated with each counterparty. The risk associated with internal counterparties is considered to be low.

#### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to settle its financial commitments as they fall due. With regular prognoses and liquidity analysis, the company will, as far as possible, ensure that sufficient access to funds is made available in order to settle commitments on the due date without unacceptable losses or risks of damaging the company's reputation. Transocean Barents ASA is included in the Group's overall liquidity evaluation.

#### *Oil price risk*

Our business depends on the level of activity in oil and gas exploration, development and production in offshore areas worldwide. Demand for our services depends on oil and natural gas industry activity and expenditure levels that are directly affected by trends in oil and, to a lesser extent, natural gas prices.

Demand for our services is particularly sensitive to the level of exploration, development and production activity of, and the corresponding capital spending by, oil and natural gas companies, including national oil companies. Prolonged reductions in oil and natural gas prices could depress the immediate levels of exploration, development and production activity

Perceptions of longer-term lower oil and natural gas prices by oil and gas companies could similarly reduce or defer major expenditures given the long-term nature of many large-scale development projects. Lower levels of activity result in a corresponding decline in the demand for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and profitability. Oil and gas prices and market expectations of potential changes in these prices significantly affect this level of activity. However, increases in near-term commodity prices do not necessarily translate into increased offshore drilling activity since customers' expectations of longer-term future commodity prices typically have a greater impact on demand for our rigs.

Consistent with this dynamic, customers may delay or cancel many exploration and development programs, resulting in reduced demand for our services. Also, increased competition for customers' drilling budgets could come from, among other areas, land-based energy markets worldwide. The availability of quality drilling prospects, exploration success, relative production costs, the stage of reservoir development and political and regulatory environments also affect customers' drilling campaigns. Worldwide military, political and economic events have often contributed to oil and gas price volatility and are likely to do so in the future.



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Transocean Barents ASA

## Board of Directors' Report

### Health, safety and environment

The company's operations are conducted in compliance with national and international environmental standards. The company's operation involves the risk of CO2 emissions. The rigs are designed and built to ensure zero accidental spills. In 2020, the company did not have any reportable spills. The working environment is considered to be good, however if improvement measures are necessary these measures will be implemented.

### Work environment and discrimination

The company does not have any employees in 2020. The company has adopted policies to ensure a non-discriminating working environment and equality between women and men. The Board of Directors currently consists of three men and one woman.

### Future Developments

The company will continue to own and charter out the Transocean Barents rig to fellow group members. The directors have also obtained confirmation from an appropriate parent that it will provide financial support to allow the undertaking to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due, to the extent that the company is not able to meet such liabilities; and to recover in full sums due to it, when so due, from other group companies. The support outlined above is valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

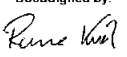
### Subsequent events

The Transocean Barents rig has secured a drilling contract with MOL Norge commencing in May 2021.

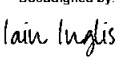
The global COVID-19 pandemic continues following its outbreak in March 2020. A detailed statement addressing this matter is referenced in the 2020 Annual Report (Form 10K) of Transocean Limited which is available for download from [www.deepwater.com](http://www.deepwater.com).

The financial statements have been prepared based on conditions existing at 31 December 2020 and considering those events occurring subsequent to that date, that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. We cannot accurately quantify the ultimate impact of the ongoing pandemic.

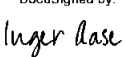
On behalf of the board, 29 June 2021

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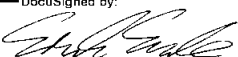
Rune Kvål  
Chairman

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Iain Robert Inglis  
Director

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Inger Aase  
Director

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Eirik Sunde  
General Manager



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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 USD 000	2019 USD 000
<b>Operating income</b>			
Revenue	4	31,910	21,271
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Other operating expenses	5	(25,081)	(11,642)
Depreciation	8	(10,059)	(11,193)
<b>Operating Loss</b>		<u>(3,230)</u>	<u>(1,564)</u>
<b>Financial income and expenses</b>			
Other financial income	6	262	393
Other financial expenses	6	(6,458)	(6,486)
Net financial expense		<u>(6,196)</u>	<u>(6,093)</u>
Operating loss before tax		<u>(9,426)</u>	<u>(7,657)</u>
<b>Tax income</b>			
Tax on ordinary result	7	-	-
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<u>(9,426)</u>	<u>(7,657)</u>
<b>Transferrals</b>			
Transferred to other equity	10	<u>(9,426)</u>	<u>(7,657)</u>



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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 USD 000	2019 USD 000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<i>Fixed assets</i>			
Rig	8	250,250	255,166
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		250,250	255,166
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Loan to group companies	9	321	8,757
<b>Total financial assets</b>		321	8,757
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		250,571	263,923
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<i>Debtors</i>			
Amounts due from group companies receivable	9	1,243	67,538
Inventory		16,215	15,901
Other receivables		1,023	-
<b>Total debtors</b>		18,481	83,439
Cash and bank deposits		57	59
<b>Total current assets</b>		18,538	83,498
<b>Total Assets</b>		269,109	347,421



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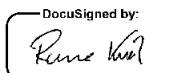
Transocean Barents ASA

## Balance Sheet

for the year ended 31 December 2020

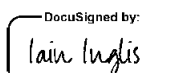
	Notes	2020 USD 000	2019 USD 000
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	10	190	190
Share premium	10	296,921	296,921
Other paid-in equity	10	68,300	68,300
Retained equity	10	(177,865)	(168,439)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>187,546</b>	<b>196,972</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Long term liabilities</b>			
Loan from group companies	9	54,161	100,621
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade accounts payable		66	766
Other payables		259	35
Amounts due to group companies	9	27,077	49,027
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>27,402</b>	<b>49,828</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>81,563</b>	<b>150,449</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>269,109</b>	<b>347,421</b>

Stavanger, 29 June 2021

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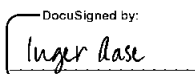
Rune Kvål

Chairman

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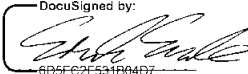
Iain Robert Inglis

Director

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Inger Aase

Director

DocuSigned by:  


Eirik Sunde

General Manager



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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
Loss before taxes	(9,426)	(7,657)
Depreciation charge for year	10,059	11,193
Change in inventory	(314)	(15,901)
Change in trade accounts payable	(700)	761
Loss on sale of PPE	684	388
Change in other accounts	(799)	(18)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(496)	(11,234)
Deferred costs	-	-
Purchase/retirement of assets	(5,827)	5,299
Purchase of assets/assets transferred in	-	-
Net cash flow from investment activities	(5,827)	5,299
Payment of intercompany long term debt/liability	(46,460)	(21,878)
Change in amounts due to group companies	52,781	27,035
Net Cash flow from investing and financing activities	6,321	5,157
Net increase in cash	(2)	(778)
Cash at beginning of year	59	837
<b>Cash at end of year</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>



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Transocean Barents ASA

## Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

### 1. Reporting Entity

Transocean Barents ASA has a registered address of Maskinveien 26, 4033 Stavanger, Norway. The purpose of the company is contracting, managing and owning drilling rigs.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Transocean Services AS who's ultimate parent undertaking is Transocean Ltd, registered at Turmstrasse 30, Steinhausen, 6312, Switzerland.

The consolidated accounts of Transocean Ltd can be obtained from [www.deepwater.com](http://www.deepwater.com).

### 2. Basis of preparation

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions laid down in the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

The proposed annual accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on the date that is shown on the signed Balance Sheet. The annual accounts will be considered at the Annual General meeting for final approval. Up until this final approval, the Board of Directors have the authority to change the annual accounts.

#### Basis of measurement

The company's financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in USD, which is the company's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand. The exchange rate as at 31 December 2020 was USD 1/NOK 8.5326.

### 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods.

#### Principles for revenue recognition

Most of the income from the drilling contract is related to day rates as compensation for drilling and disposal of rigging. These are earned and recognized as income.

Other income is recognized when it is probable that transactions will generate future economic benefits that will flow to the company and the amount can be estimated reliably.

#### Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to functional currency with the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic exchange rate, are translated to functional currency with transaction date exchange rates. Changes in exchange rates are continuously booked to the income statement in the accounting period.

#### Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through the income statement. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the income statement.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings and unwinding of the discount on provisions as well as impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.



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Transocean Barents ASA

## Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the nominal tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse.

Assets and liabilities for deferred tax can be offset if:

- the Company has a legal right to offset the deferred tax asset and liability
- they relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities where they intend to settle the taxes on a net basis or to settle their tax assets and liabilities simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The tax effect of proposed group contributions from the parent company are recognised when the liability is recognised.

#### Classification of balance sheet amounts

Current assets and liabilities include items due for payment within one year of the acquired date. The remaining items are classified as fixed assets/long term liabilities.

#### Special periodic surveys

Special periodic surveys (also known as deferred drydock/deferred certification expenditure) are a five yearly thorough inspection and recertification of the hull and main machinery components of the rig, which also includes obtaining required maritime certification. The associated costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the period from the month following the end of the completed survey to the month of expiration of the survey certificate. The costs are classified as special periodic surveys within fixed assets. When the associated rig is in operation, these costs are carried by the rig operating company. When the associated rig is cold stacked, these costs are carried by the rig owning company.

#### Rig mobilisation

Costs of mobilising rigs from one location to another are classified as deferred mobilisation costs within debtors and amortised to cost of sales in the profit and loss account over the terms of the contracts. Reimbursements of costs of mobilising rigs are classified as deferred income and amortised to turnover in the profit and loss account over the terms of the contracts. When the associated rig is in operation, these costs are carried by the rig operating company. When the associated rig is cold stacked, these costs are carried by the rig owning company.

#### Inventory

Inventory is held at the lower of cost or net realisable value. When the associated rig is in operation, these costs are carried by the rig operating company. When the associated rig is cold stacked, these costs are carried by the rig owning company.



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Transocean Barents ASA

## Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated over the expected economic life of the asset. The company's tangible fixed assets consist of the Transocean Barents rig. The rig is componentised and each component is evaluated for useful life. The components have an estimated useful life of 5-35 years.

Depreciation method, the useful life and residual values are assessed annually. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the income statement during the period when the estimates are changed.

Direct maintenance of operating assets is charged under operating expenses, while costs of improvements are added to the cost of the asset and depreciated in line with the asset. If the recoverable amount of the asset is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment is made to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the highest of net sales value and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows that the asset is expected to generate.

#### Receivables

Accounts receivables are stated in the balance sheet net of estimated losses. An assessment of expected loss is done individually for each receivable. In addition for other receivables an unspecified provision is booked to cover estimated losses.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method of accounting. Cash includes cash in hand and at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term liquid investments that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash and have a maximum term to maturity of 12 months.

#### Provisions

A provision is recognised when:

- as a result of a past event, there is a legal or constructive obligation
- it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and
- it can be reliably estimated

Provisions are considered at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect updated best estimates.

#### Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the annual accounts. The essential contingent liabilities are explained except for the contingent liabilities where the probability of the liability is low.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the annual accounts, but explained if there is a material probability that an asset will accrue to the company.

### 4. Revenue

Revenue represents net amounts invoiced excluding value added tax. The revenue is attributable to the principle activity of the company.

Analysis of revenue by geographical market is given below:

	2020 USD 000	2019 USD 000
Canada	30,666	19,965
Cayman Island	1,244	1,306
Total Revenue	31,910	21,271



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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

#### 5. Other operating expenses

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
Wages and salaries	259	-
Other operating expenses	24,822	11,642
Total other operating expenses	25,081	11,642

Other operating expenses include the audit fee for 2020 which amounts to USD 28.1 thousand excluding VAT. This also includes intercompany expenses of USD 23.8 million.

No remuneration has been paid to the board for 2020. The board is employed by Transocean Services AS. Since there are no employees the company is not obligated to have a pension scheme.

During periods when the Barents rig is warm stacked, payroll and maintenance costs are incurred by Transocean Barents ASA

#### 6. Other financial income and expense

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
Interest income from group companies	262	377
Gain on foreign exchange	-	-
Other	-	18
Total financial income	262	393

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
Financial expense from group companies	4,036	5,937
Loss on foreign exchange	2,422	549
Other	-	-
Total financial expense	6,458	6,486

Net financial expense	(6,196)	(6,093)
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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

#### 7. Taxes

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
<b>Tax expense for the year</b>		
Tax effect on group contribution	-	-
Change in deferred taxes	-	-
<b>Total tax charge</b>	-	-
	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
<b>Estimated Tax payable calculation</b>		
Operating loss before tax	(9,426)	(7,656)
Permanent differences/foreign exchange	3,098	150,277
Change in temporary differences	(7,055)	(156,249)
<b>Tax basis</b>	(13,383)	(13,629)

Permanent differences are mainly due to conversion difference between reported USD currency and NOK used for tax return purposes. The taxable income is calculated at the average currency rate for 2020 while deferred tax is calculated using the year end rate.

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
<b>Temporary differences</b>		
Assets	90,716	81,300
Inventory	-	-
Receivables	-	-
<b>Total temporary differences</b>	90,716	81,300
Postponed interest restriction	(10,013)	(9,731)
Losses	(153,492)	(136,157)
Total deferred tax basis	(72,789)	(64,588)
<b>Deferred tax 22%</b>	(16,014)	(14,209)

The closing deferred tax asset has not been recognised on balance sheet due to uncertainty if it can be used against future taxable income.



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Transocean Barents ASA

**Accounting principles and notes**  
at 31 December 2020

**7. Taxes (continued)**

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
<b>Tax charge reconciliation</b>		
Operating loss before tax	(9,426)	(7,657)
Tax at 22%	(2,074)	(1,684)
Foreign exchange movement	681	33,061
Unrecognised change in temporary items	(1,552)	(34,375)
Unrecognised loss	2,945	2,998
<b>Total tax charge</b>	-	-

**8. Fixed assets**

Fixed assets consist of the rig and rig construction, where rig construction means modification and/or purchase of new equipment for the rig.

<b>Fixed assets</b> <i>(Amounts in USD 000)</i>	<b>Rig</b>	<b>Rig under construction</b>	<b>Total fixed assets</b>
Cost price 01.01.2020	859,970	783	860,753
Additions	3,443	7,889	11,332
Transfers in	-	-	-
Disposals/transfers out	(4,812)	(3,501)	(8,313)
<b>Cost price 31.12.2020</b>	<b>858,601</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>863,772</b>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 01.01.2020	(605,587)	-	(605,587)
Depreciation charge for year	(10,059)	-	(10,059)
Depreciation on disposals/transfers out	2,368	-	2,368
Depreciation on transfers in	(244)	-	(244)
Impairment	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31.12.2020</b>	<b>(613,522)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(613,522)</b>
<b>Carrying value 31.12.2020</b>	<b>245,078</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>250,250</b>

Asset value is componentised and each item is depreciated using the straight line method over 5-35 years.

At year end, the book value has been assessed against the fair value as per the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The recoverable amount is defined as the value in use when this is greater than the fair value less costs to sell. This is calculated using the current value of the future cash flows associated with the rig.

We estimated the fair value of the rig by applying a combination of income, market and cost approaches, using projected discounted cash flows and estimates of the exchange price that would be received for the asset in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. Our estimates of fair value require us to use significant unobservable inputs, including assumptions related to the future performance of the rig, such as future commodity prices, projected demand of our services, rig availability and day-rates. If we experience increasingly unfavourable changes to actual or anticipated day-rates or other impairment indicators, or if we are unable to secure new or extended contracts for the rig or the reactivation of the rig, we may be required to recognise additional losses in future periods as a result of impairments of the carrying amount of the rig.



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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

#### 9. Transactions with group companies

	2020	2019
	USD 000	USD 000
<b>Long term receivables (interest-bearing)</b>		
Transocean Norway Operations AS	321	8,757
Total	321	8,757
<b>Current receivables</b>		
Transocean Services AS	-	65,551
Other group companies	1,243	1,987
Total	1,243	67,538
<b>Long term liabilities (interest-bearing)</b>		
Transocean Services AS	54,161	100,621
Total	54,161	100,621
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Other group companies	27,077	49,027
Total	27,077	49,027

Long term receivables/liabilities with group companies are carried out as part of the ordinary operations at arms-length prices. The group companies are ultimately controlled by Transocean Ltd.

Transocean Services, which owns all of the shares in Transocean Barents ASA, is considered to have control of the company. Additionally, all associated companies are close parties and Transocean Services AS is deemed to have significant influence.

In accordance with the bareboat charter agreement with Transocean Canada Drilling Services Limited and Transocean Barents ASA, the company has charged Transocean Canada Drilling Services Limited USD 30.7 million for hire of the rig Transocean Barents.

In accordance with the management services agreement, the company has been charged USD 704.8k and USD 0.1k in 2020 respectively from Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc and Transocean Management Services GmbH.

Transocean Barents ASA has been charged with interest on intercompany payable balances. USD 4 million has been charged by Transocean Services AS in 2020.

Transocean Barents ASA has also received interest on intercompany receivable balances. USD 0.3 million has been received from Transocean Norway Operations AS in 2020.

The interest-bearing intercompany loans mature in December 2050.



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## Transocean Barents ASA

### Accounting principles and notes at 31 December 2020

#### 10. Equity

<i>(Amounts in USD 000)</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Other paid-in equity	Profit and loss account	Total equity
Equity at 31.12.19	190	296,921	68,300	(168,439)	196,972
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(9,426)	(9,426)
Equity at 31.12.2020	190	296,921	68,300	(177,865)	187,546

Transocean Barents ASA is wholly owned subsidiary of Transocean Services AS. Share capital consists of 110,000 shares at USD rate 1.725 as of 31.12.2020.

#### 11. Disputes

The company does not have any ongoing disputes.

#### 12. Restricted funds

No restricted funds at the year-end.

#### 13. Subsequent events

The Transocean Barents rig has secured a drilling contract with MOL Norge commencing in May 2021.

The global COVID-19 pandemic continues following its outbreak in March 2020. A detailed statement addressing this matter is referenced in the 2020 Annual Report (Form 10K) of Transocean Limited which is available for download from [www.deepwater.com](http://www.deepwater.com).

The financial statements have been prepared based on conditions existing at 31 December 2020 and considering those events occurring subsequent to that date, that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. We cannot accurately quantify the ultimate impact of the ongoing pandemic.

#### 14. Guarantee Obligations

The company has provided the Transocean Barents rig as collateral against a group credit facility to the fellow group company, Transocean Inc. In providing this asset, the company has received income of USD 1.2 million from Transocean Inc. The Net Book Value of the Barents rig at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 is USD 245 million.



Statsautoriserte revisorer  
Ernst & Young AS

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www.ey.no  
Medlemmer av Den norske revisorforening

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Transocean Barents ASA

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Transocean Barents ASA, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement and statements of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Norway, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities as required by law and regulations. We have also complied with our other ethical obligations 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.

#### Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (management) are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the audit of the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, 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, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that



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includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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 in accordance with law, regulations and generally accepted auditing principles in Norway, including ISAs, 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

### Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and proposal for the allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

### Opinion on registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to ensure that the Company's accounting information is properly recorded and documented as required by law and bookkeeping standards and practices accepted in Norway.

Independent auditor's report - Transocean Barents ASA

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: 3UQGC-8GZNI-AXP36-KF00J-BB2QY-OEU5G



Kristiansand, 5 July 2021  
ERNST & YOUNG AS

*The auditor's report is signed electronically*

Espen Fyllingen  
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: 3UQGO-8GZNI-AXP36-KF00J-BB2QY-OEU5G



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## Espen Fyllingen

Oppdragsansvarlig partner

Serienummer: 9578-5999-4-2137889

IP: 88.89.xxx.xxx

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## Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Torstein Kinden Helleland	25.09.2013	07.10.2013
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
22078139	Iain Robert Inglis	2013/750180

TRANSOCEAN SERVICES AS  
Postboks 8200  
4069 STAVANGER

## Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk

Det vises til deres brev 25. september 2013 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for følgende selskaper;

Transocean Services AS	org. nr. 980 891 402
Transocean Norway Operations AS	org. nr. 990 687 846
Transocean Offshore Norway Services AS	org. nr. 990 687 803
Transocean Norway Operations Support AS	org. nr. 992 992 549
Transocean Norway Drilling AS	org. nr. 982 000 564
Transocean Barents ASA	org. nr. 988 571 326
Transocean Spitsbergen ASA	org. nr. 888 571 302
Transocean Offshore North Sea Ltd NUF	org. nr. 977 368 448
Transocean Offshore Europe Ltd NUF	org. nr. 980 865 797

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

Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

### Bakgrunn

Transocean Services AS er morselskap for flere selskaper som inngår i Transocean konsernet og som er registrert i Norge. Tilsammen utgjør selskapene Transocean Norway Division. Konsernspiss er det sveitsiske selskapet Transocean Ltd. Selskapene driver virksomhet innen offshore herunder inn- og utleie av boreplattformer og tilhørende personell. Selskapet driver virksomhet i en bransje der alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere behersker engelsk. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk. En norsk oversettelse vil kun ha til formål å oppfylle regnskapslovens språkkrav.

### Skattedirektoratets vurdering

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
Postboks 9200 Grønland	Se <a href="http://www.skatteetaten.no">www.skatteetaten.no</a>	800 80 000
0134 Oslo	Org.nr: 996250318	Telefaks
<a href="mailto:skatteetaten.no/sendepost">skatteetaten.no/sendepost</a>		22 17 08 60



I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., 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.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt særlig vekt på at selskapene er en datterselskaper av et utenlandsk selskap. Eierkretsen er således begrenset. Selskapenes arbeidsspråk er engelsk og all kommunikasjon skjer på engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapene driver virksomhet i en bransje der alle aktører behersker engelsk språk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Rune Tystad  
Seniorrådgiver  
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt  
Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Kinden Helleland