Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	918 357 688
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	KCA DEUTAG DRILLING NORGE AS
Forretningsadresse:	Espehaugen 37 5258 BLOMSTERDALEN

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Håvard Haugland
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	24.06.2025

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024

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, 30.07.2025

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	1,13,14	2 042 486 000	1 958 308 000
Sum inntekter		**2 042 486 000**	**1 958 308 000**
Kostnader			
Lønnskostnad	11	1 091 799 000	932 342 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	2	5 043 000	19 865 000
avskrivning leide eiendeler	3	15 988 000	14 430 000
Annen driftskostnad	13,15	795 201 000	926 246 000
Sum kostnader		**1 908 031 000**	**1 892 883 000**
Driftsresultat		**134 455 000**	**65 425 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Inntekt på investering i datterselskap og tilknyttet selskap	13	29 900 000	6 119 000
Annen finansinntekt	6	1 022 000	1 705 000
Sum finansinntekter		**30 922 000**	**7 824 000**
Annen finanskostnad	6	7 169 000	8 667 000
Sum finanskostnader		**7 169 000**	**8 667 000**
Netto finans		**23 753 000**	**-843 000**
Resultat før skattekostnad		**158 208 000**	**64 582 000**
Skattekostnad	10	28 930 000	14 331 000
Årsresultat		**129 278 000**	**50 251 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Ordinært utbytte		130 000 000	
Tilleggsutbytte		148 000 000	
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital		-148 722 000	50 251 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**129 278 000**	**50 251 000**

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
balanseførte leieavtaler	3	67 453 000	47 404 000
Utsatt skattefordel	10	13 955 000	17 150 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		**81 408 000**	**64 554 000**
Varige driftsmidler			
Maskiner og anlegg	2	4 910 000	6 112 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**4 910 000**	**6 112 000**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	4	2 273 000	2 273 000
Investeringer i aksjer og andeler		20 000	19 000
Andre fordringer		30 000	30 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**2 323 000**	**2 322 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**88 641 000**	**72 988 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	5	334 224 000	320 612 000
Andre fordringer		26 381 000	31 795 000
Konsernfordringer	7	353 233 000	267 634 000
Sum fordringer		**713 838 000**	**620 041 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	12	9 734 000	6 637 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**9 734 000**	**6 637 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**723 572 000**	**626 678 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**812 213 000**	**699 666 000**

Balanse

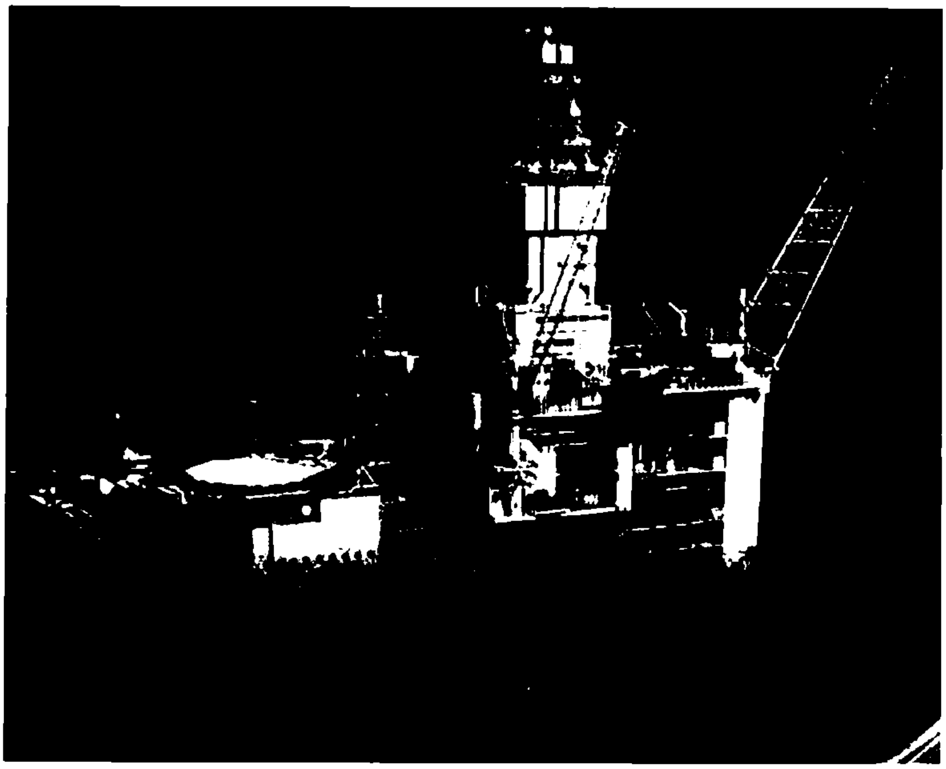
Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	8	100 000 000	100 000 000
Overkurs	8		28 361 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital	8		15 200 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**100 000 000**	**143 561 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital	8	674 000	105 836 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**674 000**	**105 836 000**
Sum egenkapital		**100 674 000**	**249 397 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
balanseført leieforpliktelser	3	54 719 000	37 811 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		**54 719 000**	**37 811 000**
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**54 719 000**	**37 811 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		91 332 000	86 684 000
Betalbar skatt	10	0	13 795 000
Skyldige offentlige avgifter		103 275 000	71 827 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	7	245 152 000	56 345 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	16	196 007 000	164 728 000
balanseførte leieforpliktelser	3	21 054 000	19 079 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**656 820 000**	**412 458 000**
Sum gjeld		**711 539 000**	**450 269 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**812 213 000**	**699 666 000**

KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS

Audited annual report and financial statements for the year ended

31 December 2024

Registered Number Norway 918357688



Contents

Board of Directors and auditor

Board of directors

Ole Fredrik Maier (Chairman)
Lynsey van de Laar
Jay Lee Porter
Thorbjørn Anhøj
Jan Inge Olsen (Employee Representative)
Bjarte Lygre (Employee Representative)
Helge Engevik (Employee Representative)

Auditors
Ernst & Young AS
Thormøhlens gate 53D
5006 Bergen
Norway

Business Address
Espehaugen 37
5258 Blomsterdalen
Norway

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024

Nature of the business

KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS is a service supplier to oil and gas principally operating on the Norwegian continental shelf. The main office is located at Espehaugen, Bergen. Since 2005 KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS has been a 100% owned subsidiary of KCA DEUTAG Holdings Norge AS.

KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS is organized in five (5) business streams; Fixed Platform Drilling Services, MODU Drilling Services, Sales & Rental Equipment, Well Services and the engineering division RDS (Rig Design Services).

The two main customers of the Company are Equinor and Vår Energi.

2024 has seen continued high activity in connection with the contracts to provide drilling services on fixed platforms on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. Three of four Oseberg platforms and Kvitebjørn were in drilling operation throughout 2024, and from 1 October 2024, Heidrun and Njord were included in the portfolio.

The Ringhorne platform has been in drilling operations during the year.

RDS carries out engineering, modification and upgrade assignments for operators and major oil and gas companies operating on the Norwegian continental shelf. The demand for engineering services has been high during 2024.

Well Services comprises equipment rental and high competence/specialist personnel. This department hires out such equipment to operators and drilling contractors mainly on the Norwegian continental shelf.

Going concern assumption

In accordance with the Accounting Act § 3-3 it is confirmed that the going concern assumption is valid and the financial statements are being presented accordingly.

The Company participates in a notional Cash Pooling arrangement with a number of other Group Companies (ref Note 7). Cash and overdraft balances included within the cash pool are treated as intercompany receivables and payables respectively for the purposes of disclosure in these financial statements.

Senior secured notes (US$ 500,000k) and guarantee facilities which are available to KCA Deutag Alpha Limited and certain subsidiaries, including the Company, are secured inter alia by a cross guarantee from the Company, by a floating charge over the assets of the Company and by a share pledge over the shares of the Company.

Prospects

The long-term prospects for KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS are positive as the contract backlog is secured with contracts with Equinor and Vår Energi AS.

At year-end 2024, KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS has 8 fixed drilling platforms on the Norwegian continental shelf. One of the Company's objectives is to obtain additional platform contracts as they are renewed in the market so it can continue as a key player in the platform drilling contractor market in Norway.

In March 2024, the company was awarded a four (4) year extension for our existing contract scope covering five platforms across the Oseberg and Kvitebjørn fields. In addition, the company was awarded additional work to deliver drilling, maintenance and engineering services to a further two platforms (Heidrun and Njord) under the same contract, commencing 1 October 2024.

Throughout 2025 it is expected that there will be drilling operations on 3 Equinor fixed drilling platforms on the Oseberg field. Ringhorne, Heidrun and Njord are expected to continue in drilling operation phase throughout the year, while Kvitebjørn was put on warm stacked mode at the end of January 2025.

Our long-term strategy is to continue to be a leading platform drilling and engineering company on the Norwegian continental shelf and to increase activity within the company's RDS and Well Services divisions.

Working Environment and personnel

KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS had 905 employees at year-end 2024 of which 736 were working offshore. Of the total number of offshore employees, 2.2% were women. The number of employees onshore was 169, of which 27.8% were women. The company had 7 part-time employees, one of them held by a woman. During 2024 the company had an average of 2.9% employee turnover excluding retirement. 49 persons were recruited, 8 were women, none of them held offshore positions.

Average employee attendance in 2024 was 93.1%. The working relationship between employees, trade unions, management and board of directors continues to be positive.

Diversity, Equality and Inclusion

A new committee of Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) was established in 2021. The DEI committee is working for both KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS and KCA Deutag Modu Operation and have members from both companies. DEI has investigated the current situation, following the requirement of the law, and have made suggestions to the board on activities to ensure compliance following the Law on Gender Equality, Work Act and the Basic Agreement between LO and NHO.

The company will provide employees with equal opportunities regardless of race, sexual orientation, age, culture, nationality, faith, illness, disability, and gender. Women and men shall be given equal opportunities in education, employment, cultural and academic development.

In 2024 the group suggested initiatives that resulted in amongst other the following activities:

Participating in education fair and visiting schools. We have been celebrating Pride, both on- and offshore, as well as other anniversaries. We have extended the dyslexia project to reach all onshore staff as well as offshore personnel and managers. A total of 10 courses have been held in 2024.

The company performed a salary survey on differences between remuneration to women and men in 2023 and a new survey will take place in 2025. The 2023 survey results can be found in the 2023 Financial Statements.

Parental leave is for 32 weeks average for women, and 14 weeks average for men in 2024. It is not known to the committee that any employees did not get the leave they applied for.

There are 7 temporary employees, one of which are female.

Health, Security and Environment (HSE)

The company's core values in health, safety, security, and environmental stewardship are anchored in high-level objectives aimed at ensuring efficient and flawless operations. A key priority among these is the prevention of sickness-related absence. To support this, the company implements a range of measures, including employee health risk assessments and monitoring, as well as surveys to map job satisfaction and working environment factors - both offshore and onshore.

Recognizing the critical interaction between people, technology, organization, and the environment, the company has increased its focus on the interdependence of personnel, technological systems, and organizational structures. As part of this effort, particular emphasis has been placed on leadership coaching within both the onshore and offshore organizations. These initiatives aim to strengthen accountability, responsibility, and proactive engagement through visible and effective leadership.

For certain installations, improvements have been made to the design, functionality, and user-friendliness of technical equipment used in drilling operations, along with associated support systems. These enhancements have been developed and verified in close collaboration with the respective operating companies. Strong emphasis is placed on user involvement and the integration of experience from previous operations when carrying out such assignments.

In 2024, the sickness absence rate was 6.9%. Systematic efforts are being made to reach the current target of 5%. This objective is considered a high priority, both for the well-being of individual employees and for its positive financial impact on the company and society as a whole.

HSSE control systems are specifically focused on methods and tools for proactive reporting of operational events and situations, ensuring alignment and consistency in the use of preferred reporting formats. This system has been implemented and adapted successfully without issues.

The company has also further developed its proprietary network gateway, which not only supports operational reporting and statistical registration but is now also used to distribute HSSE messages and bulletins. These communications include notifications about undesirable events received from other organizations and manufacturers of critical drilling equipment and systems and are shared across all operations.

In 2024, the company recorded four injuries resulting in absence, leading to a Total Recordable Injuries Rate (TRIR) of 0.583. This rate is calculated based on the number of Lost Time Incidents (LTI), Restricted Workday Cases (RWC), and Medical Treatment Cases (MTC) per 200,000 working hours. The company continues to work actively toward its 'zero injury' goal through several ongoing safety initiatives.

In response to the security situation in Europe and the current heightened threat level, the company has elevated its security and alert levels both offshore and onshore, in alignment with internal protocols and customer requirements.

Environmental reporting

During the year, there were fourteen minor losses with minimal impact on the external environment. These Losses of Primary Containment (LOPC) resulted in LOCP rate of 2.89 per 200,000 working hours. The company also prioritizes the substitution of hazardous chemicals and has implemented monitoring programs to support health and environmental stewardship.

In line with our commitment to environmental stewardship, only environmentally sound oil is used across all our operations. The company is continuously working to identify and implement improved operational routines to achieve the overarching goal of zero spills to the external environment. All required environmental data is reported monthly as part of the company's environmental accounting practices. LRQA has conducted periodic audit in accordance with the rules and regulations for ISO 14001:2018 accreditation.

The financial statements

The turnover of NOK 2,042m represents an increase from 2023 to 2024 of NOK 84m. This is mainly due to Heidrun and Njord being added into the portfolio from 1 October 2024.

The company had satisfactory liquidity throughout the year. The cash position was increase from NOK 6.6m at year end 2023 to NOK 9.7m at year end 2024. The liquidity ratio is 1.1 compared to last year's 1.52.

Cash inflow from operating activities was NOK 171m. Cash outflow from investing activities was NOK 3.8m and cash outflow from financing activities was NOK 164m, whereas dividend amounted to NOK 148m.

Financial/market related risk

In 2025 the focus will be to continue to focus on a reliable and profitable operation and to secure new engineering and modification contracts in a tightening market. Risk is also related to shift of idle phase on Platforms and the commercial implications of this (personnel utilization), together with utilization ratio for KCA Deutag owned Well Services equipment.

KCAD has secured a sustainable long-term Contract Backlog, and no contracts expires in 2025.

The current contract portfolio includes operation for 7 platforms for Equinor until 30 September 2028 while 1 platform for Vår Energi AS. Firm contract period with Equinor is until September 30th, 2028 following the exercising of the second and third optional period available to Equinor. Firm contract period with Vår Energi AS is until March 8th, 2026, following the exercised option by Vår Energi AS in March 2024.

Directors & Officers insurance

The Group has D&O insurance in place which covers the directors of all Norwegian companies.

Transparency Act

In relation to the Transparency Act which came into force on July 1st 2022, KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS will publish an updated report on its website within 30 June 2025.

Other circumstances

The board consists of three persons from KCA DEUTAG Group, three staff representatives and one staff who is part of the Norwegian Management team.

31 December 2024
24 June 2025

Thorbjørn Anhøj Managing Director / Member of the board	Ole Fredrik Maier Chairman of the board	Jay Lee Porter Member of the board
Jan Inge Olsen Member of the board	Bjarte Lygre Member of the board	Helge Engevik Member of the board
Lynsey van de Laar Member of the board		

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

For the period (NOK 1 000)	Note	2024	2023
Revenue			
Sales revenue		2 042 486	1 958 308
Other revenue			0
Total revenue	1, 13, 14	***2 042 486***	***1 958 308***
Operating expenses			
Salary cost	11	(1 091 799)	(932 342)
Depreciation	2	(5 043)	(19 865)
Depreciation of leased assets	3	(15 988)	(14 430)
Other operating expenses	13, 15	(795 202)	(926 246)
Operating results before exceptional items		***134 455***	***65 425***
Exceptional items			
Cyber attack consequential cost		0	0
Exceptional items		***0***	***0***
Financial income and expenses			
Interest income from group companies	13	29 900	6 119
Other financial income	6	1 022	1 705
Other financial expenses	6	(7 170)	(8 667)
Net financial income		***23 752***	***(843)***
Profit on operations before taxes		**158 207**	**64 582**
Income tax			
Tax on ordinary result	10	(28 930)	(14 331)
Tax on foreign business	10	0	0
Taxes		***(28 930)***	***(14 331)***
Net profit for the year		**129 278**	**50 251**
Year-end appropriations			
Group contribution/distribution	8	116 977	0
Dividend	8	278 000	0
Tax impact group contribution/distribution	8	(25 735)	0
Group contribution without tax effect	8	(91 242)	0
Other equity	8	(148 723)	50 251
Total transfers		***129 278***	***50 251***

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2024

For the period (NOK 1 000)	Note	2024	2023
Net profit for the year		129 278	50 251
Total other comprehensive income for the year		0	0
Total comprehensive income for the year		**129 278**	**50 251**

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2024	2023
Non-current assets			
Tangible and intangible assets			
Deferred tax asset	10	13 955	17 150
Right of use assets	3	67 453	47 404
Fixed assets	2	4 910	6 112
Total tangible and intangible assets		*86 318*	*70 665*
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiary companies	4	2 273	2 273
Investment in shares		20	20
Other financial assets		30	30
Total financial assets		*2 323*	*2 323*
Total non-current assets		***88 641***	***72 988***
Current assets			
Debtors			
Trade receivables	5	334 224	320 612
Short-term receivables from group companies	7	353 233	267 634
Other short-term receivables		26 380	31 796
Total debtors		*713 838*	*620 041*
Cash and cash equivalents	12	9 735	6 637
Total current assets		***723 572***	***626 678***
Total assets		**812 213**	**699 666**

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(NOK 1 000)	Note	2024	2023
Equity			
Paid-in capital			
Share capital	8	100 000	100 000
Share premium reserve	8	0	28 361
Other paid-in capital	8	0	15 200
Total paid-in capital		*100 000*	*143 561*
Retained earnings			
Other equity	8	(128 603)	55 584
Profit for the year, unallocated		129 278	50 251
Total retained earnings		*674*	*105 836*
Total equity		***100 674***	***249 397***
Liabilities			
Provisions			
Taxes payable	10	0	0
Total provisions		*0*	*0*
Non-current liabilities			
Right of use liabilities	3	54 719	37 811
Total non-current liabilities		*54 719*	*37 811*
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors		91 332	86 684
Public taxes		103 275	71 827
Taxes payables	10	0	13 795
Short-term liabilities group companies	7	245 152	56 345
Other short-term liabilities	16	196 007	164 728
Right of use liabilities	3	21 054	19 080
Total current liabilities		*656 820*	*412 458*
Total liabilities		***711 538***	***450 269***
Total equity and liabilities		**812 213**	**699 666**

31 December 2024

24 June 2025

Thorbjørn Anhøj Managing Director / Member of the board	Ole Fredrik Maier Chairman of the board	Jay Lee Porter Member of the board
Jan Inge Olsen Member of the board	Bjarte Lygre Member of the board	Helge Engevik Member of the board
Lynsey van de Laar Member of the board		

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Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit on operations before taxes	158 207	64 582
Depreciation	21 030	34 295
Net finance income / (costs)	(3 655)	(1 115)
Change trade receivables and other short-term receivables	(93 796)	160 085
Change in trade creditors and other short-term creditors	88 626	(142 511)
Change in other accruals (Group contributions, minor items)	545	1 149
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	***170 958***	***116 486***
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(3 841)	0
Sale of plant and equipment	0	0
Income from subsidiary termination	0	0
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	***(3 841)***	***0***
Cash flow from financing activities		
Right of Use assets lease capital repayment	(16 426)	(14 462)
Dividend	(148 000)	(106 100)
Interest paid	(236)	(150)
Interest received	643	422
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	***(164 019)***	***(120 291)***
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3 098	(3 805)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6 637	10 441
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	9 735	6 637

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

1 Accounting Principles

General

The financial statements of KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS (Company) have been prepared according to IFRS and instructions on simplified use of IFRS (2006-12-22 no. 1582), implying that the company makes use of accounting policies in accordance with IFRS while notes have been prepared in accordance with chapter 7 of the Accounting Act.

Use of estimates

Management has used estimates and assumptions that have affected assets, liabilities, incomes, expenses and information on potential liabilities in accordance with simplified IFRS.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated at the rate applicable on the transaction date. Monetary items in a foreign currency are translated into NOK using the exchange rate applicable on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured at their historical price expressed in a foreign currency are translated into NOK using the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at their fair value expressed in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate applicable on the balance sheet date. Changes to exchange rates are recognised in the income statement as they occur during the accounting period.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for an expected credit loss, if applicable. When determining the level of expected credit loss provision, management consider the age of the outstanding receivable along with prior experience in relation to the specific customer as well as the jurisdiction in which the balance is due before booking any provision.
When determining the level of expected credit loss provision required in respect of trade receivable balances, management also consider the creditworthiness and probability of the future default of the customer.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised based on the gross amount received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of value-added tax and other sales related taxes. Revenue from Offshore Services and RDS engineering operations is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, typically based on a day rate for manpower provided to the customer.

In Offshore Services, the Company provides personnel to operate and maintain customer owned assets based on contractually agreed rates.

Pre-contract compensation and costs are deferred until the contract commences and then spread on a straight-line basis over the primary term of the relevant drilling contract. The deferred pre-contract compensation and costs are amortised, using the straight-line method, into income or loss over the term of the initial contract period, regardless of the activity taking place, in a manner consistent with the economics of the customer contract. Where there are no elements of up-front consideration in a drilling contract, the Company recognises revenue in line with the amount to which we are contractually able to invoice the customer for performance obligations which have been completed to date. Therefore, the IFRS 15 expedient allowing the Company to recognise revenue in line with its right to invoice its customers has been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Mobilisation costs which are incurred in relation to the mobilisation of new rigs are capitalised and depreciated over primary period of the new contract. Mobilisation costs incurred on moving rigs to locations under a new customer contract are amortised on a straight-line basis over the primary period of the new contract.

Any rig-move costs for moving the rigs to new locations while operating under a drilling contract are expensed as incurred, with the relevant revenue being recognised when the rig move is complete.

Incentive income is recognised when earned. Incentive income is earned in respect of contract Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) detailed in customer contracts, and revenue is recognised only when a KPI has been achieved and achievement has been agreed with a customer.

In RDS, the Company provides personnel on a time-cost basis to customers to work on engineering projects.

The Company recognises flow through revenue, which relates to reimbursable costs, based on the gross amount received or receivable in respect of its performance under the sales contract with the customer.

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

Engineering contracts

Where the outcome of a long-term engineering contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the Balance Sheet date dependent on the relevant provisions in the contract with the customer. This is normally measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion or the contractual position prevents this treatment in accordance with IFRS 15. Revenue variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed in writing by the customer. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total revenue, the expected loss is recognised in full as an expense immediately.

Deferred income represents the value of advance payments received from customers for engineering contracts which are in excess of the value of work done at the Balance Sheet date.

Income tax

The tax expense consists of the tax payable and changes to deferred tax. Deferred taxes are calculated on all differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated as 22% of temporary differences and the tax effect of tax losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets are recorded in the balance sheet when it is more likely than not that the tax assets will be utilised.

Taxes payable and deferred taxes are recognised directly in equity to the extent that they relate to equity transactions.

Balance sheet classification

Current assets and short-term liabilities consist of receivables and payables due within one year. Other balance sheet items are classified as fixed assets/long term liabilities.

Current assets are valued at the lower of cost and fair value. Short term liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Fixed assets are valued at cost, less depreciation and impairment losses. Long term liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Leasing

The group implemented IFRS 16 in 2019, changing its accounting principles for leases where the group is the lessee. The principles and the impact of the change is described below.

IFRS 16 Leases results in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet be lessees, since the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (that is, the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases.

The standard is effective for the Company from 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 must be applied retrospectively. However, an entity can choose whether to apply the standard retrospectively to each period presented or apply the simplified method, whereby the cumulative effect of applying the standard is recognised in equity at the date of initial application. In accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 16, the Company decided to apply the simplified method.

An asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease term includes all periods covered by extension options if exercise of the extension is reasonably certain. The present value is calculated based on an appropriate discount rate being the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the calculated lease liability plus any indirect costs, payments at or prior to lease commencement, dilapidation provisions less any lease incentives. Subsequent measurement is at cost less depreciation and any provision for impairment. The right-of-use asset is also adjusted based on any re-measurement of the lease liability. The group has also chosen to take advantage of the exemptions as allowed in the standard for certain short term leases and leases of low value assets;

i) Short term leases

This is defined as a lease which has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not contain a purchase option. In terms of assessing the duration of a lease, if a lease is more likely than not to be extended to a duration in excess of 12 months, then lessee accounting under IFRS 16 will apply.

ii) Low-value assets

The standard does not specify a value which would ensure an asset was of low-value however this is likely to apply to items such as tablets and personal computers and small items of office furniture and telephones. An asset can only be low-value if the lessee can benefit from the use of the asset on its own and the asset is not highly dependent on other assets.

Leases which meet the exemptions above continue to be charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor).

Research and development

Development costs are capitalised providing that a future economic benefit associated with development of the intangible asset can be established and costs can be measured reliably. Otherwise, the costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalised development costs are amortised linearly over its useful life. Research costs are expensed as incurred.

Investment in and return from investment in subsidiaries, associated companies

Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are valued at cost in the company accounts. The investment is valued as cost of acquiring shares, providing they are not impaired. Group contributions to subsidiaries, with tax deducted, are reflected as increases in the purchase costs of the shares.

Dividends and group contributions are recognised in the same year as they are recognised in the subsidiary/associated company accounts. If dividends exceed retained earnings after acquisition, the exceeding amount is regarded as reimbursement of invested capital and the distribution will reduce the recorded value of the acquisition in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful life. Costs for maintenance are expensed as incurred, whereas costs for improving and upgrading property plant and equipment are added to the acquisition cost and depreciated with the related asset. If the carrying value of a non-current asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net realisable value and value in use. In assessing value in use, the discounted estimated future cash flows from the asset are used.

Inventories

Inventories are recognised at the lowest of cost and net selling price. The net selling price is the estimated selling price in the case of ordinary operations minus the estimated completion, marketing and distribution costs. The cost is arrived at using the FIFO method and includes the costs incurred in acquiring the goods and the costs of bringing the goods to their current state and location.

Accounts receivables and other receivables

Accounts receivable and other current receivables are recorded in the balance sheet at nominal value less provisions for doubtful accounts. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Short term investments

Short-term investments (stocks and shares seen as current assets) are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value at the balance sheet date. Dividends and other distributions are recognized as other financial income.

Pensions

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other short term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

2 Tangible Assets

(NOK 1 000)	Machinery and Equipment	Total tangible assets
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	498 715	498 715
Additions	3 841	3 841
Disposals	0	0
At 31 December 2024	**502 556**	**502 556**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2024	492 603	492 603
Change in the year	5 043	5 043
Disposals	0	0
At 31 December 2024	**497 646**	**497 646**
Net carrying value		
At 31 December 2024	***4 910***	***4 910***
At 31 December 2023	6 112	6 112

The company uses linear depreciation for all tangible assets.
The useful economic lifetime for assets are estimated to be between 3 and 10 years.

3 Leased Assets

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Right of Use Assets		
Properties	64 346	46 459
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	3 107	944
Total Right of Use Assets	***67 453***	***47 404***
Lease Liabilities		
Current	21 054	19 080
Non-current	54 719	37 811
Total Lease Liabilities	***75 772***	***56 891***
Depreciation of leased assets for the year	15 988	14 430

The statement of profit and loss includes the following amounts relating to leases:

Depreciation charge, Right of Use Assets		
Properties	15 813	14 257
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	174	172
Total depreciation charge	***15 988***	***14 430***
Interest expenses, Right of Use Assets		
Expenses related to short-term leases	5 961	5 956
Expenses related to leases of low-value assets	102	45
Total interest expenses	***6 063***	***6 001***
The total cash out-flow for leases for the year was	22 489	20 463

4 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

(NOK 1 000) Company	Business address	Ownership share	Equity 31.12.2024	Result 2024	Book value 31.12.2024
KCA DEUTAG Modu Operations AS	Bergen	100 %	19 914	20 094	0

5 Trade receivables

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables at nominal value	208 875	212 639
Revenues not invoiced	125 349	107 972
Provisions for bad debts	0	0
Total trade receivables	***334 224***	***320 612***
Carrying values, projects		
Included in Trade receivables		
Completed, not invoiced production	125 349	107 972
Included in short-term liabilities		
Invoiced, deferred income	(24 936)	(32 335)

6 Financial income and expenses

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Other financial income		
Other interest income	643	422
Other interest income, non-taxable	0	0
Exchange gain	379	1 283
Other financial income	0	0
Total other financial income	***1 022***	***1 705***
Other financial expenses		
Other interest expenses	236	150
Other interest expenses, non-tax-deductible	0	0
Interest expenses leasing	6 063	6 001
Exchange losses	872	2 516
Total other financial expenses	***7 170***	***8 667***

7 Intercompany balances with group companies

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Intercompany balances shown on a gross basis.		
Amounts owed from Group companies:		
Bank deposits, Group pool HSBC	353 233	185 553
Short term receivables	0	82 081
Total amounts owed from Group companies	***353 233***	***267 634***
Amounts due to subsidiaries/Group companies:		
Other short term payables	245 152	56 345
Total amounts due to subsidiaries/Group companies	***245 152***	***56 345***

The company is part of KCA DEUTAG Group's cash-pool with separate bank accounts in HSBC. Funds in the pool facility are recognised as accounts receivables from Group companies.

8 Equity

(NOK 1 000)	Share capital	Share premium fund	Other paid in capital	Accumulated profits	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	100 000	28 361	15 200	105 836	249 397
Group contribution net of tax effect				(91 242)	(91 242)
Group contribution from sister company exempt of tax				91 242	91 242
Dividend paid out 2024, based on 2023 Financial Statements				(148 000)	(148 000)
Dividend 2024		(28 361)	(15 200)	(86 439)	(130 000)
Profit for the year				129 278	129 278
Equity 31 December 2024	***100 000***	***0***	***0***	***674***	***100 674***

The share capital is NOK 100m and consists of 20 000 000 each with a value of NOK 5. All shares have equal rights.

9 Pension

The company complies with the pension requirements and has implemented a defined contribution pension scheme for all employees.

In addition, the company has implemented an occupational pension scheme, in accordance with Act of Occupational Pension Schemes. The company operated disability benefits to eligible employees.

21

10 Taxes

(NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Tax charge for the year		
Payable tax	25 735	13 795
Change in deferred tax	3 195	535
Tax expense	***28 930***	***14 331***
Calculation of tax charge for the year		
Profit on operations before taxes	158 207	64 582
Permanent differences	(26 709)	558
Basis for this year's tax expense	*131 498*	*65 140*
Temporary differences	(14 521)	(2 433)
Basis for payable tax in the result accounting	*116 977*	*62 706*
Utilisation of taxable loss carried forward		0
Group contribution	(116 977)	0
Taxable income (basis for payable tax in the balance sheet)	***0***	***62 706***
Tax payable in the balance sheet		
Payable tax	25 735	13 795
Tax effect of group contribution	(25 735)	0
Taxes paid	***0***	***13 795***
Calculation of deferred tax asset		
Non-current assets	(28 175)	(31 485)
Other temporary differences	(35 256)	(46 467)
Taxable loss carried forward		0
Basis for deferred tax asset	*(63 431)*	*(77 953)*
Tax rate	22 %	22 %
Deferred tax asset	13 955	17 150
Deferred tax asset in the balance sheet	***13 955***	***17 150***

A deferred tax asset has been recognised in the financial statements on the basis that the company will continue to be profitable in the foreseeable future.

11 Salary and personnel costs, number of employees, loans to employees and Auditor's fee

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Salary and personnel costs		
Salaries	853 583	730 015
Payroll tax	144 151	125 601
Pension costs	38 198	31 987
Other costs	55 867	44 738
Total salary and personnel costs	***1 091 799***	***932 342***

The company had 905 employees at year-end 2024.
Less than full-time employees are converted to full-time.

(NOK 1 000)	Managing Director	Board of Directors
Management and Board remuneration		
Salary/remuneration	4 089	0
Pension costs	49	0
Total Management and Board remuneration	***4 138***	***0***

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Auditor's fee		
Audit services	911	966
Other services non-audit related	82	34
Total auditor's fee	***993***	***1 000***

12 Restricted and other bank deposits

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Other local bank deposits	9 735	6 637

The company has an unconditional guarantee in place, which acts as security for correct payment of withholding tax, in accordance with the Norwegian Act of Tax payments.

The Company participates in a notional Cash Pooling arrangement with several other Group Companies. Cash and overdraft balances included within the cash pool are treated as intercompany receivables and payables respectively for the purposes of disclosure in these financial statements (ref Note 7).

13 Related party transactions

(NOK 1 000)	Turnover	Purchase	Loan repayments	Dividend received	Net interest received
Subsidiary company	351 800	26 757	0	27 000	0
Group company	18 675	27 777	0		2 900

Senior secured notes (US$ 500,000k) and guarantee facilities which are available to KCA Deutag Alpha Limited and certain subsidiaries, including the Company, are secured inter alia by a cross guarantee from the Company, by a floating charge over the assets of the Company and by a share pledge over the shares of the Company.

14 Income by business area and geographical distribution

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Income by business area		
Drilling	1 481 668	1 383 129
Engineering	551 772	571 932
Other	9 046	3 247
Total income by business area	***2 042 486***	***1 958 308***

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Income by geographical distribution		
Norway/Norwegian continental shelf	2 033 442	1 949 864
Europe	57	1 283
Far East & Asia	8 987	0
North- & South America	0	7 161
Total income by geographical distribution	***2 042 486***	***1 958 308***

15 Specification other operating expenses

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Other operating expenses		
3rd party services	44 208	40 459
Employee expenses (courses, insurance etc.)	20 602	19 307
Travel expenses	42 569	29 832
Intermediary goods and services	423 736	569 934
Drilling equipment and maintenance	220 943	226 920
Rental equipment	26 344	22 311
Other operating expenses	16 801	17 483
Total other operating expenses	***795 202***	***926 246***

16 Specification balance sheet

(NOK 1 000)	2024	2023
Other short-term liabilities		
Holiday pay and wages due	117 591	96 518
Provisions for deferred earnings	24 936	32 335
Other current liabilities	3 747	2 722
Other creditors	41 998	26 115
Provision for employees' part of performance bonus	7 736	7 038
Total other short-term liabilities	***196 007***	***164 728***

17 Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of KCA Deutag Holdings Norge AS.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling company is KCA Deutag International Limited, which is registered in Jersey. The shareholders of KCA Deutag International Limited are comprised of holders of the pre-restructuring secured debt which was partially swapped for equity in KCA Deutag International Limited as part of the restructuring transaction.

At 31 December 2024 the smallest and largest groups in which the results of the Company are consolidated are those headed by KCA Deutag Alpha Limited. Copies of financial statements of KCA Deutag Alpha Limited are available from Group Headquarters, Bankhead Drive, City South Office Park, Portlethen, Aberdeenshire, AB12 4XX.

18 Post balance sheet events

On 16 January 2025, Helmerich & Payne Inc, a public listed company in the United States of America consummated the acquisition of KCA Deutag International Limited, the ultimate parent company of KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS.

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Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the General Meeting in KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KCA Deutag Drilling Norge AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement and statement 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 comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the information in the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the information in the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise the information in the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to

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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 includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 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 the board of directors 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.

Bergen, 1 Juli 2025
ERNST & YOUNG AS

Kjetil Håvardstun
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Tax Administration Norway

Inquiries to	Your date	Our date
Torstein Kinden Helleland	22.04.2008	24.04.2008
Telephone	**Your reference**	**Our reference**
+47 22 07 81 39	Petter Pharo	2008/376426/SKDREFS/TKH/812.1

Ernst & Young
Postboks 6163
5892 Bergen

Application for a permission to make the annual report and statement i Norway in English language

Dear Mr Petter Pharo,

With reference to your letter of 22 April 2007and our phone call with respect to the above matter.

The application in question concerns the following companies:

1. KCA DEUTAG Modular Rigs AS (reg. no. 979 392 710)
2. KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS (reg. no. 918 357 688)

The background for the application is that both of the mentioned companies are part of the Abbot Group. Abbot Group Limited, the head company of the Abbot Group, is listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). With reference to our decision dated 8 August 2007 regarding a similar request for five other subsidiaries of Abbot Group, which were granted by the Directorate of Taxes (your reference 2007/177957/RRRE/TKH/812.1), you apply for a similar permission for two further subsidiaries of the Abbot Group.

The activities of the Abbot Group are centred around its operating subsidiaries, KCA DEUTAG and Benter Drilling & Oilfield Systems. KCA DEUTAG is the largest offshore platform drilling contractor in the North Sea and the Caspian Region. Further, it is one of the largest international land drilling contractors outside the Americas, and a world leader in engineering, rig design, construction and operation. The company has more than 6.000 employees worldwide and has operations in the North Sea, Europe, Russia, the Middle East, Caspian Region, North and West Africa, and Asia.

KCA DEUTAG's Headquarter is in Aberdeen, Scotland, and it operates through three Global Business Units.

The company's accounts are audited by PWC. Ernst & Young is elected as the company's preferred Tax Advisor worldwide.

Postal address	Visiting address	Telephone
P.O. Box 6300 Etterstad	Fredrik Selmers vei 4	800 80 000
0603 Oslo	Org. nr: 974761076	Telefax
skattedirektoratet@skatteetaten.no		22 07 71 08

The group in question is highly international in the sense that it operates throughout the world. The company group has several legal entities and companies in different countries. A number of these companies are taxable or will be taxable in other jurisdictions due to inter alia international rig operations. It follows that the accounts for these companies will have to be presented in different jurisdictions.

The group headquarter is in Aberdeen, and the working language of the group is English. All the users of the accounts within the company group are also English, as well as the persons signing the accounts. All the above-mentioned companies covered by this application are 100 % owned by an English company. All company loan agreements etc. are entered into with foreign financial institutions (banks). Further, more or less all the contracting parties and customers of these companies are foreign companies. Contracting parties and customers, at a certain level, commonly want to extract information about the company from the accounts in English.

Permission to keep accounts in Norway in English language

It follows from the Norwegian Bookkeeping Act of 19 November 2004 nr 73 § 12 that the specifications of statutory financial reporting shall be in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English language. Hence, it is not necessary to apply for permission to keep accounts in Norway in English language.

Permission to make the annual report and statement in Norway in English language

According to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-4, third paragraph shall *"the annual report and annual statement ... be in Norwegian. The Ministry can in an individual decision decide that the annual report and/or annual statement may be in another language"*

Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) *About Act about annual accounts etc.*, says the following about the purpose of the Accounting Act, refer section 1.1:

"The aim of the Government with respect to the Accounting Act is that it shall contribute towards providing informative accounts for different users of accounts. The users of accounts include investors and creditors which provide capital for the companies. Other groups include those who have an interest in knowing how the companies are operated, for example employees and the local community. The information to the capital market is an important basis for the correct pricing of financial instruments. The correct pricing of stocks is an important factor in securing the best possible allocation of resources in the economy. High quality accounts will also make it more difficult for market participants to obtain speculative gains as a result of non-publicly available information."

Hence, one of the main aims of the Accounting Act is to contribute to *"informative accounts for different users of accounts"* The users of the accounts will include investors, creditors, employees and the local community. The government (central and local) authorities must also be considered to be an important user of the accounts. For example, the tax authorities and other public authorities who are involved in controlling the activities in the private sector, use accounts as an important tool in their control activity.

Hence, it is the view of the Ministry that it is crucial that the question of dispensation from the general rule that the annual accounts and/or annual statement should be done in Norwegian, not in any significant way deviate from the consideration of users of the accounts. Further, the applicant must have a particular interest in having the opportunity to make the annual statement and/or annual statement in a language other than Norwegian.

The two applying companies are a part of the Abbot Group and are 100 % owned by an English company. Abbot Group Limited, the head company of the Abbot Group, is listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). The group headquarter is in Aberdeen, and the working language of the group is English. All the users of the accounts within the company group are also English, as well as the persons signing the accounts. All company loan agreements etc. are entered into with foreign financial institutions (banks). Further, more or less all the contracting parties and customers of these companies are foreign companies. Contracting parties and customers, at a certain level, commonly want to extract information about the company from the accounts in English.

Based on the above, and after a total evaluation, the view of The Directorate of Taxes is that the two applying companies mentioned above may make the annual report and statement in English language.

Conclusion

The Directorate of Taxes gives KCA DEUTAG Modular Rigs AS and KCA DEUTAG Drilling Norge AS permission to make the annual report and annual statement in English language according to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-4 third paragraph.

Best regards

Jan Hoelstad
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Directorate of Taxes

Torstein Kinden Helleland