Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

EXLOG
EXCELLENCE LOGGING

Excellence Logging Limited

Company number: 09536522

COMPANY INFORMATION

Registered office address:	25 Moorgate London United Kingdom EC2R 6AY
Bankers:	HSBC Bank UK PLC 2 Queens Road Aberdeen United Kingdom AB15 4ZT
Company number:	09536522
The Board of Directors:	Thomas Joseph Sikorski Vincent Simonetti Bruno Patrick Burban John Michael Lechner William James Wright Mark Simon Dickinson Pierre-Henri Boutant
Independent Auditors:	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU
Website:	www.exlog.com

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EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their strategic report and the audited consolidated financial statements of Excellence Logging Limited and its subsidiary companies, together "the Group" or "Excellence Logging Group" for the year ended 31 December 2020. Excellence Logging Group's main shareholder is Blue Water Energy LLP, a private equity firm specialising in energy related investments. The prior period comparatives presented are for the year ended 31 December 2019.

ABOUT EXCELLENCE LOGGING

What We Do

Founded in 2015, Excellence Logging Group is a global provider of mud logging ("MLG") and well intervention ("WIN") services to the oil and gas industry. The Group also provides data and consultancy services ("D&C") to support customer drilling and well service activities. Excellence Logging Group is positioning itself as an independent leader in MLG and WIN services. The Group's aim is to challenge conventional thinking, deliver enhanced efficiency and create sustainable value for its clients.

Since its founding, and continuing throughout 2020, the principal activity of the company was to provide MLG, WIN and D&C services to the oil and gas industry. Mud logging provides critical information on the hydrocarbon content and extraction properties of a well in a cost-effective way, using physical samples of rock and gas produced during drilling. Detailed cutting analysis, advanced gas detection, and reservoir evaluation services reduce the uncertainty inherent in drilling and completing oil and gas wells, while drilling optimization and hazard mitigation services can minimize unexpected events and well site risk while also reducing non-productive time thus saving costs for our clients.

Exlog has historically provides MLG and WIN services in both conventional hydrocarbons related activity and specific shale oil / shale gas activities and this has now been extended to also provide MLG and WIN services to the growing geothermal and gas storage energy transition market segments in onshore Europe, US Land, and in Asia. We are in the process of expanding market share in these markets where we already operate and also by expanding our MLG sensing technologies and processes to meet the specific needs of these markets.

Exlog WIN services offers a suite of Complementary well-related Software and data management products and services designated to enhance the productivity and therefore the profitability of a wells in producing fields. During the life of all oil and gas wells, production hardware will require maintenance, repair or replacement. Exlog provides well-services light intervention products and services using slick line, wire line, coiled tubing and production enhancement systems. These systems allow operators to minimize well blockages but also allow changes or adjustments to down hole equipment, such as valves or pumps as well as gathering data on down hole pressure, temperature and completion equipment. Exlog also performs heavy fishing operations and well head maintenance services.

Between 2015 and 2020, Excellence Logging achieved organic growth and external growth by acquiring small and medium-sized companies specializing in a segment with a strong regional presence. This has helped build a group whose revenues are 60% from MLG and 40% from WIN with a critical mass in revenues reached in 2019, through the acquisition of the MLG segment of Weatherford, which has doubled the size of Excellence Logging and now has a strong presence in the Middle East with key clients such as Saudi Aramco, Kuwait Oil Company, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, Qatar Petroleum.

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

Exlog was created through the acquisition of carefully selected MLG and WIN companies in each continent to provide a global footprint and through investment in New Product Development ("NPD") to move beyond simple measurement or logging activities and provide analysis services to help improve the activities and performance of our clients. The Group operates in 5 geographical markets (North America, Latin America, Europe & Africa, Asia, and the Middle East).

Exlog continued its NPD activities designed to complement basic mud logging activities. The aim of this activity is to develop a suite of products and technological support to:

- Improve drilling efficiency so as to reduce non-productive activities;
- Provide formation evaluation services; and
- Improve drilling safety.

Exlog has operations in over 24 countries, employing more than 1,000 people. At the date of this report, Exlog is active in the following countries: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, India, France, Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia, Columbia, Oman, Trinidad & Tobago, Kazakhstan, Italy, Angola, Congo, USA, Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei, Myanmar, Vietnam and Indonesia.

Exlog's customers include both exploration and production companies and other oilfield service companies. Depending on the service line, customer and location, our contracts vary in their terms, provisions and scope. Exlog earns revenues under contracts when products are delivered, and services are performed. Typically, the Exlog provides products and services at a well site where our personnel and equipment may be located together with personnel and equipment of our customer and third parties, such as other service providers. Exlog's services are usually short-term in nature, day-rate based and flexible should our customers wish to alter the scope of work.

OPERATING REVIEW

Overview

Exlog's results for 2020 reflects an exceptionally challenging backdrop for the oil and gas support services industry and global economy brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated reduction in demand for the oil and gas. Group revenue decreased by 13.9% to US $ 88.3 million mainly due to reduced drilling activity in North America and Europe following the collapse in the price of oil in March 2020. Group EBITDA of US $ 5.4 million (2019 US $ 6.4 million) is net of Covid-19 costs. As always, the safety and wellbeing of our people were Exlog's top priority and we reacted swiftly to implement new ways of working to accommodate the logistical and operational challenges. Most of our operating crews moved to extended rotations with strict quarantine and testing regimes, while our operational bases adapted layouts and working practices to meet local regulations for social distancing. These precautions came at a financial cost but we continued to deliver projects and supports our client throughout the year while safe guarding the health and safety of our people. As with other companies in the sector, Exlog's results were impacted by US $ 2.4 million of tangible and intangible asset write downs and US $ 1.7 million of goodwill impairment.

The Business Environment

The demand for our services is primarily influenced by the condition of the oil and gas industry, and in particular, the willingness of oil and gas companies to spend on operational activities as well as exploration and production (E&P) capital projects.

	Brent Oil (i)	North American Rig count (ii)	International Rig Count (ii)
31 Dec 2020	51.80	522	825
31 March 2020	22.74	705	1,059
31 Dec 2019	66.23	1,077	1,098
31 Dec 2018	53.80	1,223	988
31 Dec 2017	66.87	1,082	948

(i) Price per barrel of Brent crude oil – source: Trading Economics
(ii) Average rig count – source: Baker Hughes Rig Count.

The year began on a positive note with the business set for growth in January 2020, with a global footprint, a strong technical and commercial portfolio of services, and with the prospect of an improvement in activity levels, however, the rapid spread of Covid-19 across the globe dramatically changed the outlook for global energy demand and Excellence Logging mainly focused in 2020 on streamlining its resources and activities and management reacted quickly and decisively to address the deterioration in the operating environment through a cost reduction plan delivering cash cost savings that will safeguard the business. The decision to reduce capacity in the USA and our global headcount was difficult but necessary.

Competitive landscape

Exlog has two types of MLG competitor. These comprise independent focused companies and integrated companies. In the first category are independent operators such as Geolog International, an Italian company operating solely in the MLG market. The second category includes integrated and multi-service companies such as Schlumberger, Halliburton, and Baker Hughes. These companies have their own MLG segment, but this represents less than 1% of their revenue. Therefore, this segment is underdeveloped and almost invisible in these large groups, with little to no investment in innovation, which has commoditised the market over time and has also decreased the quality of services. Excellence Logging was created in 2015 to take advantage of this inefficiency in a niche market.

In 2015, the overall MLG market was approximately US$1.7 billion. The leader was Schlumberger with 29% market share, followed by Halliburton (12%), and with Geolog International, Weatherford and Baker Hughes each with a 10% market share. The rest of the market was distributed between local players in the MLG market spread over the North American and Latin American markets. Following the acquisition of Weatherford's MLG segment in 2019, Exlog's 12% market share was behind Schlumberger (27%), Halliburton (14%) and ahead of Geolog (10%) and Baker Hughes (6%), meaning that Excellence Logging has become the largest independent MLG company, the others (Schlumberger, Halliburton) being integrated, multi-service companies. The MLG market in 2020 was estimated at approximately US $ 700 million.

We believe that we have a competitive advantage in terms of performing MLG and WIN services efficiently. Exlog is well placed to push innovation, both from a business and technological model perspective and continues to make progress in reducing the cost of production to help clients make oil and gas developments viable at significantly lower breakeven prices. Our mud logging and well intervention activities are intended to service the life span of an oil and gas field. Thus, over the longer term, we believe that fundamentals for our business remain favourable as the need for prolongation of well life in oil and gas production is the primary driver of demand for our services.

Acquisition

On 31st July 2020, Exlog acquired Intergas Servicios Petroleros S.A (Intergas), a company incorporated in Bolivia engaged in mud logging for a cash consideration of US $1.65 million plus debt and working capital adjustments. The acquisition was funded by the issue of US $1.5 million shares and gives opportunity for Exlog to be leading operator in the MLG market of Bolivia and increase its footprint in Latin America.

Performance

In 2020 Excellence Logging Group reported revenues of US $ 88.3 million (2019:US$ 102.6 million). This performance was achieved against a backdrop of falling oil prices, a 50% reduction in the North American rig counts, 25% reduction in the International rig count and clients cutting their capital expenditure budgets to preserve their own balance sheets due to Covid-19. Management quickly moved to re-align the size of our resource base to reflect the new reality. Cost reduction plans were in play and executed by December 2020. Partly offsetting these cost reduction efforts, and as a result of Covid-19, Exlog incurred incremental net costs related to logistical and operational inefficiencies such as social distancing at onshore bases, quarantining crews and problems with the international transit of equipment and crew. In a year characterised by uncertainty and exceptional operational challenges, Exlog generated positive operating cash flow through better working capital management while safeguarding the health of our people.

Future Developments

The pace of the global economic recovery and continued rebalancing of oil supply and demand remains uncertain, but Exlog is well placed having navigated a through a sharp market downturn and with near term visibility to look forward with optimism to the reduction of Covid-19's impact on society and benefit from a recovery in the oil and gas market. The protection of our balance sheet remains a key priority for use of cash as we face another year of uncertainty. The outlook for the second half of 2021 and beyond is more positive as demand for oil is expected to recover gradually supported by the roll out of various vaccines targeting Covid-19 and this should stabilise oil prices. In the medium term, the balance of risk to oil prices may lie to the upside following the current period of under-investment in new supply together with a shift in activity towards national oil companies due to climate change transition initiatives being implemented by independent oil companies. Exlog expects a rephasing of activity and during the second half of 2021andanticipates a rise in drilling activities in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Oman, Mexico and in Latin America, Europe and Asia due to an increase offshore oil and gas exploration and production activities. Exlog's full year 2021 results are likely to be adversely impacted by costs associated with the Covid-19 pandemic, including more contagious, new variants of the virus. We currently expect that revenue in 2021 will exceed the prior year level, driven by an increase in activity levels. While it is difficult to predict the operational and financial impact of Covid-19 in 2021, EBITDA is expected to improve year on year.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The primary key performance indicators used by the Group to assess its performance include revenue, adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) and net debt.

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Revenue	88,345	102,580
EBITDA	**5,377**	**6,373**
Depreciation, amortization, inventory charges	(18,450)	(16,703)
Impairment	(4,104)	(6,696)
Restructuring costs	(2,000)	(786)
Integration/acquisition costs	-	(6,649)
Foreign exchange loss	(1,120)	(1,995)
Loss on disposal of assets	(292)	(812)
Net finance costs	(2,132)	(2,244)
Net loss before tax	**(22,721)**	**(29,512)**
Taxation	(1,182)	(1,312)
Net loss	**(23,903)**	**(30,824)**

Revenue

Group revenue for the year ended 31 December 2020 was US $88.3 million (2019:US $102.6 million) a decrease of 13.9%. The year-on-year decrease was primarily driven by a significant reduction in activity in North America and Europe and Africa due to low oil prices and the Covid-19 pandemic. This was partly offset by the full year impact on revenue of the acquisition of the Weatherford MLG business made on 30 April 2019.

EBITDA

EBITDA was US $ 5.4 million (2019: US $ 6.4 million) equivalent to a margin of 6% which is on par with 2019. EBITDA reflects significantly reduced activity within the oil and gas support services sector due to low oil prices, and the impact of Covid-19 pandemic which resulted in a net cost to the business.

Net operating loss

Net operating loss, excluding impairment and restructuring charges for the year ended 31 December 2020 was US $ 13.1 million (2019: US $ 10.3 million). As noted above the main item contributing to the net operating loss is the significantly reduced activity levels and the costs related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Net loss

Net loss was US $ 23.9 million (2019: US $ 30.8 million). The net loss in 2020 was primarily due to:

- The net operating loss of US $13.1 million.
- Impairment charges of US $ 4.1 million related in the main to goodwill, property plant and equipment and other intangibles.
- Restructuring costs of US $ 2.0 million related to the resizing programme.
- Foreign exchange losses of US $ 1.1 million. Hyperinflation was prevalent in Argentina and both the Argentine Peso and Angolan Kwanza currencies devalued by 35%. Central bank currency controls in these countries delay cash repatriation coupled with revaluation of USD payables resulting in exchange losses.
- Net finance costs were US $ 2.1 million on the parent company loan facility and local geographic financing.

Cash and Net debt

The Group's liquidity remained stable. The Group held cash and cash equivalents of US $ 8.9 million (2019: US $ 9.0 million) and had borrowings of US $ 4.6 million (2019: US $ 8.6 million) and unutilised credit facilities of US $ 1.5 million.

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	8,978	7,370
Net cash generated from / (used by) operating activities	6,817	(18,478)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,291)	(43,946)
Net cash generated from financing activities	(1,618)	64,596
Effect of exchange rate differences	(12)	(564)
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	**8,873**	**8,978**

Net cash generated from (used by) operating activities was US $ 6.8 million (2019: US $ (18.5) million) driven by better working capital management. Net cash used in investing activities was US $ 5.3million (2019:US $ 43.9 million). In 2020, this was mainly the Intergas acquisition and expenditure on research and development and some capital expenditure. The protection of our balance sheet remains a key priority for our use of cash as we face another year of heightened uncertainty. Net cash at 31 December 2020 was US $ 3.5 million (2019: net debt US $ 0.4 million).

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Cash	8,873	8,978
Less restricted cash	(837)	(694)
Borrowings	(4,586)	(8,647)
Net cash / (net debt)	**3,450**	**(363)**

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties arising from both internal and external factors that could impact the Exlog's performance and the related mitigating activities to manage those risks are considered below. Exlog has risk management processes to identify, monitor, evaluate and escalate such issues including those items listed below as they emerge, enabling the Board of Directors to take appropriate action where possible. The factors listed below should be considered in connection with any forward-looking statements in these financial statements. These forward-looking statements reflect the Board's current expectations concerning future events and actual results may differ from the current expectations or historic results.

Economic and market risk

The demand for our services is dependent on the state of the oil and gas market and in particular, the willingness of oil and gas companies to undertake drilling activities. This generally turns on the prevailing view of future oil and gas prices, which are influenced by a variety of factors beyond Exlog's control including but not limited to demand and supply fundamentals, economic and political conditions in areas where oil and gas developments may occur and technological advances affecting the broader energy industry. Exlog actively monitors and tracks key market indicators such as production and supply metrics, market activity levels etc. and adjusts its own activities and cost base to be in line with market demand.

Given the increased media coverage on the subject of the ongoing energy transition, we include a pragmatic view of the energy transition and the impact on the oil and gas service market in which Exlog operates.

Future Energy Demand and the role of Oil and Gas

The world will not keep relying solely on liquid hydrocarbons as a global, cheap, and efficient energy resources forever; there is a need for an energy transition. While the oil and gas industry is sometimes portrayed as the source of the problem, it will remain a part of the solution for decades to come.

Solving the issue of the energy transition requires people and governments to have a factual view about hydrocarbon versus renewable energy delivery. The energy transition raises complex questions about the future role of hydrocarbons in an energy economy. No universal solution exists in the global industrial landscape, so countries and companies must adopt bespoke business models which will be sustainable within the future environment.

The oil and gas industry is needed to support and finance the transition to renewable energy. This means recycling cash from current hydrocarbons production to finance investments for cleaner energy. Meanwhile, developing economies for a growing world population still need hydrocarbons for some time to come.

By looking at global trends, current momentum, and 2050 green agendas, there exist solid grounds to predict the existence of oil and gas markets for decades to come. The world has about 50 years of oil reserves at the current rate of consumption. Global oil reserves were estimated at 1733.9 billion barrels in 2019. These reserves could cover about 47 years at the rate of 2019 consumption which was approximately 100 million barrels per day.

Global demand for crude oil in 2019 reached 100.1 million barrels per day and was decreased to approximately 91.7 million barrels per day in at its lowest point in 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic causing widespread economic downturns, with demand at the end of 2020 rebounding to approximately 97 million barrels per day. Note that confirmation of global consumption is historically not confirmed until late the following year and historical trends usually show an underestimation of actual consumption. Roughly 60% of global oil and gas demand is for transport and 40% is for non-transport. According to OPEC, the petrochemical industry (plastics and chemicals) will most increase in oil demand over the period 2019-2045 with a growth of 3.7 million barrels per day while demand for all transport modes is expected to grow by 5.6 million barrels per day. There is a general alignment, among various industry groups, for an increase in demand between 2020 and 2030 above 100 million barrels per day followed by stagnation and a gradual decline in a conservative scenario until 2050 that should correspond to demand between 70 and 90 million barrels per day in 2050. Production from existing fields is declining at a rate of about 8% per year in the absence of any further investment, which is faster than any current scenarios of falling demand. Tension on demand and supply is very likely happen. Given the natural depletion of oil reservoirs currently in production, it will inevitably be necessary to increase investments to make new conventional discoveries or use shale oil resources that are more expensive to produce but can be put into production more quickly.

Competition risk

Excellence Logging operates in a competitive market with services normally awarded on a competitive bid basis. As a start-up, several of the Groups competitors are substantially larger than Excellence Logging and have greater financial and other resources. However, the risk of competition is considered to be mitigated through the provision of specialist services beyond basic mud-logging activities.

Developing country risks

A portion of Exlog's operations are performed in emerging markets which present risks including an increased risk of fraud and corruption, exchange controls, hyperinflation and other restrictions such as local content requirements imposed by foreign governments and economic and political instability. Exlog's has a compliance and review process to mitigate risks associated with operating in such countries (see below). Exlog has operations in hyperinflationary environments and prices transactions in a 'hard' currency, namely USD, to protect against inflation and foreign exchange rate volatility.

New product development risk

Our success also depends, in part, on the development and introduction of new surface data logging products on a timely and cost-effective basis, the acceptance of these new products by clients, and the corresponding risks associated with the development, marketing and adoption of these new products. As a result, the life cycle of our products is difficult to estimate. Changing industry and market conditions may dictate strategic decisions to restructure some business units and discontinue others.

Operational risk

There are 3 principal risks:

- Project execution risks: the services provided by Excellence Logging are highly dependent upon equipment and personnel, therefore, any major equipment failure, missing spare parts, field personnel mistake or missing a mobilization date expose the Company to performance penalties;
- HSEQ risks: due to the environment on which Excellence Logging services are performed, field personnel are exposed to potential accidents;
- Contractual risks: depending on the contract, the Group is exposed to financial risks (late payment or default of payment, loss of equipment not covered by clients) and other unpredictable loss ("force majeure", etc.).

Exlog mitigates this risk by ensuring the following:

- Project manager has the single point of accountability for each project; and
- Senior management is directly involved in project management reviews supported by central services experts.

Financing and Treasury

Exlog's financial instruments comprise borrowings, cash and liquid resources and arrangements with trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. The main financial risks faced by Exlog due to its financial instruments and treasury operations relate to counterparty, liquidity, foreign exchange rates, and interest rate risks. Exlog may seek to enter into foreign exchange derivative transactions to hedge the effects of movements in exchange rates. Certain countries in which Exlog operates such as Angola and Thailand apply foreign exchange controls limiting the ability of existing or potential customers to purchase our products. Access to capital markets for start-up businesses is difficult and expensive. The Group actively monitors its financing arrangements to ensure they are adequate and maintains good relationships with its lender banks to help mitigate this risk.

Compliance risk

This includes the risk that one of our employees undertakes activities with an individual or individuals which are subject to restrictions such as sanction restrictions or is involved in fraud or bribery and corruption. The Group manages this risk by putting in place specific policies (Code of Conduct, Anti-Bribery and Corruption, Sanctions etc.) which all employees are expected to follow. In addition to providing an explanation of the prohibitions, they contain details of what to do should a compliance risk present itself. Excellence Logging also provides training to support the compliance of procedures in place.

Global Covid-19 pandemic

Exlog has global oil and gas operations including MLG and WIN operations in USA, WIN operations in northern Italy, MLG operations in the Middle East and head offices located in France and the United Kingdom. All locations have suffered Covid-19 infection which has resulted in disruption of normal working patterns. The national and local governments in all locations have implemented lockdowns in order to contain the pandemic and may implement localised lockdowns.

should there be a second wave of Covid-19 infection. In view of the risk the Exlog's primary objectives include:

i) Protecting the health of the Exlog's staff, contractors and suppliers and those in the communities from which they are drawn;
ii) Maintaining the Exlog's operations and business more generally and ensure that high levels of operational safety are maintained; and
iii) Maximising revenues in an unpredictable market.

Increasing levels of infection and restrictions on movement have the potential to negatively impact Exlog and specifically the operating companies. If these risks crystallise there may be business constraint or interruption, reduced production, a fall in demand and reduced revenues which could impact Exlog's profitability and liquidity.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

The Directors are mindful of their duty to promote the success of the Company in accordance with S 172 of the Companies Act for the benefit of its members as a whole and in doing so to have regard for the matters set out in S 172 (1) (a)-(f). This includes considering the interest of other stakeholders which will have an impact on the long-term success of the company. In discharging their duty under s 172, the Directors draw attention to the following:

S172 (1) (A) "The likely consequences of any decision in the long term"
Each year, the Board of directors undertakes an in-depth review of the Company's strategy, including the business plan for the following three years. Once approved by the Board, the plan and strategy for the basis for financial budgets, resource plans and investment decisions, and also the future strategic direction of the Company. The business plans are designed to have a long-term beneficial impact on the company and contribute to its success.

S172(1) (B) "The interests of the company's employees"
Employees are fundamental to the delivery of the business plan. The success of the business depends on attracting, retaining and motivating employees. The directors recognise that the safety and efficiency of well site operations depends primarily on the performance of our employees and contractors. The Group utilizes a mix of local staff and expatriate supervisors on well site operations to provide additional expertise and oversight. Employees and contractors have the necessary training in well safety and well control and all personnel have the authority to stop any job they deem unsafe. Engagement with employees takes many forms including formal and informal meetings and general updates. The Directors ensure employees are kept up to date on the Company's performance, plans and objectives together with the potential impacts on them as employees. The Board of directors monitors work health and safety metrics and receives regular updates on employee matters, engagement and performance against key measures. Board members also carry out regular site visits enabling staff to raise issues directly with them and to enable them to meet key contractors when necessary.

S172(1) (C) "The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others"
Delivering the Group's strategy requires strong and mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers, customers, national oil companies and joint-venture partners. The Group's customers are concerned

with having services that improve drilling safety and efficiency and provide greater visibility into the downhole lithology of formation of a well, wellbore stability and early kick detection with actionable insights from the data log of sub surface geology. The Board of directors directly engages with customers to listen to their feedback and reviews strategy and monitors performance during the year with the aim of meeting customer's needs more effectively. The Board reviews investment decisions in new product technology which seeks to provide a range of enhanced mud logging services that incorporate advanced sensor and computing technology to provide monitoring of the geology of the well. The Group engages with existing suppliers and contractors with proven experience in the oil and gas industry to provide a range of goods and services. The Group relies on its suppliers to provide quality goods and services in order maintain the highest standards of safety and reliability in meeting the needs of terminal users. The main topic of engagement for the Board has been around ensuring arrangements are in place to meet customer needs during the Covid-19 pandemic whilst keeping staff safe.

S172(1) (D) "The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment"
Exlog is committed to being a considerate and environmentally focused neighbour and takes its environmental responsibilities seriously. The Group continually monitors its operations and any potential impact on the surrounding environment and wider community. The Group works with experts in the field to identify techniques on how best to mitigate any impact ensuring environmental permits are complied with. Exlog are also in the process of formalising our Environmental, Social and Governance program, with the target of rolling the initial program standards, assessment and improvement plan during the middle of 2021.

S172(1) (E) "The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct"
Exlog is committed to behave responsibly and ensure that management operate the business in a responsible manner, operating within the high standards of business conduct and good governance. The Board periodically reviews and approves clear frameworks, such as business principles, code of conduct, ethics and compliance manuals and whistleblowing policies to ensure that its high standards are maintained both within the Exlog's businesses and the business relationships we maintain. This, complemented by the ways the Board is informed and monitors compliance with relevant governance standards help assure its decisions are taken and that Excellence Logging companies act in ways that promote high standards of business conduct.

S172(1) (F) "The need to act fairly as between members of the company"
After weighing up all relevant factors, the Directors consider which course of action best enables the delivery of the Exlog's strategy through the long-term, taking into consideration the impact on stakeholders. In doing so, the Directors act fairly as between the Company's members, so they too may benefit from the successful delivery of the business plan. The Board is committed to openly engaging with our shareholders and debt investors as we recognise the importance of a continuing and effective dialogue. The main topic of engagement recently has been the Covid-19 business disruption and keeping shareholders and debt investors abreast of market developments and outlook and how the Board plans to navigate the business through this uncertain period.

This Strategic Report was approved by order of the Board by,

Vincent Simonetti
Director
30 September 2021

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Vincent SIMONETTI
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EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors

The Directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of Excellence Logging Holding Limited. The directors of the Company who were appointed to office and served throughout the year, and to the date of signing these financial statements, except as noted below, were:

Thomas Joseph Sikorski (appointed 18 May 2015)
Vincent Simonetti (appointed 18 May 2015)
Bruno Patrick Burban (appointed 16 July 2015)
Benoit Jacques René Debray (resigned 31 March 2020)
William James Wright (appointed 3 June 2016)
Mark Simon Dickinson (appointed 14 September 2016)
John Michael Lechner (appointed 1October 2019)
Kenneth Murdoch (resigned 31 March 2021)
Pierre – Henri Boutant (appointed 31 March 2021).

Results

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to US $ 23,903,000 (2019: loss US $ 30,824,000).

People

At 31 December 2020, the Group's average number of employees was 1,326 (31 December 2019: 1,094).

Diversity
The Board recognizes that its employees are the most important asset of the Group. The Group is an equal opportunities employer and is committed to ensuring that no employee or applicant is treated less favourably on grounds of race, religion, gender, age, ethnic origin, disability, or sexual orientation.

Training and development
The Group seeks to ensure that all staff and managers are equipped with the necessary skills to meet current and future business needs and to aid their own professional and personal development. In addition to providing development within the Group's structure, the Group is committed to supporting initiatives that promote mud-logging and slick-line engineering as a career.

Disabled persons
It is the Group's practice to give full and fair consideration to applicants for employment from disabled persons, to continue wherever possible the employment of members of staff who may become disabled and to ensure that suitable training, career development and promotion is afforded to such persons.

Customers

The Group believes that forming and maintaining strong and effective relationships with its customers is a key factor in the long-term success of the business. The Group actively seeks feedback from customers on its products, services, and technology. This assists the business to meet customer needs in the future.

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The environment

The Group adheres to its trading policies covering health and safety, legal, environmental and social matters for the supply chain. The Group policy its activities so that it complies at all times with all relevant legal obligations and regulations concerning the environment and adopts an approach to environmental protection measures with the objective of achieving continuous improvements. It is the Group's aim, wherever possible, to obtain materials from suppliers who operate established environmental policies based on relevant legal requirements for the countries in which they operate.

Suppliers

All suppliers to the Group are presented with terms and conditions of trading at the commencement of the trading relationship. The Group's policy for the payment of its suppliers is to agree the payment terms in advance and, provided a supplier performs in accordance with the agreement, to abide by such terms. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 43 days (2019:48 days).

Charitable and political donations

The Group has made no charitable or political donations during the year (2019: US $ nil).

Dividends

No interim dividend was paid and (2019: US $ nil), and the directors are not proposing to pay a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: US $ nil).

Financial risk management

The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are disclosed in note 23 of the financial statements.

Going concern basis

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development including research and development activities, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report. The Strategic report also describes the Company's exposure to risks and its policies for managing these and in particular the impact of Covid-19 pandemic and the steps taken by management to protect the Group's liquidity.

The current operating environment is uncertain and fast changing due to the Covid-19 pandemic. After considering reasonably possible downside scenarios the directors are confident that liquidity will remain sufficient and that the Group will pass covenant tests imposed by lenders, thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. However, should factors outside the Group's control in the trading environment move unfavourably, it is possible that a key loan covenant ratio could be breached and rectification or waiver of such a breach would be outside the control of the directors. This possible scenario, along with the other matters as set out in note 3 to the financial statements, indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in the notes to the financial statements.

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Third party indemnity provisions

Third party indemnity insurance is provided for all current directors of the group during their tenure as a director under policies held by the company.

Subsequent events

Details of subsequent events are contained in note 35to the financial statements.

Auditors

BDO UK LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the Group's auditors and a resolution confirming their appointment will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware this is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware;
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibility statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International standards in conformity with the requirements of Companies Act 2006 and FRS 101 reduced disclosure framework. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with international standards in conformity with the requirements of Companies Act 2006, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been approved for issue by the board of directors,

DocuSigned by:
Vincent SIMONETT
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Vincent Simonetti
Director
30 September 2021

Independent auditor's report to the members of Excellence Logging Limited

Opinion on the financial statements
In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Excellence Logging Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Consolidated income statement, the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated and Company balance sheets, the Consolidated and Company statements of changes in equity, the Consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 Group and Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern
We draw attention to note 3 to the financial statements which indicates the Directors' considerations of the Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In considering reasonably possible downside scenarios, should factors outside the Group's control in the trading

environment move unfavourably, it is possible that a key loan covenant ratio could be breached and rectification or waiver of such a breach would be outside the control of the directors.

As stated in note 3, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set out in note 3 to the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in this respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibility statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine 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, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Parent 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or have 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 (UK) 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Group and assessing the significant laws and regulations;
- Testing the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation, performing substantive testing on account balances which were considered to be a greater risk of susceptibility to fraud;
- Making enquiries of Management and those charge with governance and considering any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud;

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries made through the year by applying specific criteria, such as testing journals with unexpected account combinations, to detect possible irregularities and fraud;
- Performing a detailed review of the Group's year-end adjusting entries and investigating any that appear unusual as to nature or amount;
- Testing consolidation entries for consistency and appropriateness of application;
- Critically assessing areas of the financial statements which include judgement and estimates, as set out in note 3 to the financial statements; and
- Reviewing minutes from board meetings of those charged with governance to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:
https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

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Pete Acloque (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London UK

30 September 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 US $'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 US $'000
Revenue	5	88,345	102,580
Cost of sales		(73,020)	(85,712)
Gross profit		**15,325**	**16,868**
Administrative expenses		(28,398)	(27,198)
Operating loss	6	**(13,073)**	**(10,330)**
Integration/acquisition costs		-	(6,649)
Restructuring costs	6	(2,000)	(786)
Other losses	8	(5,516)	(9,503)
Finance income	10	847	585
Finance costs	10	(2,979)	(2,829)
Loss before taxation		**(22,721)**	**(29,512)**
Taxation	11	(1,182)	(1,312)
Net loss for the year		**(23,903)**	**(30,824)**

*The comparative statement of comprehensive income includes a change in presentation see note 2

All amounts arise from continuing operations.

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	31 December 2020 US $'000	31 December 2019 US $'000
Net loss for the year attributable to Owners of the parent	(23,149)	(30,225)
Net loss for the attributable to non-controlling interests	(754)	(599)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(1,126)	(93)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(25,029)	(30,917)

	31 December 2020 US $'000	31 December 2019 US $'000
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	(24,547)	(30,292)
Non-controlling interests	(482)	(625)
	(25,029)	(30,917)

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

ASSETS	Note	31 December 2020 US $'000	31 December 2019 US $'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	33,301	42,126
Goodwill	13	22,161	22,581
Other intangible assets	14	11,889	16,391
Deferred tax asset	26	1,928	-
Other non-current assets	30	1,363	1,294
		70,642	**82,392**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	16	17,698	28,569
Other current assets	17	7,511	7,688
Inventory	15	9,125	9,588
Current tax assets		1,330	1,432
Cash and cash equivalents	18	8,873	8,978
		44,537	**56,255**
Total Assets		**115,179**	**138,647**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	21	(2,481)	(3,361)
Deferred tax liabilities	26	(3,230)	(1,957)
Retirement benefit obligations	24	(3,575)	(2,950)
		(9,286)	**(8,268)**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	(50,953)	(50,471)
Borrowings	21	(2,105)	(5,286)
Current income tax liabilities		(1,168)	(322)
Other current liabilities	20	(10,816)	(12,100)
Provision for liabilities		(1,180)	-
		(66,222)	**(68,179)**
Total Liabilities		**(75,508)**	**(76,447)**
Net Assets		**39,671**	**62,200**
EQUITY			
Share capital	27	156,464	154,964
Translation reserve		(4,562)	(3,164)
Accumulated losses		(112,146)	(88,997)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**39,756**	**62,803**
Non- controlling interests		(85)	(603)
Total Equity		**39,671**	**62,200**

These financial statements of the Company, registered number 09536399, were approved by the Directors on and were authorised for issue. Signed on behalf of the directors,

DocuSigned by:
Vincent SIMONETTI
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Vincent Simonetti, Director
30 September 2021

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital US $'000	Translation reserve US $'000	Accumulated losses US $'000	Total US $'000	Minority Interest US $'000	Total equity US $'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	118,073	(3,097)	(58,772)	56,204	(44)	56,160
Loss for the year	-	-	(30,225)	(30,225)	(599)	(30,824)
IAS29 Hyperinflation	-	(750)	-	(750)	-	(750)
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	683	-	683	(26)	657
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	(67)	(30,225)	(30,292)	(625)	(30,917)
Minority interest in Saudi JV	-	-	-	-	66	66
Issue of new ordinary shares	36,891	-	-	36,891	-	36,891
Balance at 1 January 2020	**154,964**	**(3,164)**	**(88,997)**	**62,803**	**(603)**	**62,200**
Loss for the period	-	-	(23,149)	(23,149)	(754)	(23,903)
IAS 29 Hyperinflation	-	1,193	-	1,193	-	1,193
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	(2,591)	-	(2,591)	272	(2,320)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,398)	(23,149)	(24,547)	(482)	(25,029)
Minority interest in Saudi JV	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Issue of new ordinary shares	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Balance at 31 December 2020	156,464	(4,562)	(112,146)	39,756	(85)	39,671

*The Company adopted IFRS 9, 15 and 16 and in addition IAS 29 hyperinflation became applicable effective from 1 January 2018. Under this adoption, the comparative information is not restated and an adjustment is made through equity.

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 US $'000	31 December 2019 US $'000
Loss for the year		**(23,903)**	**(30,824)**
Adjustments for:			
Restructuring costs	9	2,000	786
Impairment of goodwill and customer intangible		4,104	6,696
Net finance costs	10	2883	2,748
Income tax charge	11	1,182	1,312
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	11,696	11,688
Obsolescence of inventory	6	1,798	1,238
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	4,956	3,777
Monetary adjustment	3	(752)	(504)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	292	812
Operating cash flows before working capital movement		**4,256**	**(2,271)**
Increase in inventory		(1,089)	(773)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		11,603	(7,630)
Decrease		(7,710)	(5,101)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions		1,572	1,227
Cash generated by / (used in) operations		**8,632**	**(14,548)**
Income taxes paid		(1,632)	(3,553)
Net interest paid		(184)	(377)
Net cash generated from/ (used by) operating activities		**6,816**	**(18,478)**
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(3,349)	(6,286)
Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets		1,069	301
Acquisition of subsidiary net of cash acquired	29	(1,650)	(35,869)
Expenditure on new product development	14	(1,361)	(2,092)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(5,291)**	**(43,946)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	27	1,500	36,891
Drawdown of bank loan/finance leases		-	466
Repayment of bank loan/finance leases	22	(4,118)	(5,428)
Advance from parent undertakings		-	32,600
Advance from related party		-	-
Minority interest capital injection		1,000	67
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(1,618)**	**64,596**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(93)**	**2,172**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		8,978	7,370
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(93)	2,172
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(12)	(564)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18	**8,873**	**8,978**

1. General information

Excellence Logging Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office and the principal place of business is given in the company information page.

Excellence Logging Group is a global provider of mud logging and well intervention services to the oil and gas industry. The Group consists of Excellence Logging Ltd and its subsidiaries at 31 December 2020.

Excellence Logging Group provides MLG services in both conventional hydrocarbons related activity and specific shale oil / shale gas activities, with a suite of complementary well-related software and data management products and services designed to enhance the productivity and therefore the profitability of a well. WIN is a service used in producing fields. During the life of all oil and gas wells, parts will require maintenance, repair or replacement. Excellence Logging Group provides well service intervention products and services using slick-line, wireline, coiled tubing and production enhancement systems. These systems allow operators to minimise well blockages but also allow changes or adjustments to down hole equipment, such as valves or pumps as well as gathering data on down hole pressure, temperature and completion equipment.

2. Basis of accounting

Presentation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Excellence Logging Limited have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD, $ or US $) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. Group entities whose functional currency is not the US Dollar are consolidated in accordance with the policies set out in note 4 'Summary of principal accounting policies'.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This assumption is based on the level of cash and cash equivalents at the year end, the credit facilities in place, and the forecast cash flows for the Group. Further details are available in note 3.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments and balances required to be measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

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

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

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out in note 4. Unless otherwise stated, these policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3 under critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

Changes in presentation

The presentation of the income statement has been simplified to report one-off items within the body of the main statement rather than to separate them out as exceptional items as in previous years.

Effective new accounting standards

Standards in effect in 2020 adopted by the Group

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been issued and are effective for the current financial period of the Group.

• IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendment – Definition of Material);

• IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendment – Definition of Business) IAS 28 (amendments) 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'; and

• Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

The adoption of the Standards listed above have not had a material impact on the financial statements as they are either not relevant to the Group's activities or require accounting which is consistent with the Group's prior accounting policies.

New and Revised Standards IFRS in issue but not applied in the current financial statements

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods and which the group has decided not to adopt early. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the Group, in particular:

• Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
• Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
• Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases Covid 19 – Related Rent Concessions
• Annual improvements to IFRSs (2018-2020 Cycle)
• Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7; interest rate benchmark reform – Phase 2 (i)

There are no other standards issued by IASB, but not yet effective, that are expected to have a material impact of the group

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the application of the Group's accounting policies which are described in note 4 'Principal accounting policies', Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions regarding the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Critical accounting estimates:

Going concern
These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group will continue as a going concern and has sufficient assets, working capital and access to financing to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The global economy remains impacted by the unprecedented health and economic crises following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The directors continue to monitor the potential operational market and financial impacts to the Group including the mitigating impacts of the vaccination roll-out in 2021. Despite the remaining uncertainty regarding the potential impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated imbalance in the energy market in considering reasonably possible downside scenarios, the directors are confident that liquidity will remain sufficient and have taken steps to renegotiate covenants under the senior facilities arrangement in the parent entity Excellence Logging Finance Limited. However, rectification or waiver of any covenant breaches under

such possible downside scenarios would be outside the control of the directors and therefore represents a material uncertainty in respect of the going concern assumption as described below.

In considering the going concern basis for preparing the financial statements, the directors have considered the Group's strategy and objectives, risks and uncertainties in achieving its objectives and its likely mitigating actions should conditions require such actions to be pursued. The Group's strategy, outlook, operating review and financial performance and principal risks and uncertainties are set in the strategic report. Further information on the Group's borrowing arrangements are contained in note 21 and 22 of the financial statements.

The rapid spread of Covid -19 across the globe dramatically changed the outlook for global energy demand. The resulting impact of the virus on the Group's operations have negatively affected the Group's results in the reporting period. The Group mainly focussed in 2020 on streamlining its resources and activities and management reacted quickly to address the deterioration in the operating environment through a cost reduction plan that is aimed at safeguarding the business.

The remaining uncertainty in revenue streams for 2021 despite cost savings, indicated that the existing leverage covenant tests in the parent company senior facility agreement were likely to be breached in 2021. The directors approached the Group's senior lenders and negotiated a further covenant reset for financial year 2021 and an extension of the short term additional revolving credit facility to 31 December 2021. These changes include:

- The cashflow cover covenant requirement is waived for 2021;
- This is replaced by a projected liquidity covenant requirement of US $ 4 million;
- The leverage ratio for the measurement periods is now revised as follows: 31 March 2021 (previously 2.50) to 3.00; 30 June 2021 (previously 2.00) to 3.25; 30 September 2021 and 31 December 2021 to 2.75 (previously 2.00);
- Additionally, a pro-forma adjustment to EBITDA is to be applied to the full year 2020 cost cutting activities achieved by the end of December 2020 and will be applied to the 2020 EBITDA numbers in the covenant calculations;
- The revolving credit facility of US $ 4.0 million made available to the Group until 28 July 2021 was extended to 31 December 2021 and reduced to US $ 3 million.

The Group is currently funded through US $ 156.5 million of shareholder equity and $ 37.4 million of intercompany debt and US $ 1.8 million of local receivables facilities to provide specific geographic coverage.

The Group expects to be able to operate within the level of its current facilities and reset financial covenants and will have sufficient cash to fund its operations and obligations for all periods, however, the current trading environment is uncertain due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst the Directors have prepared their cash flow and EBITDA projections based on the levels of activity seen at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have also considered reasonably possible downside scenarios that are outside of their control, such as a Covid-19 variant in a major operating location that leads to an extended shutdown in drilling activity.

Sensitivity
Management estimates, based on current forecasts, that reductions in revenue of between 6% – 8% on an annualised basis from those forecasts would be sufficient to breach the senior facility covenants in financial year 2021 and 6% - 10% to breach in financial year 2022.

Examples of such scenarios include:

- Continued closed borders and inability to replace staff on rigs in the key markets of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Argentina
- Further Covid-19 outbreaks and suspension of production in key Asian markets such as Thailand and Malaysia
- Environmental or political decision with respect to energy by the US government curtailing exploration and production
- Covid-19 related industry shutdowns in key African markets such as Angola and Congo
- Covid-19 related industry shutdowns in Italy

Mitigating actions management would seek to undertake to compensate include:

- Reduction or deferral of Management and Executive compensation
- Accessing local temporary State Aid measures
- Reduction in New Product Development spending

In such a reasonably possible downside scenario, prevention or cure of the covenant breach would be outside the control of the directors, depending instead on either successful negotiation with the lenders or injection of equity from the shareholders. As such this indicates that a material uncertainty exists related to these events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be required should the going concern basis of preparation no longer be appropriate.

Carrying value of intangible assets, goodwill and property, plant and equipment
The Group tests annually whether the intangible assets, goodwill and property, plant and equipment have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 4. The recoverable amounts have been determined based on value-in-use calculations which include significant judgements. The recoverable value calculation of value in use is based on a discounted cash flow, which requires a number of assumptions including future growth rates, estimated cash flows and discount rates. The cash flow projections were based on the Group's business plan and projections taken over a period of 5.5 years and final exit values based on expected value EBITDA (EV/EBITDA) multiples. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations include:

- CGU would meet their revenue growth and EBITDA forecasts for the next 5 years.
- EV/EBITDA multiples are based on similar transactions within the oil and gas services industry sector.

- Regional growth rates assume trading activity returns back to 2019 levels by 2023 and has been used to extrapolate EBITDA and cash flows beyond the 3-year plan period; and
- A post-tax weighted average cost of capital of 12%-17% (2019: 8% - 9%) based on geographic location is applied to the cash flow projections (note 14).

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. There were no acquisition related costs during the year (2019: US $ 1.0 million).

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income *Taxes* and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively. Significant judgement is required in assessing the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination and management use internal supply chain experts in mud logging to perform these valuations based on the age and condition of the assets.

Income tax and other taxes

The Group is subject to income and other taxes in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income and other taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional tax will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The tax provision assumes specific tax-deductible depreciation will be available to the Group, however, until the final tax returns are filed this remains a source of estimation uncertainty. Deferred tax assets are recognised relating to tax losses to the extent that it is probable future taxable profits will arise in that jurisdiction.

Recoverability of capitalised development costs

The Group determines the recoverability of development costs from future cash flows based on the progress of the development project and any changes in the potential market for the product. The capitalisation of development costs is based on discounted future cash flows based on business forecasts of revenues generated from new product development (NPD) and are therefore inherently judgemental. Future events could cause the values of this intangible asset to be impaired. In 2020 there was an addition of US $ 1.4 million (2019: US $ 2.1 million), refer to note 14.

4. Summary of principal accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Group and entities controlled by the Group (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Group:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable return from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period, are included in the consolidated income statement from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling shareholders entitlement to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Group.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Group's revenue comprises revenue recognised from contracts with customers for the provision of short-term contracts, call-out services under master services agreements, day-rate contracts, reimbursable contracts, cost-plus contracts (and similar contracts), each of which are considered to comprise one performance obligation. The following is a description of the principal activities, by operating segment, from which the Group generates revenue as disclosed in the disaggregated revenue analysis (note 5 'Segment information').

Mud logging services

Mud logging work, which includes engineering, detailed cutting analysis, advanced gas detection and reservoir evaluation contracts, is generally contracted on a fixed-price basis. The costs and margins realised on such projects vary dependent on a number of factors which may result in reduced margins or, in some cases, losses. The promised goods and services within each contract are considered to be distinct as a bundle and hence one performance obligation under IFRS 15, with revenue being recognised over time. Management has concluded that due to the significant integration, customisation and highly interrelated nature of the work performed under these contracts they form one performance obligation. During a contract, work is performed for the sole benefit of the client who continually monitors progress. The transaction price for these types of contracts, where there is an element of variable consideration, is based upon the single most likely outcome. Any additional work, such as scope changes or variation orders, as well as variable consideration, will be included within the total price once the amounts can be reasonably estimated and Management have concluded that their recognition will not result in a significant revenue reversal in a future period. Typically, payment is due from the customer between 30 to 60 days following the issuance of the invoice. The contracts have no significant financing component as the period between when the Group transfers promised goods or services to a customer and when the customer pays for those goods or services will be one year or less. In circumstances where the Group has recognised revenue, but not issued an invoice, the entitlement to consideration is recognised as unbilled revenue asset. Unbilled revenue related to work completed, which has not been billed to clients, is included within note 17 'Trade and other receivables'.

Well intervention services
Well intervention services, which includes light intervention products and services using slick-line, wire line, coiled tubing and production enhancement systems allow operators to minimise well blockages but also allow changes or adjustments to down hole equipment, such as valves or pumps as well as gathering data on down hole pressure, temperature and completion equipment, is generally contracted on a call-out day rate and materials basis but can also be on fixed price basis. Slickline contracts are considered to be a distinct bundle of services and hence one performance obligation under the guidelines within IFRS 15. Each day is distinct with the overall promise being the delivery of a series of days that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The transaction price for all day-rate contracts is determined by the expected value approach being the number of days multiplied by the expected day-rate. This method of revenue recognition for day-rate contracts provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods and services. Typically, the value of work completed in any one month corresponds directly with the Group's right to payment. Payment is due from the client approximately 30-60 days following the invoice date. These contracts have no significant financing component. Unbilled revenue related to work completed, which has not been billed to clients, is included within note 16 'Trade and other receivables'.

Following the implementation of IFRS 15 the Group formally established accounting policies in relation to the following significant matters:

(i) Advances received from customers. The Group may receive short-term advances from customers which are presented as deferred revenue within the consolidated balance sheet. Advances received from customers include amounts received before the work is performed on day-rate contracts and amounts paid by customers in advance of work commencing on fixed-price contracts.

(ii) The Group has adopted the practical expedient permitted by IFRS 15, and as such will not adjust the promised amount of the consideration for the effects of a financing component, where the Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the customer pays for the service and when the Group transfers that promised service to the customer will be 12 months or less.

(iii) Variable consideration. Contracts where clients include clauses in relation to variable consideration such as performance bonuses, liquidated damages and provisional sums, these sums will be included within the total contract price at inception once they can be reasonably estimated and would not result in a 'significant revenue reversal' as defined in IFRS 15.

(iv) Financing component. The Group has adopted the practical expedient permitted by IFRS 15 and has not adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component where the Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the customer pays for the service and when the Group transfers that promised service to the customer will be 12 months or less.

(v) Warranty obligations. The Group provides warranties for the repair of defects which are identified during the contract and within a defined period thereafter. As such, most are assurance-type warranties, as defined within IFRS 15, which the Group recognises under IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', consistent with its practice prior to the adoption of IFRS 15. The Group does not have any contractual obligations for service-type warranties.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill which is recognised as an asset is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed. On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are capitalised separately from goodwill, if these assets are separable and their fair value can be measured reliably. Intangible assets acquired separately from the acquisition of a business are capitalised at cost. The cost of the other intangible assets with finite useful economic lives is amortised over that period. The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If impaired, they are written down to the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost less estimated residual value of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Land	Not depreciated
Leasehold improvements	10% - 20%
Surface data logging equipment	3 – 7 years
Laboratory equipment	6 years
Vehicles	3 years
Office and computer equipment	3 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss if any. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and not subsequently reversed.

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

Amortisation and estimated useful lives
Intangible assets, excluding goodwill, are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and charged to administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income. The estimated useful lives are:

Customer relationships	3 - 7 years
Patents and trademarks	1 - 20 years
Software and technology	3 - 5 years
Development costs	Over the life of a product 5 - 10years

Inventories
Inventories comprise rig spare parts, sensors, explosives, batteries and well intervention tools remaining on board the vehicles, spares and other consumables. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling expenses. Spare parts with a durable life are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Loans and receivables
Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment and are classified as trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether any indicators exist that a financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired. In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence that the Group may not be able to collect all of the amounts due. Impaired trade receivables are derecognised when they are assessed as collectible.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and short term highly liquid assets with an original maturity of three months or less and readily convertible to known amounts of cash. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Restricted cash
Restricted cash balances comprise funds subject to foreign exchange controls and cannot be easily repatriated or held in a separate bank account which will be used as security under certain borrowing and leasing agreements and to settle accrued taxation liabilities. Cash balances that are subject to restrictions that expire after more than 12 months are classified as non-current assets.

Trade payables
Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, trade payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Borrowings and borrowing costs
Interest bearing loans are initially recorded at fair value, net of direct issue costs. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Finance charges are accounted for on an accruals basis in the income statement using the effective interest rate method and are coded to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

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

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down is completed. The fees are capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the term of the facility to which it relates. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when:
(a) The Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
(b) It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
(c) The amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Foreign currency translation
The individual financial statements of each Group company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are expressed in United States Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements. In preparing the financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies

other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and recognised in the Group's other reserve. Such translation differences are recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

The results, cash flows and financial position of the group entities which are accounted for as entities operating in hyperinflationary economies and that have functional currencies different from the presentation currency of the group are translated into the presentation currency of its immediate parent at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. As the presentation currency of the group or that of the immediate parent is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts are not adjusted for changes in the price level or exchange rates in the current year.

Taxation
The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Employee benefits
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Group's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

Share capital
Issued ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Summary of principal accounting policies (continued)

Hyperinflation
The financial statements of the Group's entities whose functional currencies are the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are adjusted in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

As the presentation currency of the Group is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts are not adjusted for changes in the price level or exchange rates in the current year. On the first year of transition, differences between these comparative amounts and current year hyperinflation adjusted equity balances are recognised in other comprehensive income.

At the beginning of the first period of application, the components of equity, except retained earnings, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose. These restatements are recognised directly in equity as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Restated retained earnings are derived from all other amounts in the restated statement of financial position. At the end of the first period and in subsequent periods, all components of equity are restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or the date of contribution, if later.

The carrying amounts of non-monetary assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect the change in the general price index from the date of acquisition to the end of the reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the restated amount of a non-monetary item exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses on the net monetary position are recognised in profit or loss.

All items recognised in the income statement are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially earned or incurred.

The Group has a subsidiary operating in a hyperinflationary country as identified by the International Practices Task Force. The economic environment of the country which indicate hyperinflation conditions exist is the cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching or exceeds 100%. The subsidiary WLG Servicios S.A. provides MLG & WIN services to customers in Argentina. The results, cash flows and financial positions of WLG Services S.A. have been expressed in terms of the measuring units current at the reporting date using estimates of inflation growth. The economy of Argentina was assessed to be hyperinflationary effective 1 January 2018, and hyperinflation accounting has been applied since. The general price index used as published by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC):

Date	Base year	General price index	Inflation rate (%)
31 December 2020	2019	385.8826	209%
31 December 2019	2016	283.4442	161%

The cumulative inflation rate over 3 years as at 31 December 2020 is 209% (2019:161%) as published by INDEC.

The cumulative impact of adjusting the group's results for the effects of hyperinflation is set out below:

Statement of comprehensive income	2020	2019
	USD'000	USD'000
Decrease in revenue	434	532
(Increase) / decrease in EBITDA	(820)	(158)
Net monetary gain	752	504
Decrease in loss after tax	55	297

Dividends
Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate, which in the case of grants related to assets requires setting up the grant as deferred income. A government grant is recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that (a) the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and (b) the grant will be received. Grant income released to the income statement is deducted from the related expense.

Financial Instruments
Classification and measurement
The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, equity investments which are classified as other financial assets. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings.

All financial assets are classified at initial recognition and are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, with the exception of those classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Classification as amortised cost is applicable where the instruments are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows.

Debt financial assets such as trade and other receivables are subsequently measure date FVtPL, amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) depending on classification.

Equity instruments are reported as other financial assets and are subsequently measured at FVtPL when not considered to be strategic in nature. Where the Group considers other financial assets to be strategic in nature and is expecting to hold them for the foreseeable future the investments are measured at FVOCI with no recycling of gains losses to profit or loss on derecognition.

From time to time the Group may seek to enter into forward foreign currency contracts, in order to manage foreign currency exposures; these are measured at FVtPL. The Group regularly enters into multi-currency contracts from which the cash flows may lead to embedded foreign exchange derivatives in non-financial host contracts, carried at FVtPL. The Group has operations in hyperinflationary environments and prices transactions in a 'hard' currency, namely USD, to protect against inflation and foreign exchange rate volatility. In these jurisdictions, the local currency is commonly used in domestic transactions, and another currency is commonly used in cross border transactions. This indicates that a non-local currency is commonly used in these economic environments and therefore the embedded derivative is closely related to the host contract and therefore does not require separation.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are measured on bid prices for assets held and offer prices for issued liabilities based on values quoted in active markets. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments which do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the consolidated income statement within other gains and losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash on hand, and short term highly liquid assets with an original maturity of three months or less and readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Utilised revolving credit facilities are included within current borrowings. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

All financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition and are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, with the exception of those classified as FVtPL.

Financial liabilities are measured at FVtPL when they meet the definition of held for trading or when they are designated as such on initial recognition. Otherwise, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

For contract assets and trade and other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach. This approach requires the allowance for expected credit losses to be recognised at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

For all other debt financial assets, the allowance for ECLs is calculated on a 12-month basis and is based on the portion of ECLs expected to result from default events possible within 12 months of the reporting date. The Group monitors for significant changes in credit risk and where this is materially different to credit losses calculated on a 12-month basis changes the allowance to reflect the risk of expected default in the contractual lifetime of the financial asset.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether any indicators exist that a financial asset or group of financial assets has become credit impaired. Where an asset is considered to be credit impaired a specific allowance is recognised based on the actual cash flows that the Group expects to receive and is determined using historical credit loss experience and forward-looking factors specific to the counterparty and the economic environment. Any shortfall is discounted at the original effective interest rate for the relevant asset.

Except where there are valid mitigating factors, the Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full.

Hedge accounting
The Group may use foreign derivative contracts such as forward exchange contracts to manage its currency exposure or swap agreements to fix its interest payments arising under its floating rate borrowings. The Group applies cash flow hedge accounting whereby changes in the fair value of the derivatives are taken directly to reserves. This is on the basis that the hedges are deemed to be highly effective, therefore permitting the application of hedge accounting under IFRS 9. Any ineffective portion is recognised in the consolidated income statement within other gains/ (losses). The Group currently does not have any hedging instruments.

IFRS 16 'Leases'
At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The assets are depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease terms range from 2 to 10 years for office and warehouse space. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate where the entity's incremental borrowing rate is not easily determinable.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right of use asset and a lease liability except for:

- short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months; and
- leases of low-value assets.

The lease payments associated with these leases is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5. Revenue

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Mud-logging services	50,726	50,697
Well intervention services	34,299	44,518
Data & Consultancy services	1,721	2,358
Equipment sales	1,599	5,007
	88,345	102,580

The Group does not apply IFRS 8 operating segments, however, the following analysis of the Group's revenue by geographical market is provided because the Group's management reviews the results on both a product line and geographical basis.

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Europe and Africa	31,977	38,014
North America	13,042	27,627
Latin America	10,485	10,452
Asia Pacific	10,664	9,382
Middle East	22,177	17,105
	88,345	102,580

Revenues of approximately US $ 11.9 million (2019: US $ 17.0 million) are derived from a single external customer.

6. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 12)	11,696	11,688
Obsolescence of inventory	1,798	1,238
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 14)	4,956	3,777
Research and development costs	147	175
Net allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets	20	(38)
Corporate administrative costs	5,977	6,909
Lease rentals	3,924	4,364
Employee benefits (note 9)	55,148	58,044

Restructuring costs

During the year, the Group took the opportunity to restructure its global operations to resize the business to the existing activity levels. As a result, restructuring costs of US $ 2.0 million (2019: US $ 0.8 million) were incurred, mainly relating to termination payments.

7. Auditor remuneration

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Fees payable to company's auditor and its associates for the audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements	334	495
Fees payable to company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
-The audit of the company's subsidiaries	173	118
-Tax advisory services	12	13
-Non audit other assurance services	23	-
-Other fees (due diligence for acquisition)	-	337
	542	963
Fees payable to company's other component auditors		
-The audit of the company's subsidiaries	101	159
-Tax advisory services	65	44
	166	203

8. Other losses

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Foreign exchange loss	1,120	1,995
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	292	812
Impairment of assets	4,104	6,696
	5,516	9,503

Impairment of goodwill, customer intangibles and property plant and equipment

During the year, the Group has recognised an impairment loss on goodwill of USD $ 1.7 million (2019: US $ 5.1 million) mainly in relation to its USA operations. An impairment of US $ 1.7 million was recognised on property plant and equipment and US $ 0.7 million on customer intangibles due to the deterioration of the financial position and financial performance of the operations in Latin America. The Directors have reassessed their expectations of results based on market developments and accordingly have written down the carrying values assets to their estimated recoverable amount based on value in use.

9. Employee benefit costs and employee numbers

The average monthly number of employees including directors during the year, converted to full-time equivalents and broken down by activity, was as follows:

	31 Dec 2020 Number	31 Dec 2019 Number
Field staff & New product development	1,207	971
Support staff	119	123
	1,326	1,094

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Wages and salaries	47,607	50,433
Social security costs	6,433	6,442
Other pension costs	1,108	504
	55,148	57,379
Restructuring costs	2,000	665
	57,148	58,044

9. Employee benefit costs and employee numbers (continued)

Key management compensation

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Short term employee benefits	773	851
	773	851

Highest paid director

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Short term employee benefits	398	263
	398	263

Key management are considered to be the directors of the company. The emoluments of Bruno Burban, Benoit Debray, John Lechner, W.J Wright and Pierre are paid by the company and its subsidiaries and cover the services to the Group as a whole. No recharge is made for their services to this company or to other group companies.

10. Finance income / costs

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Finance income		
- Bank interest	96	81
- Monetary adjustment due to hyperinflation	751	504
Finance income	847	585

10. Finance income / costs (continued)

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Finance costs		
- Bank interest expense	368	213
- Interest payable on amounts due to parent undertakings	2,334	2,017
- Other finance costs	277	599
Finance costs	2,979	2,829

11. Taxation

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Current tax charge		
– Current year	2,455	1,858
– Prior year	-	38
Total current tax	2,455	1,896
Deferred taxation (note 26)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences		
– Current year	(871)	(137)
– Prior year	(402)	(447)
Total deferred tax	(1,273)	(584)
Total tax charge for the year	1,182	1,312

11. Taxation (continued)

Reconciliation of the total tax charge:

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Loss before tax:	(22,721)	(29,512)
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	(4,317)	(5,607)
Other permanent differences	5,164	1,352
Different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(1,588)	(1,013)
Withholding tax and unrelieved overseas taxes	1,177	465
Tax effect of income not taxable	(1,855)	(547)
Movement in un-provided deferred tax	3,004	6,624
Prior year adjustments	(402)	38
Tax charge for the year	1,182	1,312

Income taxes have been provided based on the tax laws and rates in the countries where the Group operates and generates income. The Group's tax charge is determined by applying the statutory tax rate to the net income or loss earned in each of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates in accordance with the relevant tax laws, taking account of permanent differences between taxable income or loss and accounting income or loss. The tax rate used in 2020 for the purpose of the reconciliation of the total tax charge is 19% which corresponds to the tax rate applicable to UK entities (2019: 19%).

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Land & buildings US $'000	Plant & equipment US $'000	Right of use assets US $'000	Total US $'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	122	78,159	11,094	89,375
Additions	11	3,870	1,365	5,246
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	3,424	-	3,424
Disposals	-	(4,469)	(2,613)	(7,082)
Reclassification	-	659	760	1,419
Hyperinflation	-	1,591	255	1,846
Exchange differences	(31)	(924)	(32)	(987)
At 31 December 2020	102	82,310	10,829	93,241
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	90	41,537	5,622	47,249
Charge for the year	12	10,085	1,599	11,696
Impairment	-	1,718	-	1,718
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	2,526	-	2,526
Disposals	-	(3,356)	(1,191)	(4,547)
Hyperinflation	-	1,217	113	1,330
Exchange differences	(18)	(246)	232	(32)
At 31 December 2020	84	53,481	6,375	59,940
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	18	28,829	4,454	33,301
At 31 December 2019	32	36,622	5,472	42,126

The Group's US operation has pledged specific trailer assets as security against the line of credit extended to the Group. At 31 December 2020, the net book value (NBV) of these pledged assets total US $ 0.1 million (2019: US $ 0.1 million). Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided for at 31 December 2020 was US $ nil (2019:US $ nil). Due to a deterioration of the financial position and financial performance of operations in Latin America, the group impaired the carrying value of the fixed assets in these countries by US $ 1.7 million (2019: US $ nil). Further sensitivity analysis on impairment is discussed in note 13. A review of the fixed asset registers of certain countries resulted in reclassification of inventory to fixed assets.

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land & buildings US $'000	Plant & equipment US $'000	Right of use assets US $'000	Total US $'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	256	49,528	7,622	57,406
Additions	11	26,935	3,793	30,739
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	3,086	-	3,086
Disposals	(34)	(2,211)	-	(2,245)
Reclassification	(37)	2,957	-	2,920
Hyperinflation	-	1,684	337	2,021
Exchange differences	(74)	(3,820)	(658)	(4,552)
At 31 December 2019	122	78,159	11,094	89,375
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	114	30,254	4,231	34,599
Charge for the year	17	10,017	1,654	11,688
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	836	-	836
Disposals	-	(1,136)	-	(1,136)
Reclassification	-	2,716	(95)	2,621
Hyperinflation	-	1,307	69	1,376
Exchange differences	(41)	(2,457)	(237)	(2,735)
At 31 December 2019	90	41,537	5,622	47,249
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	32	36,622	5,472	42,126
At 31 December 2018	142	19,274	3,391	22,807

13. Goodwill

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Cost		
At start of year	39,405	38,239
Additions	-	3,253
Reclassification	582	-
Impact of hyperinflation	1,426	1,901
Exchange differences	(1,640)	(3,988)
At end of year	39,773	39,405
Accumulated impairment losses		
At start of the year	16,824	12,919
Impairment	1,713	5,148
Reclassification	128	-
Impact of hyperinflation	-	-
Exchange differences	(1,053)	(1,243)
At end of the year	17,612	16,824
Carrying amount		
At end of the year	22,161	22,581
At start of the year	22,581	25,320

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated, at acquisition, to the groups of cash generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from that business combination. In 2019, additions to goodwill relate to the purchase of the mud logging business from Weatherford International. During the year, the Group has recognised an impairment loss on goodwill of US $ 1.7 million (2019: US $ 5.1 million) due to the deterioration of the financial position and financial performance of the MLG operations in North America and MLG operations in Latin America.

The balance of goodwill in the consolidated balance sheet is related to the North America, Latin America, Europe and Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

The recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations of the relevant CGUs. Details of goodwill value in use calculations on CGUs can be found in note 3(d) Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements. The carrying amounts of goodwill by CGU after the recognition of impairment losses are analysed as follow:

13. Goodwill (continued)

CGU	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Asia MLG	777	885
Europe and Africa MLG	5,204	5,033
Europe and Africa WIN	8,005	7,150
Latin America WIN	5,370	5,118
Latin America MLG	-	438
North America MLG	828	1,861
North America WIN	-	-
Middle East MLG	1,977	2,096
	22,161	22,581

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions
In determining the value-in-use recoverable amount for each CGU, sensitivities have been applied to each of the key assumptions around the pre-tax discount rate, exit multiple and the EBITDA upon which terminal values have been calculated. These scenarios incorporate the level of capital expenditure required for the Group to continue to grow within the MLG and WIN sector. The sensitivities considered below also apply to impairment sensitivities for other intangible assets and tangible fixed assets.

CGUs not impaired and not sensitive to impairment
No reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions would, in isolation, cause the recoverable amount of Europe and Africa WIN CGU, Latin America WIN CGU and Middle East MLG CGU to be materially less than its carrying amount.

CGUs not impaired but sensitive to impairment
The CGUs where a reasonably possible change to any key assumption would, in isolation, cause the recoverable amount to be materially less than its carrying amount is the Asia MLG CGU, Europe and Africa MLG CGU and North America WIN CGU.

At 31 December, the recoverable amount of the Asia MLG CGU exceeded the carrying amount by US $ 1.4 million. Changes to key assumptions used in the impairment review would, in isolation lead to an aggregate goodwill impairment charge recognised in the year ended 31 December 2020 as follows:

- A 3% increase in the pre-tax discount rate.
- A decline of 5th year exit multiple from 6.5 to 4.
- A 17.0% decrease in EBITDA for the Asia CGU.

At 31 December, the recoverable amount of the Europe and Africa MLG CGU exceeded the carrying amount by US $ 2.7 million. Changes to key assumptions used in the impairment review would, in isolation lead to an aggregate goodwill impairment charge recognised in the year ended 31 December 2020 as follows:

13. Goodwill (continued)

- A 5.4% increase in the pre-tax discount rate.
- A decline of 5th year exit multiple from 6.5 to 4.8.
- A 27.0% decrease in EBITDA for the Europe and Africa CGU.

At 31 December, the recoverable amount of the North America WIN CGU exceeded the carrying amount by US $ 0.3 million. Changes to key assumptions used in the impairment review would, in isolation lead to an aggregate goodwill impairment charge recognised in the year ended 31 December 2020 as follows:

- A 2% increase in the pre-tax discount rate.
- A decline of 5th year exit multiple from 6.5 to 6.0
- A 12.0% decrease in EBITDA for the North America WIN CGU.

CGUs impaired and sensitive to further impairment
The only CGUs where a reasonably possible change to any key assumption would, in isolation, cause the recoverable amount to be materially less than its carrying amount is the North America MLG CGU and Latin America MLG CGU. At 31 December, the carrying value of goodwill after impairment for North America MLG CGU was US $ 0.8 million. Changes to key assumptions used in the impairment review would, in isolation lead to an aggregate goodwill impairment charge recognised in the year ended 31 December 2020 as follows:

- A 2% increase in the pre-tax discount rate.
- A decline of 5th year exit multiple from 6.5 to 5.7.
- A 11% decrease in EBITDA for the CGU.

At 31 December, the carrying value of goodwill after impairment for Latin America MLG CGU was US $ nil million and goodwill, other intangibles and fixed assets were impaired during the year. Changes to key assumptions used in the impairment review would, in isolation lead to a further impairment charge to fixed assets recognised in the year ended 31 December 2020 as follows:

- A 1% increase in the pre-tax discount rate would result in US $0.4 million impairment.
- A final year exit multiple of 4.0 would result in US $ 2.6 million impairment.
- A 10% decrease in EBITDA for the CGU would result in US $ 0.7 million impairment.

14. Other intangible assets

	Development costs US $'000	Customer relationships US $'000	Patents and trademarks US $'000	Total US $'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	7,935	17,358	1,311	26,604
Additions	1,361	26	29	1,416
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	28	28
Reclassification	-	(640)	4	(636)
Disposals	-	-	(496)	(496)
Hyperinflation	-	106	-	106
Exchange differences	867	315	2	1,184
At 31 December 2020	10,163	17,165	878	28,206
Accumulated amortization				
At 1 January 2020	1,857	7,350	1,006	10,213
Amortization charge for the year	1,238	3,654	64	4,956
Impairment	-	533	140	673
Reclassification	-	320	(38)	282
Disposals	-	-	(496)	(496)
Hyperinflation	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	272	396	21	689
At 31 December 2020	3,367	12,253	697	16,317
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	6,796	4,912	181	11,889
At 31 December 2019	6,078	10,008	305	16,391

Due to a deterioration of the financial position and financial performance of operations in Latin America, the group impaired the carrying value of the intangible assets in these countries by US $ 0.7 million (2019: US $ 1.5 million). Further sensitivity analysis on impairment is discussed in note 13.

14. Other intangible assets (continued)

	Development costs US $'000	Customer relationships US $'000	Patents and trademarks US $'000	Total US $'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	5,960	9,614	1,351	16,925
Additions	2,092	-	124	2,216
Additions from carve out acquisition	-	7,339	85	7,424
Acquired on acquisition of a subsidiary	-	390	-	390
Reclassification	-	-	(214)	(214)
Hyperinflation	-	132	11	143
Exchange differences	(117)	(117)	(46)	(280)
At 31 December 2019	7,935	17,358	1,311	26,604
Accumulated amortization				
At 1 January 2019	882	3,224	1,157	5,263
Amortisation charge for the year	994	2,720	63	3,777
Impairment	-	1,548	-	1,548
Reclassification	(2)	(137)	(183)	(322)
Hyperinflation	-	44	-	44
Exchange differences	(17)	(49)	(31)	(97)
At 31 December 2019	1,857	7,350	1,006	10,213
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2019	6,078	10,008	305	16,391
At 31 December 2018	5,078	6,390	194	11,662

The Group recognised US $ 7.7 million of customer intangibles arising on contracts novated across as a result of the acquisition of the mud logging business from Weatherford International plc in 2019. The impairment charge of US $ 1.5 million is in respect of the WIN operation in North America where the financial performance has deteriorated.

15. Inventory

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Small equipment & spare parts	9,125	9,588
	9,125	9,588

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories consist of materials (spare parts or small equipment not meeting criteria for fixed assets recognition) and tools. Inventory consumables of US $ 3.3 million (2019: US $ 2.7 million) and inventory charges of US $ 1.8 million (2019: US $ 1.2 million) were expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

16. Trade and other receivables

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Trade receivables	14,042	19,483
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(20)	(246)
	14,022	19,237
Amounts due from parent companies	28	29
Accrued income	3,648	9,303
	17,698	28,569

Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost. An analysis of trade receivables past due together with impaired amounts is given in note 24 Financial instruments. During the period, the collection of trade receivable balances previously impaired has resulted in a decrease in the provision for impairment from US $ 0.3 million to US $ 0.02 million.

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17. Other current assets

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Prepayments	1,123	2,073
Amounts due from related parties	436	457
Other debtors	5,952	5,158
	7,511	7,688

Other debtors include US $ 0.2 million (2019:US $ 0.9 million) receivable in respect of government grants. The Group receives a government grant in respect of expenditure incurred on R&D. Grant income is released to the consolidated statement of income over the period necessary to match them to the related costs for which they are intended to compensate. Other debtors include US $ 0.9 million in respect of the acquired net assets of Weatherford Algeria where completion of the transfer has been delayed.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	8,036	8,284
Restricted cash bank deposits	837	694
	8,873	8,978

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets is approximates to their fair value. Total cash amounts to US $ 8.9 million (2019:US $ 9.0 million). This includes US $ 0.8 million (2019: US $ 0.7 million) cash considered as restricted as located in countries with restriction to conversion and repatriation (Angola).

19. Trade and other payables

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Amounts due to parent undertakings	37,391	32,600
Trade payables	8,403	8,853
Other payables	5,160	9,018
	50,953	50,471

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value. An analysis of trade payables past due is given in note 23 Financial instruments.

20. Other current liabilities

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Amounts due to parent undertakings	1,461	2,277
Amounts due to related parties	1,008	1,245
Other taxes and social security	3,722	2,751
Accruals and deferred income	4,625	5,827
	10,816	12,100

Included within accruals and deferred income are amounts due to employees of US $ 3.7 million (2019:US $ 3.9 million), other taxes and social security include payroll taxes, VAT and other local taxes.

21. Borrowings and lease liabilities

Current	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Bank borrowings	624	3,154
Lease liabilities	1,481	2,132
	2,105	5,286
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	2,481	3,361
	2,481	3,361
Total borrowings and leases	4,586	8,647

Bank borrowings comprise Dajan S.R.L € working capital facility US $ 1.8 million (2019: US $ 1.5 million) of which US $ 0.4 million was utilised and asset financing loans in the USA for US $ 0.2 million (2019: US $ 1.7 million).

Leases are recognised as liabilities at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. The Group has in place property, equipment, vehicle and trailer leases. At 31 December 2020, the Group's lease liabilities were as follows:

21. Borrowings and Finance leases continued

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within one year	1,878	2,566
Years two to five inclusive	2,310	3,848
After five years	441	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	4,629	6,414
Effect of discounting	(667)	(921)
Discounted lease liabilities	3,962	5,493
Consisting of:		
Current	1,481	2,132
Non-current	2,481	3,361
Total lease liabilities	3,962	5,493

22. Net debt reconciliation

Net debt is the net of total cash and cash equivalents and loans and borrowings. The Group uses the term net debt which is considered useful in that it provides the Group's aggregate net indebtedness to banks and other financial institutions This section sets out an analysis of net debt/cash and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

Net debt	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Cash and cash equivalents including restricted cash	8,873	8,978
Less: Restricted cash	(837)	(694)
Cash and cash equivalents excluding restricted cash	8,036	8,284
Borrowings and lease liabilities		
Current	2,105	5,286
Non-current	2,481	3,361
Total borrowings	4,586	8,647
Net cash / (debt)	3,450	(363)

22. Net debt reconciliation(continued)

	Cash US \$'000	Leases US \$'000	Bank debt<1 year US \$'000	Bank debt >1 year US \$'000	Total US \$'000
Net cash as at 1 Jan 2019	**(5,517)**	**3,829**	**5,456**	**1,571**	**5,339**
Net decrease in cash flows	(3,331)	-	-	-	**(3,331)**
Restricted cash movement	1,159	-	-	-	**1,159**
New lease debt	-	3,308	-	-	**3,308**
Impact of IFRS 16 leases	-	(1,175)	(2,703)	(1,550)	**(5,428)**
Repayment of bank borrowings/ leases	-	-	466	-	**466**
Foreign exchange adjustments	(595)	(469)	(65)	(21)	**(1,150)**
Net debt as at 31 Dec 2019	**(8,284)**	**5,493**	**3,154**	-	**363**
Net increase in cash flows	432	-	-	-	432
Acquisition of subsidiary	(172)	13	87	-	(72)
New lease liabilities	-	1,365	-	-	1,365
Lease liabilities terminated	-	(1,173)	-	-	(1,173)
Repayment of bank borrowings/ leases	-	(1,444)	(2,674)	-	(4,118)
Drawdown of bank borrowings/ leases	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	(192)	-	-	(192)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(12)	(100)	57	-	(55)
Net debt as at 31 Dec 2020	(8,036)	3,962	624	-	(3,450)

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management

Details of significant accounting policies adopted including the classification, basis of measurement and recognition of income and expense in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 'Adoption of new accounting standards.

Classification of financial instruments
Financial instruments are classified as follows:

	Categories	**Carrying amount**	
		2020	2019
		US $'000	US $'000
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	17,698	28,569
Other financial assets	Amortised cost	8,841	8,928
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	8,873	8,978
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings (non-current)	Amortised cost	(2,481)	(3,361)
Borrowings (current)	Amortised cost	(2,105)	(5,286)
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	(50,953)	(50,471)
Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	(10,816)	(12,100)
Categories			
Amortised cost		(30,943)	(24,743)
Fair value through profit and loss		-	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling of accumulated gains and losses		-	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income without recycling of accumulated gains and losses		-	-

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature or contractual cash flow characteristics.

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2019. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 21 offset by cash and bank balances note 18) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained losses and non-controlling interests). As disclosed in note 21 & note 27 of the consolidated financial statements, the Group meets its funding requirement through US $ 156.5 million of shareholder equity and US $ 37.4 million of loans from its parent companies. The Group had cash balances excluding restricted cash of US $ 8.0 million (2019:US $ 8.3 million). The Group has the ability to access additional equity support for further acquisitions and/or working capital support. Future drawdowns are conditional on receiving approval from the main shareholder of the Group, Blue Water Energy.

Financial risk and treasury management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:
- funding and liquidity risk
- credit risk
- foreign exchange risk
- cash flow interest risk

The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group may use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. The policies and strategies for managing these risks are summarised as follows:

Funding and liquidity risk

The Group finances its operations by a combination of equity finance and debt finance. The objective is to ensure that there is sufficient cash or committed facilities to meet the cash flow requirements of the Group for its current business plan. Debt maturity in respect of Dajan's bank borrowings is 30 September 2022 and for Horizon Well Logging LLC ranges from July to December 2022 thereby ensuring the Group is not exposed to excessive refinancing risk. The maturity profiles of borrowings based on repayment dates are as follows:

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Amounts falling due within one year	624	3,154
1-2 years	-	-
2-5 years	-	-
Bank borrowings	624	3,154
Amounts falling due within one year	1,461	2,132
1-2 years	1,426	1,970
2-5 years	837	1,391
>5 years	238	-
Leases	3,962	5,493
Total borrowings and leases	4,586	8,647
Amounts falling due within one year	2,085	5,286
1-2 years	1,426	1,970
2-5 years	837	1,391
>5 years	238	-
Total borrowings and leases	4,586	8,647

Group liquidity risk arises from timing differences between cash inflows and outflows. These risks are managed through equity funding from shareholders. These resources, together with the expected future cash flows to be generated by the business, are regarded as sufficient to meet the anticipated funding requirements of the Group for the foreseeable future. The actual and potential impacts of the developments in the financial markets are considered in the principal risks and uncertainties section of the strategic and directors' report.

The following table details the ageing analysis for trade payables:

US $000	**Less than 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables (note 19)	4,838	2,952	322	189	8,403

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

The Group transacts in a number of foreign currencies and as a result has foreign currency denominated revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. The consolidated group results are presented in US$. As a consequence, movements in exchange rates can affect profitability, the comparability of results between periods and the carrying value of assets and liabilities. Other than US$, the major foreign currencies of the Group are the Euro, British pound, Angolan Kwanza, Malaysian Ringgit, Thai Baht, Argentinian Peso, Bolivian Boliviano, Colombian Peso, Trinidad and Tobago Dollar, Kuwaiti Dinar and the Saudi Riyal.

In considering the strategy for risk mitigation, the approved investment budgets and related cash flows, with defined currencies, are reviewed by Group Finance who may use foreign derivative contracts such as forward exchange contracts to manage the exposure. As of 31 December 2020, no forward exchange contracts had been executed.

The carrying value of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date were:

	2020		2019	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
	US $'000	**US $'000**	**US $'000**	**US $'000**
Kwanza	3,617	(3,719)	4,455	(5,770)
Euros	74,023	(53,182)	62,269	(42,260)
Argentinian Peso	8,148	(4,944)	7,749	(5,368)
Malaysian Ringgit	7,507	(6,928)	9,069	(8,796)
Thai Baht	3,934	(5,170)	4,638	(6,816)
Saudi Riyal	12,429	(12,036)	15,990	(15,906)
Romanian Leu	768	(789)	1,023	(801)
Bolivian Boliviano	5,030	(3,003)	1,355	(2,617)
Trinidad & Tobago Dollar	980	(1,306)	1,553	(1,594)
Colombian Peso	2,406	(1,063)	3,004	(3,489)

If the USD strengthened 10% against the currencies mentioned above, the loss in the year taken to the income statement would have been reduced by US $ 2.7 million (2019: US $ 1.8 million) and loss taken to equity reduced by US $ 2.7 million (2019: decreased by US $ 1.8 million). If the USD weakened 10% against the currencies above, the loss in the year taken to the income statement would have been increased by US $ 2.7 million (2019: US $ 1.8 million) and the loss taken to equity increased by US $ 2.7 million (2019: increased by US $ 1.8 million) respectively.

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a strong credit rating are accepted. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Allowances are recognised as required under the IFRS 9 impairment model and continue to be carried until there are indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The determination of expected credit losses is derived from historical and forward-looking information which includes external ratings, audited financial statements and other publicly available information about customers. Determination of the level of expected credit loss incorporates a review of factors which can be indicative of default, including the nature of the counterparty (for example national oil and gas companies, international oil and gas companies or independent oil and gas companies) and the individual industry sectors in which the counterparty operates.

The majority of the Group's financial assets are expected to have a low risk of default. A review of the historical occurrence of credit losses indicates that credit losses are insignificant due to the size of the Group's clients and the nature of the services provided. Subject to Covid-19, the outlook for the energy industry is not expected to result in a significant change in the Group's exposure to credit losses. As lifetime expected credit losses are not expected to be significant the Group has opted not to adopt the practical expedient available under IFRS 9 to utilise a provision matrix for the recognition of lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables. Allowances are calculated on a case-by-case basis based on the credit risk applicable to individual counterparties.

Exposure to credit risk is continually monitored in order to identify financial assets which experience a significant change in credit risk. While assessing for significant changes in credit risk the Group makes use of operational simplifications permitted by IFRS 9. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk if the asset has a low risk of default; the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and no adverse changes in economic or business conditions have been identified which in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. Where a financial asset becomes more than 30 days past its due date additional procedures are performed to determine the reasons for non-payment in order to identify if a change in the exposure to credit risk has occurred.

Should a significant change in the exposure to credit risk be identified the allowance for expected credit losses is increased to reflect the risk of expected default in the lifetime of the financial asset. The Group continually monitors for indications that a financial asset has become credit impaired with an allowance for credit impairment recognised when the loss is incurred. Where a financial asset becomes more than 90 days past its due date additional procedures are performed to determine the reasons for non-payment in order to identify if the asset has become credit impaired.

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

The Group considers an asset to be credit impaired once there is evidence that a loss has been incurred. In addition to recognising an allowance for expected credit loss, the Group monitors for the occurrence of events that have a detrimental impact on the recoverability of financial assets. Evidence of credit impairment includes, but is not limited to, indications of significant financial difficulty of the counterparty, a breach of contract or failure to adhere to payment terms, bankruptcy or financial reorganisation of a counterparty or the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset.

For trade receivables, the Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Response
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default. No balances are aged greater than 30 days past due.	An allowance for lifetime ECLs is recognised where the impact is determined to be material.
Monitored	The counterparty has a low risk of default. Balances aged greater than 30 days past due have arisen due to ongoing commercial discussions associated with the close-out of contractual requirements and are not considered to be indicative of an increased risk of default.	The allowance for lifetime ECLs is increased where the impact is determined to be material.
In default	Balances are greater than 90 days past due with the ageing not being as a result of ongoing commercial discussions associated with the close-out of contractual commitments, or there is evidence indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and collection of amounts due is improbable.	The asset is considered to be credit impaired and an allowance for the estimated incurred loss is recognised where material.
Written off	There is evidence that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery of balances due.	The gross receivable and associated allowance are both derecognised.

The following table details the ageing analysis for trade receivables:

US $000	**Less than 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Trade receivables	13,476	566	-	-	-	**14,042**
Trade receivables considered as impaired	-	(20)	-	-	-	**(20)**
Total trade receivables (note 16)	**13,476**	**546**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,022**

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse geographical areas. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are connected entities. The 5 largest balance sheet exposures to the Group's customers were as set out below:

Balance sheet exposure	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Customer A	2,698	1,085
Customer B	1,322	1,009
Customer C	1,065	913
Customer D	956	904
Customer E	764	757

Cash flow and interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Bank borrowings of the subsidiary Dajan S.R.L bear an average interest rate of 2.5 % (2019:2.0%) variable. Dajan S.R.L borrowings are denominated in Euros and are exposed to interest rate risk and in particular the risk that movements in interest rates will affect both its net income and financial position. The current operating cash flows generated by Dajan S.R.L are sufficient to service the loan repayment and interest payments. The asset financing loans of Horizon LLC bear and average interest rate of 5.25% variable and are secured over the assets. The loans are denominated in USD and are exposed to interest rate risk due to movements in the Wall Street prime rate.

At 31 December 2020, if interest rates on the borrowings had been 100 basis points higher / lower with all other variables held constant, the loss before tax for the year would have been US $ 3,000 (2019: US $ 15,000) lower / higher, as a result of higher/lower interest expenses on floating rate borrowings.

24. Retirement benefit obligations

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Provision for end of service benefits	3,575	2,950
	3,575	2,950

The Group provides for end of service benefits for qualifying employees in accordance with the local labour laws applicable to the country. Under these laws the employees are entitled to end of service benefits as a percentage of final salary on attainment of retirement age or upon termination of the employment relationship.

There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost. In accordance with IAS 19, the subsidiaries of the Group recognise a cost equal to the contribution payable for the period, which in the year ended 31 December 2020 was US $ 0.6 million. As at 31 December 2020, the end of service liabilities total US $ 3.6 million (2019 US $ 3.0 million). The Group is of the view that the difference in the liabilities calculated as per current labour laws applicable in country and liabilities calculated on an actuarial basis as per IAS 19 is not material and therefore the movement in the defined benefit obligation is equal the contribution payable by the company less any liabilities discharged as a result of termination of employment.

Details of the end of service benefit obligations for the relevant countries are provided below.

Italy

The WIN operation in Italy, Dajan S.R.L, is required to provide an end of service benefit to employees known as Trattamento di Fine Rapporto (TFR) which is payable on termination of employment for any reason whether retirement, resignation or dismissal. There are 97 (2019: 94) qualifying employees. For the year ended 31 December 2020 a provision equal to the contribution payable of US $ 0.1 million (2019: US $ 0.1 million) was charged to the profit and loss account.

Kuwait

The MLG operation in Kuwait is required to provide an end of service benefit to employees where employment is terminated as a result of redundancy or expiry of the term of employment. There are 88(2019:79) qualifying employees and the defined benefit cost of US $ 0.3 million (2019:US $ 0.1 million) was charged to the profit and loss account.

Thailand

Under the Thai Labour Protection Act of 1998, the MLG operation in Thailand is required to provide legal severance payments to employees who leave employment at their retirement age or termination. There are 91 (2019:117) qualifying employees and the defined benefit cost of US $ 0.2 million (2019:US $ 0.1 million) was charged to the profit and loss account.

25. Provisions

	Restructuring US $'000	Other US $'000	Total US $'000
At 1 January 2020	-	-	-
Charge to income statement	(780)	(400)	(1,180)
Exchange differences	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	(780)	(400)	(1,180)

During the year the impact of Covid-19 resulted in reduced activity levels, management looked to re-align the size of the resource base with the new reality. A cost reduction plan was put in place and restructuring provision of US $ 0.8 million was charged to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of specific countries that were impacted. A further provision of US $ 0.4 million was recognised in relation to notification of claim following a payroll audit in respect of social security contributions on international employees assigned to Gabon between 2015 and 2019.

26. Deferred tax

The following are the major deferred tax assets/liabilities recognised by the Group and movements thereon during the reporting year.

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Deferred tax assets	1,928	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,230)	(1,957)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(1,302)	(1,957)

	Accelerated Capital Allowances US $'000	Tax losses US $'000	Other US $'000	Total US $'000
At 1 January 2020	(187)	(37)	(1,733)	(1,957)
Adjustment to prior year	-	-	402	402
Credit/(charge) to income statement	-	-	871	871
Exchange differences	-	-	(618)	(618)
At 31 December 2020	(187)	(37)	(1,078)	(1,302)

The other deferred tax liability of US $ 1.1 million (2019: Deferred tax liability US $ 1.7 million) is in respect of timing differences on customer intangibles, inventory and management expenses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry-forwards and other temporary timing differences to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. At the balance sheet date, the Group has unused tax losses of US $ 65.4 million (2019: US $ 57.1 million loss) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the US $ 64.1 million (2019: US $ 51.1 million) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of US $ 8.9 million (2018: US $ 5.6 million) that will expire between 1-5 years and US $ 55.2 million (2019: US $ 45.5 million) with no expiry date. In addition to unrecognised tax losses, the Group did not have any other unrecognised short-term timing differences (2019: US $ 0).

27. Share capital

	2020 US $	2019 US $
Authorised:		
156,464,402 Ordinary shares of $1 (2019: 154,964,402 Ordinary shares of $1)	156,464,402	154,964,402
	156,464,402	154,964,402
Called up, issued and fully paid:		
156,464,402 Ordinary shares of $1 (2019: 154,964,402 Ordinary shares of $1)	156,464,402	154,964,402
	156,464,402	154,964,402

On 7th February 2020, the Company raised capital of US $ 1,500,000 by issuing 1,500,000 ordinary shares to Excellence Logging Finance Limited.

On 30th April 2019, the Company raised capital of US $ 35,225,205 by issuing 35,225,205 ordinary shares to Excellence Logging Finance Limited at their par value per share.

On 25th July 2019, the Company raised further capital of US $ 1,665,972 by issuing ordinary shares at their par value per share.

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

28. Contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, a legal action has been filed against a subsidiary of the Group in North America in respect of a vehicle accident. The Group has insurance policies in place for auto mobile risks in the ordinary course of business. Although the final resolution of this matter could have a material effect on the operating results for a particular reporting period, the Group believe that is not probable that this matter would materially impact its consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, no provision has been made in respect of this contingent liability.

29. Acquisition of mud-logging business

On 31st July 2020, the group acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Intergas Servicios Petroleros SRL, an oil and gas services provider specializing in services and products delivery related to mudlogging in Bolivia. The acquisition is part of the group's strategy and complements the group's mud-logging services. Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired are as follows:

Purchase consideration	USD
Cash consideration	1,360,091
Net working capital	289,709
Novation of debt	850,000
Total purchase consideration	**2,499,800**

On acquisition, the group paid US $ 1.65 million in cash including working capital adjustments and novated US $ 0.85 million of debt due to the previous owners. The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

USD	Fair Value
Cash	171,899
Trade receivables	685,276
Inventory	306,843
Other debtors	1,151,042
Property, plant and equipment	2,000,371
Bank loans	(84,837)
Trade payables	(1,377,553)
Other taxes and similar liabilities	(353,241)
Net identifiable assets acquired	**2,499,800**
Goodwill	**-**
Net assets acquired	**2,499,800**

Fair value adjustments relate to relate to tangible fixed assets and recognition of right to use assets and liabilities. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the newly acquired mud logging operations revenues were US $1.7million and EBITDA result was US $ (0.5) million due to performance being impacted by covid-19 lockdowns in Bolivia.

30. Commitments and guarantees

	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Rental commitments	1,000	700
Other non-current assets	363	594
	1,363	1,294

Rental commitments

Included within Other non-current assets are US $ 1.0 million (2019: US $ 0.7 million) of security deposits with regard to procuring office and warehouse space. Management expect Excellence Logging group companies to fulfil their obligations on these contracts and to receive these security deposits back in full. Included within this amount is a guarantee to cover long term rental commitments for its office in Colombes, France. The guarantee is for €355,507 (2019: €355,507) and expires on 6 July 2025. The likelihood of the guarantee being called upon is remote.

Parent company guarantees

From time to time the Group's subsidiaries enter into financial guarantee contracts with customers for the performance of obligations under a contract to execute specific services. The guarantees are discharged upon performance of obligations under the contract. The likelihood of the guarantee being called upon is remote.

In January 2018, the Company provided a parental company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Excellence Logging Sdn. Bhd. in respect of the performance obligations under an umbrella contract for the provision of mud-logging equipment and services to a customer. The guarantee is linked to the term of the contract and is discharged upon the performance of obligations under the contract.

In May 2019, the Company's subsidiary Excellence Logging Ltd provided a parental company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary DHI Services (Thailand) Limited in respect of the performance obligations under a contract for the provision of mud-logging equipment and services to a customer. The guarantee is linked to the term of the contract and is discharged upon the performance of obligations under the contract.

In July 2019 and November 2019, the Company's subsidiary Excellence Logging Switzerland SARL entered into a parental guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Wilog Servicios SA with a customer for the agreement relating to the delivery of slickline services. The guarantee terms is linked to the terms of the contracts.

In July 2019, the Company provided a parental company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Excellence Logging Sdn. Bhd. in respect of the performance obligations under a contract for the provision of mud-logging equipment and services to a customer. The guarantee is linked to the term of the contract and is discharged upon the performance of obligations under the contract.

30. Commitments and guarantees (continued)

Performance bonds and financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is required by certain customers to post surety or performance bonds or provide bank guarantees in connection with services that the Group provides to them. These bonds and guarantees provide assurance to the customer that the Group will perform under the terms of a contract and that we will pay subcontractors and vendors. If we fail to perform under a contract or to pay subcontractors and vendors, the customer may demand that the surety make payments or provide services under the bond or financial guarantee. The Group must reimburse the surety for any expenses or outlays it incurs. As of 31 December 2020, the Group had US $ 0.4 million (2019: US $ 0.2 million) in performance bonds and surety outstanding within Other non-current assets. The Group's immediate parent company, Excellence Logging Finance Limited, has a US $ 13 million multi-currency revolving credit and guarantee facility. The facility is backed by key relationship banks and is available for the issuance of guarantees up to a maximum of US $ 8.0 million (2019: US $ 9.0 million). At 31 December 2020, the Group issued US $ 7.1 million (2019: US $ 8.9 million) in bank guarantees from this facility. To date, the Group has not been required to make any reimbursements to our sureties for bond-related costs. The Group believes that it is unlikely that we will have to fund significant claims under our surety or performance bond arrangements in the foreseeable future. Excellence Logging Limited and its subsidiaries are recharged the cost of this guarantee facility by the parent company.

31. Operating lease arrangements

The Group has adopted IFRS 16 which has resulted in a change in accounting treatment for operating lease commitments. At the balance sheet date, the outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, excluding those which now fall under IFRS 16, are as follows:

Property	**2020** **US $'000**	**2019** **US $'000**
Within one year	570	288
Between one and five years	86	-
More than five years	-	-
	656	288

32. Ultimate controlling party

At the date of signature of these financial statements the Group's ultimate parent undertaking is Excellence Logging Guernsey Co Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey, which owns 67.23% of the Company's equity. This entity is owned by investment management funds managed by Blue Water Energy which is the ultimate controlling party.

Excellence Logging Holding Limited consolidated financial statements are the largest consolidated financial statements in which the results of the Company are included. Excellence Logging Limited consolidated financial statements are the smallest consolidated financial statements in which the results of the Company are included.

33. Related party transactions

The principal subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2020 are shown in note 34. Transactions between Excellence Logging Holding Ltd and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

	Relationship	Purchase of goods and services US $'000	Amounts owed by related parties US $'000	Amounts due to related parties US $'000
Year ended 31 December 2020				
Blue Water Energy	Investor	58		-
Excellence Logging Manco S.A.R.L.	Investor	-	436	-
Bruno Patrick Burban	Director	-	13	-
Wilog seller – Pascal Mirville	Employee	11	-	261
Wilog seller – Yves Gehan	Employee	11	-	261
Wilog seller – Michel Nadeau	Employee	11	-	261
Gabe SRL	Same directors	-	-	22
Revoil SRL	Same directors	-	-	203
Year ended 31 December 2019				
Blue Water Energy	Investor	523	-	-
Excellence Logging GP S.A.R.L.	Investor	-	32	-
Excellence Logging Manco S.A.R.L.	Investor	-	426	-
Bruno Patrick Burban	Director	-	13	-
Wilog seller – Pascal Mirville	Employee	-	-	250
Wilog seller – Yves Gehan	Employee	-	-	250
Wilog seller – Michel Nadeau	Employee	-	-	250
Galam SRL	Same directors	34	-	-
Gabe SRL	Same directors	90	-	15
Revoil SRL	Same directors	-	-	495

34. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Entity	Registered in	% Ownership Interest	% Voting Power held
Excellence Logging France SAS	France	100	100
Excellence Logging Services SAS	France	100	100
Excellence Logging International FZ LLC	UAE	100	100
Excellence Logging Services Ltd	England & Wales	100	100
Excellence Logging Middle East Ltd	England & Wales	100	100
Excellence Logging Latin America Ltd	England & Wales	100	100
Excellence Logging (Switzerland) SARL	Switzerland	100	100
WLG Servicios S.A	Argentina	100	100
Wilog Solution Limited (liquidated 9 January 2021)	England & Wales	100	100
Excellence Logging Tunisie Sarl	Tunisia	100	100
Excellence Logging Do Brazil Servicios de petroleo LTDA	Brazil	99.92	99.92
Exlog Gabon SA	Gabon	100	100
Wilog Angola LDA	Angola	48	57
Excellence Logging US Inc	USA	100	100
Excellence Logging LLC	USA	100	100
Horizon Geoscience LLC	USA	100	100
Core-Tech Wireline Services LLC	USA	100	100
Core Tech Wireline Services Texas LLC	USA	100	100
Excellence Logging DMCC	UAE	100	100
PT DHI Excellence Logging	Indonesia	95	95
DHI Services (Thailand) Ltd	Thailand	49	49
Excellence Logging Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	49	49
Excellence Logging Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100
DHI Services International Ltd	Hong Kong	83	83
DHI Logging Services (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	98	98
Dajan S.R.L	Italy	100	100
Dajan East S.R.L	Romania	100	100
Excellence Logging Ecuador S.A.	Ecuador	100	100
International Logging Technology Limited	England & Wales	100	100
Excellence Logging Saudi Limited***	Saudi Arabia	50	50
Excellence Logging Services LLC (Qatar)***	Qatar	49	49
Excellence Logging LLC (Oman)	Oman	70	70
Excellence Logging Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	100	100
Intergas Servicios Petroleros SRL	Bolivia	100	100

34.Subsidiaries(continued)

Entity	Registered in	% Ownership Interest	% Voting Power held
Excellence Logging Panama Limited	Panama	100	100
Excellence Logging Trinidad & Tobago Limited	Trinidad & Tobago	100	100
Excellence Logging Canada Limited	Canada	100	100

For all entities, the principal place of business is consistent with the country of registration. Details of the entities registered offices are provided in appendix 1. All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

*The Group owns 48% of the shares in Wilog Angola LDA and is the main shareholder. The Group has double voting rights on a portion of the shareholding in this entity enabling it to exercise 57% control. The directors are able to nominate the President of the Board and generally the Group has control over operations.

**The Group has a 49% interest in the shares of DHI Services (Thailand) Ltd and Excellence Logging Malaysia Sdn Bhd. Shareholder agreements are in place for these entities which give the group control over their operations and therefore their financial statements are consolidated within these group financial statements.

***Excellence Logging Saudi Limited and Excellence Logging Services LLC (Qatar) are joint ventures with a local partner. In the case of both joint ventures the group is able to exercise de facto control through the Board of directors.

35. Events after the balance sheet date

There we no events to report after the balance sheet date.

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Appendix 1 –Subsidiary companies registered offices

Subsidiary Company	**Registered Office**
Excellence Logging France SAS	52/58 Avenue Jean Jaures, Bat. Alley, 92700 Colombes, France
Excellence Logging Services SAS	Zone artisanale Les Berges du Rhins 1, 42120 Parigny, France
Excellence Logging International FZ LLC	P.O. Box 4422 Fujairah, Fujairah Creative Tower, (United Arab Emirates)
Excellence Logging Services Ltd	25 Moorgate, London, England, EC2R 6AY
Excellence Logging Middle East Ltd	25 Moorgate, London, England, EC2R 6AY
Excellence Logging Latin America Ltd	25 Moorgate, London, England, EC2R 6AY
Wilog Solution Limited	25 Moorgate, London, England, EC2R 6AY
Excellence Logging (Switzerland) SARL	Route de Moncor 2, c/o Cabinet de Conseil Fiscal, André-Claude Cotting, 1752 Villars-sur-Glâne, Switzerland
WLG Servicios S.A	Avenida Santa Fe 931, 4° Piso, Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina
Excellence Logging Tunisie	48 av. Othman Ibn Afene, El Manzah 8, 2037 Ariana, Tunisia
Excellence logging Do brazil Servicios de petroleo LTDA	Avenida dos Jesuitas, N°415, Parte, Impetiba, Macae, CEP 27.913-182
Exlog Gabon SA	Z.I. OPRAG, BP 262, Port-Gentil (Gabon)
Wilog Angola LDA	Rua de Missao n°93 A, Sala 10, Ingombota, Luanda, Republic of Angola
Excellence Logging US Inc	7136 South Yale Avenue, Suite 414, Tulsa, OK 74136, United States
Horizon Well Logging LLC	7136 South Yale Avenue, Suite 414, Tulsa, OK 74136, United States
Horizon Geoscience LLC	7136 South Yale Avenue, Suite 414, Tulsa, OK 74136, United States
Core-Tech Wireline Services LLC	2881 S. 31st Avenue, Suite A4, Greeley, Colorado 80634, United States
Core Tech Wireline Services Texas LLC	1800 Cherokee Trace, White Oak, Texas 75693, UnitedStates
Excellence Logging DMCC	Unit No: 2701, Tiffany Towers, Plot No: JLT-PH2-W2A, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
PT DHI Excellence Logging	GrahaAnugerah , 8th Floor – Suite 805, Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu no.17A, Jakarta 12780 (Indonesia)
DHI Services (Thailand) Ltd	10/124(1103) 11th Floor, The Trendy Office Building, Soi Sukhumvit 13 (Sangchan), Khlongtoey-Nua, Wattana, Bangkok, Thailand 10110
Excellence Logging Malaysia SdnBhd	30-3, Jalan Kuchai Maju 10, Kuchai Entrepreneurs Park, Off Jalan Kuchai Lama, Kuala Lumpur, Wilavah Persekutuan, Malaysia 58201
Excellence Logging Pte Ltd	2 Kallang Avenue, #09-16 CT Hub, Singapore 339407
DHI Services International Ltd	Unit 701 7/F Citicorp Centre 18 Whitfield Road Causeway Bay (Hong Kong)

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Appendix 1 – Subsidiary companies registered offices (continued)

Subsidiary Company	**Registered Office**
DHI Logging Services Sdn Bhd	30-3, Jalan Kuchai Maju 10, Kuchai Entrepreneurs Park, Off Jalan Kuchai Lama, Kuala Lumpur, Wilavah Persekutuan, Malaysia 58201
Dajan S.R.L.	Studio Fabrizio Salusest, Via Venezia 7 Cap, 64121 Pescara, Italy Business Office: VialeMilanofiori, Strada 1, Palazzo F1, 20090 Assago, Italy
Excellence Logging Ecuador S.A.	Av. Eloy Alfaro y 6 de Diciembre, Edif. Monasterio Plaza, Piso 10, Quito 170135, Équateur
International Logging Technology Limited	25 Moorgate, London, England, EC2R 6AY
Excellence Logging Saudi Limited	King Saud Road, Alothman Office Tower, Alqashla District, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Excellence Logging Services LLC (Qatar)	West Bay - Bay Tower II, 8th floor, Unit 825, PO Box 14023 Doha, Qatar
Excellence Logging LLC (Oman)	Shatti Al Qurm, Regus Business Center LLC, Building 31, Plot 12, Block 226, Way. 44 Al Shatti, Office 23, Muscat, Oman
Excellence Logging Kazakhstan	Office 404, 4th floor, Block 1Б, Nurly-Tau Business Center, 19 Al-Farabi Avenue, Bostandyk region, Almaty city, 050059, Kazakhstan
Excellence Logging Panama Limited	MMG Tower, 23rd Floor, Ave. Paseo del Mar, Costa del Este, Panama City, Republic of Panama
Excellence Logging Trinidad & Tobago Limited	P 7 Guayamare Link West, Off Uriah Butler Highway – Warehouse B, Charlieville, Trinidad & Tobago
Excellence Logging Canada Ltd	1200 Waterfront Centre, 200 Burrard Street, Vancouver BC, V6C 3L6, Canada
Intergas Servicios Petroleros SRL	AV Iberica No 82, Barrio Las Palmas, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia

Excellence Logging Limited
Company Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Company number: 09536522

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 US $'000	2019 US $'000
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	10	69,440	58,778
Property, plant and equipment	11	-	609
		69,440	59,387
Current assets			
Debtors and other current assets	12	57,885	81,062
Cash		1,959	3,757
		59,844	84,819
Total Assets		**129,284**	**144,206**
Non-current liabilities			
Finance leases	13	-	(470)
		-	(470)
Current liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(51,851)	(43,940)
Finance leases	13	-	(145)
Provisions	15	(700)	-
		(52,551)	(44,085)
Total Liabilities		**(52,551)**	**(44,555)**
Net Assets		**76,733**	**99,651**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital		156,464	154,964
Accumulated losses		(79,731)	(55,313)
Total equity		**76,733**	**99,651**

These financial statements of the Company, registered number 09536522, were approved by the Directors on and were authorised for issue on 7 September 2021. They were signed on behalf of the directors' behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Vincent SIMONE
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Vincent Simonetti
Director
30 September 2021

EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital US $'000	Retained earnings US $'000	Total equity US $'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	118,073	(20,160)	97,913
Issue of share capital	36,891	-	36,891
Loss for the year	-	(35,153)	(35,153)
Balance at 31 December 2019	154,964	(55,313)	99,651
Issue of share capital	1,500	-	1,500
Loss for the year	-	(24,418)	(24,418)
Balance at 31 December 2020	156,464	(79,731)	76,733

1. General information

Excellence Logging Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office and the principal place of business is given in the company information page. The principal activity of the Company is to act as the parent company for the Excellence Logging group of companies whose principal activity is to provide mud-logging and slick-line well intervention services to the oil and gas industry. The Company will remain as the parent company for the Excellence Logging Limited group of companies in the foreseeable future. The Company's parent company and ultimate controlling party is disclosed in note 32 of the consolidated group accounts.

2. Basis of accounting

These parent company financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, in particular, Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). FRS 101 sets out amendments to EU-adopted IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Act and related Regulations. The Company maintains its accounting records and presents its financial statements in United States Dollars.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:(i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

3. **Significant accounting policies**

Investments
Investments are included in the balance sheet at their cost of acquisition. Where appropriate a provision is made for any impairment in value. An annual review of the carrying amount is performed on an individual investment basis with resulting impairments or reversals of impairment reflected in the profit and loss account in the relevant period. Earnings in investee companies are recognised when, and to the extent that, dividends are received from affiliated undertakings and participating interests.

Property, plant and equipment

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

Interest payable and receivable
Amounts owed to and owed by affiliated undertakings bear interest at commercial rates.

Other debtors
Other debtors are recognised initially at nominal amount. Provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence that the Company may not be able to collect all of the amounts due.

Amounts owed to group undertaking and other creditors
Amounts owed to group undertaking and other creditors are stated at nominal amount.

Finance leases

Finance charges are accounted for on an accruals basis in the income statement using the effective interest rate method and are coded to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Parent company guarantees
The Company issues parent company guarantees (PCGs) to third parties on behalf of its subsidiary undertakings where requested. The Company receives a fee in respect of the PCGs issued which is recorded as other operating income and spread over the term of the contract.

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made by the Directors that affect the reported amount of income, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates, which are based on judgements finalized at the date of approval of the financial statements, will, by definition, be based on all the relevant up to date information available but, nevertheless, actual results will typically differ from estimates. The estimates are underlying assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period and are discussed below.

Going concern

As disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, management have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. That note provides detail on the approach taken by management to assessing the Group's forecasts and projections, the level of facilities available to the Group, and potential mitigating actions available to management. The note discloses that there is, however, a reasonably possible downside scenario in which prevention or cure of a covenant breach would be outside the control of the Directors. As such this represents a material uncertainty related to these events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Recoverability of investments

Shares in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less any provision for impairment (note 10). The Company assess investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such condition of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the value of the investment, the investment is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income.

5. Income statement disclosures

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in s408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present its individual income statement, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and related notes that form a part of these approved financial statements.

Revenues of US $ 5.7 million (2019: US $ 8.8 million) comprised revenues generated from rendering of services to group companies. The loss on ordinary activities after taxation for the financial year dealt within the accounts of the Company was US $ 24.4 million (2019:

5. Income statement disclosures continued

US $ 35.2 million). The Company impaired the carrying value of its investments by US $ 8.3 million (2019: US $ 25.4 million) following a review of the recoverable amount of each of the cash generating units compared to the carrying value of the investment (note 10). The Company also impaired amounts due from subsidiary companies by US $ 4.5 million (2019: US $ 5.5 million) as part of its impairment reviews.

The audit fees payable to the company's auditor and their associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts for the period was US $ 0.5 million (2019: US $ 0.5 million). This includes the audit fee for the Excellence Logging group of companies. Auditors' remuneration for non-audit fees was US $ 7,000 (2019: US $ 0.3 million).

6. Staff costs

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	**31 Dec 2019 US $'000**
Wages and salaries	2,136	1,318
Social security costs	134	194
Other pension costs	7	6
	2,277	1,518

The average number of employees for the year was 7 (2019: 7).

Key management compensation

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	**31 Dec 2019 US $'000**
Short term employee benefits	554	582
	554	582

Highest paid director		
Short term employee benefits	398	263
	398	263

Key management are considered to be the directors and officers of the Company. The emoluments of Mr. Bruno Burban, Mr. Benoit Debray, Mr. John Lechner, Mr. Kenneth Murdoch, Mr. W.J Wright and Mr. Pierre-Henri Boutant are paid by the Company and cover the services to the Group as a whole.

7. Finance income / costs

Finance income	**31 Dec 2020 US $'000**	**31 Dec 2019 US $'000**
Interest receivable on amounts due from group undertakings	3,447	1,731
Interest receivable from related party	-	22
Bank interest income	78	8
	3,525	1,761

Finance costs	**31 Dec 2020 US $'000**	**31 Dec 2019 US $'000**
Interest payable on amounts due to parent undertakings	2,304	2,016
Interest payable on amounts due to group undertakings	48	14
Other finance costs	38	53
	2,390	2,083

8. Tax on loss

For the year ended 31 December 2020 the Company was fully taxable at an effective rate of 19% (2019: 19%). After taking account of required book to tax adjustments, the Company recorded a fiscal loss for the year. No benefit has been recorded in respect of those losses due to uncertainty over their future recoverability.

9. Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed in the year (2019: US $ nil).

10. Investment in subsidiary undertaking

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Cost		
Beginning of financial year	91,395	75,355
Additions	18,965	16,040
End of financial year	110,360	91,395
Accumulated value losses		
Beginning of financial year	32,617	7,239
Value adjustments for the year	8,303	25,378
End of financial year	40,920	32,617
Carrying amount		
End of financial year	69,440	58,778

During the period, the Company acquired shares in its subsidiaries for purchase consideration of indicated below. The acquisitions were as follows:

Entity	31 Dec 2020 Number of ordinary shares	31 Dec 2020 Purchase consideration US $000	31 Dec 2019 Purchase consideration US $000
Excellence Logging Services LLC Qatar			56
International Logging Technology Limited		20	3,276
Excellence Logging Ecuador SA	897,000	897	-
DHI	7,350,000	2,443	-
Excellence Logging Malaysia Sdn Bhd	6,150,000	1,485	-
Excellence Logging US Inc		7,263	
Excellence Logging France SAS			12,407
Intergas Servicios Petroleros SRL	153,486	3,406	
Wilog Servicios SA	5,000,000	364	301
Excellence Logging Latin America Ltd		3,087	
	19,550,486	18,965	16,040

Investments are included in the balance sheet at their cost of acquisition. Where appropriate a provision is made for any impairment in value (see note 5).

10. Investment in subsidiary undertaking (continued)

The impairment review is performed to determine the recoverable amount of the investment asset which is based on the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell of the investment when compared against its carrying value. The value in use method requires the estimation of future net operating cash flows whilst fair value less costs to sell method requires management to use its judgement in assessing the market value of the business based on different valuation bases.

11. Plant Property and Equipment

	Right to use asset US $'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	649
Disposal	(649)
At 31 December 2020	-
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	(40)
Charge for the year	(19)
Disposal	59
At 31 December 2020	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	-
At 31 December 2019	609

12. Debtors

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Amounts due from group undertakings	56,214	77,412
Amounts due from related parties	436	457
Other debtors	913	2,515
Other taxes and social security	47	190
Prepayments and accrued income	275	488
	57,885	**81,062**

Amounts due from group undertakings are repayable on demand and bear fixed interest rate of 7%. During the year, the expected credit loss on intergroup balances increased by $3.5 million from $5.5 million at 31 December 2019 to $9.0 million at 31 December 2020.

13. Finance leases

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Current		
Lease liabilities	-	145
		145
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	-	470
		470
Total finance leases	-	615

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Amounts falling due within one year	-	145
1-2 years	-	331
2-5 years	-	139
Total finance leases	-	615

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2020 US $'000	31 Dec 2019 US $'000
Amount due to group undertakings	49,763	40,963
Amount due to related parties	783	750
Trade and other payables	252	654
Other taxes and social security	34	-
Accruals	1019	1,573
	51,851	**43,940**

15. Provisions

	Restructuring US $'000	Other US $'000	Total US $'000
At 1 January 2020	-	-	-
Charge to income statement	(300)	(400)	(700)
Exchange differences	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	(300)	(400)	(700)

During the year the impact of Covid-19 resulted in reduced activity levels, management looked to re-align the size of the resource base with the new reality. A cost reduction plan was put in place and restructuring provision of US $ 0.3 million was charged to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of specific countries that were impacted. A further provision of US $ 0.4 million was recognised in relation to notification of claim following a payroll audit in respect of social security contributions on international employees assigned to Gabon between 2015 and 2019.

16. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no events to report after balance sheet date.