

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**

**Annual Report and Financial Statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

**EXLOG**  
EXCELLENCE LOGGING

**Excellence Logging Limited**



**Company number: 09536522**

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### COMPANY INFORMATION

**Registered office address:** 45 Gresham Street  
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United Kingdom  
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AB15 4ZT

**Company number:** 09536522

**The Board of Directors:** Thomas Joseph Sikorski  
Bruno Patrick Burban  
Pierre-Henri Boutant  
John Michael Lechner  
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Mark Simon Dickinson

**Independent Auditors:** BDO LLP  
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London  
W1U 7EU

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## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

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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” or “Exlog” for the year ended 31 December 2022. Excellence Logging Group’s main shareholder is Blue Water Energy LLP, a private equity firm specialising in energy related investments.

#### ABOUT EXCELLENCE LOGGING

##### What We Do

Excellence Logging Group is a specialist energy services company providing surface data logging, light well intervention, and data & consulting services for customers in the oil and gas industry. We operate in more than 30 countries and employ over 1,200 people of 55 nationalities. Our services provide our customers with the highest levels of operational safety in the delivery of technically advanced services to provide geological data, surface formation evaluation, drilling monitoring and production technologies.

Excellence Logging is a young and growing company, operating in a dynamic industry. We are experts in those businesses where our expertise and focused competence make a material difference to customer performance. Being dedicated to innovation and continuously pursuing excellence in action through our people driven organisation, we deliver superior service backed by our operational resilience, high standards, and a clear environmental, sustainability and governance (ESG) commitment.

Formed in 2015 through the combination of a series of small- and medium-sized specialised companies, each with strong regional presence, Excellence Logging benefits from an experienced management team, and innovative research and engineering capabilities that provide a collaborative approach to exceeding customer needs. Our heritage has evolved from the individual companies from which our organization was created.

Since its founding, and continuing throughout 2022, the principal activity of the company has been to provide Surface data logging (SDL), Well intervention (WIN) and Data and consulting (D&C) services to the oil and gas industry. Surface data logging provides critical information on the hydrocarbon content and potential extraction properties of a well in a cost-effective way, using physical samples of rock and hydrocarbon produced during drilling. Detailed cuttings 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 wellsite risk while also reducing non-productive time, thus saving costs for our customers.

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

Exlog WIN services offer a suite of complementary well-related software and data management products and services designed to enhance the productivity and therefore the profitability of wells in producing fields. During the life of all oil and gas wells, production hardware will require

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

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maintenance, repair or replacement. Exlog provides light intervention products and services for oil and gas wells using slickline, wireline, coiled tubing and production enhancement systems. These services allow operators to minimize well restrictions but also allow changes or adjustments to downhole equipment, such as valves or pumps, as well as gathering data on downhole pressure, temperature and completion equipment. Exlog also performs heavy fishing operations and wellhead maintenance services.

Exlog D&C services offer trained personnel with access to a suite of complementary well-related software and data management products and services designed to enhance the productivity and therefore the profitability of a wells in producing fields.

Exlog was created through the acquisition of carefully selected SDL and WIN companies in each continent to provide a global footprint, and through continued 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 customers. The Group operates in five geographical markets (North America, Latin America, Europe & Africa, Asia, and the Middle East).

Between 2015 and 2022, Excellence Logging achieved organic and inorganic 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 were in 2022, 49% from SDL and 51% from WIN with a critical mass in revenues reached in 2019 through the acquisition of the SDL segment of Weatherford, which has doubled the size of Excellence Logging and given it a strong presence in the Middle East with key customers such as Saudi Aramco, the Kuwait Oil Company, and the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

Exlog has continued its New Product Development (NPD) activities designed to improve and complement basic surface data logging activities by developing a suite of products and technological support to:

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

Exlog has operations in over 30 countries, employing more than 1,500 people. At the date of this report, Exlog is active in the following countries: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE,, India, Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia, Columbia, Oman, Kazakhstan, Italy, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Turkey, Switzerland, Angola, Congo, Uganda, Great-Britain, USA, Canada, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia.

Exlog 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, Exlog provides products and services at a wellsite 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 services are usually short-term in nature, day-rate based, and flexible should our customers wish to alter the scope of work.

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

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#### CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW

Excellence Logging delivered a good performance in 2022 driven by an accelerating recovery of the SDL and WIN markets.

In 2022, Group revenue increased by 27% to US \$ 116.8 million (2021: US \$ 91.8 million), driven by higher activity in our SDL and WIN businesses. Group EBITDA of US \$ 21.6 million (2021: US \$ 13.4 million) resulted in an EBITDA margin of 19% which is up on last year (2021: 15%). Our SDL and WIN business experienced continued positive momentum in 2022. Higher tendering activity resulted in another year of strong order intake, and tightening fleet capacity supported an improvement in pricing.

In 2022, we began with a positive view of the outlook for the Group, supported by a solid order intake and increase in tendering activity. After years of under-investment by oil and gas producers and growing global energy demand, the stage was set for a more sustained improvement in the dynamics of the SDL and WIN markets. The conflict in Ukraine which began in February 2022 presented a threat to Europe's energy security and underscored the need for investment in energy infrastructure. The rise in general inflation and increase in interest rates presented challenges for industries globally including our own. However, increased rig count activity and increased demand for oil and gas has meant more potential tendering activity with attractive economics to meet the demand for global energy and provide security in Europe.

Exlog is well positioned to support the energy transition with a strong offering of advanced technologies across the energy landscape from geothermal energy, carbon capture and future opportunities in hydrogen and helium energy. We are playing a key role in supporting our clients in achieving these energy transition goals. With significant experience in the traditional energy market, we continue to work alongside our clients to reduce emissions of hydrocarbon developments. We are involved in carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) for wells drilled for CO2 storage by providing critical information on seal rock integrity, reservoir quality and characterisation to ensure compliance with environmental regulations around CO2 storage, a key contributor to the world's efforts to tackle climate change.

While hydrocarbons are likely to remain part of the energy mix for some time, with lower-carbon gas replacing more highly polluting fuels such as coal, the production of hydrogen and helium from natural accumulations is becoming a reality and will be an important contributor to the world's push to Net Zero. These emerging energies offer the Group a valuable source of incremental growth ensuring Exlog is placed at the heart of the energy transition in the future. We therefore anticipate a sustained demand for our surface data logging and well intervention services into the next decade with a growing emphasis on technology and customer service.

Sustainability is one of our core values and underpins our strategy. This year we continued to make progress against our ambitions and commitment to environment, social, and governance considerations to respond to climate change and other major global development challenges. A major focus area is to establish a pathway to decarbonise our operations and reduce emissions through the adoption of cleaner fuels as they become more widely available to market together with protecting the environment through initiatives for waste management and recycling.

In 2022, Exlog generated net cash of US \$ 3.3 million (2021: US \$ (1.7) million) and ended the year with US \$ 10.2 million of cash. In the year ahead, the Group will invest in its SDL and WIN operations and in working capital arising from SDL growth anticipated at circa 20%. While these investments dampen the potential for excess cash generation by the Group, they pave the way for

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better EBITDA returns and a more sustainable business. It is envisaged that the Group will be capable of generating significant excess free cash flow from 2024 onwards.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank our people across the globe for their continued dedication and efforts in the delivery of the Group's performance. I am also grateful for our robust relationships with clients and our suppliers in navigating the challenges of 2022 and I look forward to working with them in the years ahead.

#### **OPERATING REVIEW**

Exlog is a global provider of SDL and WIN services to the oil and gas industry and is positioning itself as an independent leader in SDL and WIN services. Exlog also provides D&C to support customer drilling and well service activities.

##### **Overview**

Good progress was made in 2022 as both SDL and WIN businesses experienced continued positive momentum as the market recovered from post Covid-19 and the global demand for energy rebounded and with supply side constraints, the oil price increased driving higher levels of exploration and production investment and increased rig count activity. Overall group revenue increased by 27% to US \$ 116.8 million, with WIN revenue increasing by 26% and SDL revenue increasing by 30%. EBITDA margin improved slightly from last year to 14% as we continued to execute contracts awarded prior to the market recovery together with the pressures felt from the general rise in inflation.

Exlog successfully managed to secure market share in line with previous market distribution with higher prices and margins embedded in recent awards.

Cash generated by the Group benefitted from higher activity levels and a better-than-expected reduction in working capital through active cash management. Capital expenditure of US \$ 4.6 million related mainly to new SDL cabins, WIN trucks and trailers equipment and some maintenance capex. Net cash was US \$ 4.0 million (2021: US \$ 0.4 million), including lease liabilities of US \$ 3.2 million.

In 2022, we enhanced our strategy to actively adapt our advanced technology to cater for energy transition process, thereby supporting clients in working towards Net Zero. Geothermal solutions such as real time fluid logging services and mineral content and element composition of formation cuttings provide a fuller picture of the subsurface environment. CCUS wells drilled for CO2 storage require a geochemical analysis of cuttings and dissolved gases to provide an indication of potential storage complex capacity. The Group also provides high resolution gas equipment to detect hydrogen and helium gas accumulations as these become an important energy source to replace carbon in the future.

In 2023 we expect revenue and EBITDA margins to be higher than in 2022. We expect the growth and cash generation of both SDL and WIN businesses to accelerate from 2024 onwards. We are focussed on capitalising on the current upturn in the oil and gas industry to maximise cash generation and invest for the future to generate increased returns. We are well positioned with a modern fleet of equipment to service our clients' needs, including energy transition requirements. Tendering activity remains buoyant and availability of fleet capacity is already tight for 2023, resulting in improved margins on contracts recently awarded and under negotiation.

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#### The Business Environment

Commodity prices were volatile during 2022, driven by changing investor sentiment regarding the outlook for global economic growth, including the demand for oil and gas. The Brent oil price ended the year up 10% at US \$ 85 per barrel but ranged from US \$ 75 to US \$ 137 per barrel during the year. The primary drivers of volatility included the availability and acceptability of energy supplies from Russia and Covid-19 related restrictions which both impacted expected demand.

	Brent Oil (i)	North American Rig count (ii)	International Rig Count (ii)
<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	84.71	897	851
<b>31 Dec 2021</b>	77.24	606	755
<b>31 Dec 2020</b>	51.80	526	825
<b>31 Dec 2019</b>	66.23	1,079	1,098
<b>31 Dec 2018</b>	53.80	1,223	988

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

Business fundamentals remain the same and the demand for our services is primarily influenced by the cycles 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. Despite the volatile economic backdrop, the market for surface data logging strengthened throughout the year, supported by the drive for long term energy security in Europe. Tendering activity remained at high levels concentrated in Latin America, Middle East and Gulf of Mexico. The pace of contract awards increased in 2022 and Exlog recorded good order intake in 2022, up 20% from 2021.

Assuming no material change in the economic outlook, the market for surface data logging and well intervention is expected to continue to recover over the coming years with a compound annual growth rate of 13%. The global oil demand recovered from a ten year low in 2020 to its pre-pandemic level of 100 million b/d and this is a huge positive for our market. The hydrocarbon industry remains a key provider of energy under all probable energy transition scenarios, with those markets benefiting from the most attractive returns likely to remain the most resilient over the very long term. Against this backdrop we anticipate continued demand for our SDL and WIN services into the next decade.

As a consequence of the conflict in Ukraine, as well as a sharp uptick in general inflation, the cost of materials and labour increased in 2022. Exlog managed the risk of supply chain inflation through various contractual mechanisms. Supply chain management is a core competency of Exlog and while the environment was challenging, we did not experience any material detrimental impact on our results. Exlog's main exposure to inflation lies in its own labour costs which in 2022 represented 60 % of our total operating expenses. Management were more selective in selection of contracts to ensure pricing reflected budgeted wage inflation in project tenders.

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT

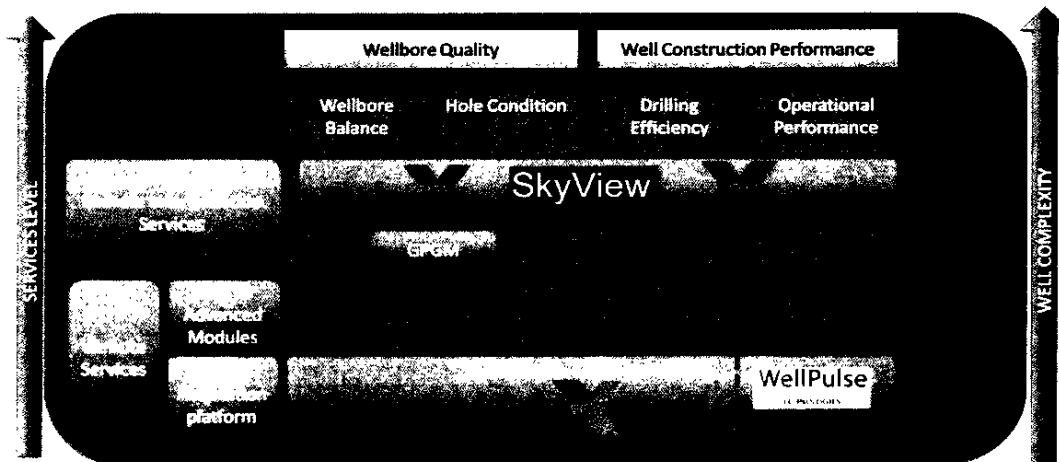
### Competitive landscape

Exlog has two types of SDL competitor. These comprise independent companies and integrated service companies. In the first category are independent operators such as Geolog International, an Italian company operating solely in the SDL market. The second category includes integrated and multi-service companies such as Schlumberger, Halliburton, and Baker Hughes. These companies have their own SDL segments, but this activity 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 the inefficiency in this niche market.

We believe that we have a competitive advantage in terms of performing SDL 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 customers make oil and gas developments viable at significantly lower breakeven prices. Our surface data logging and well intervention activities are intended to provide service through 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.

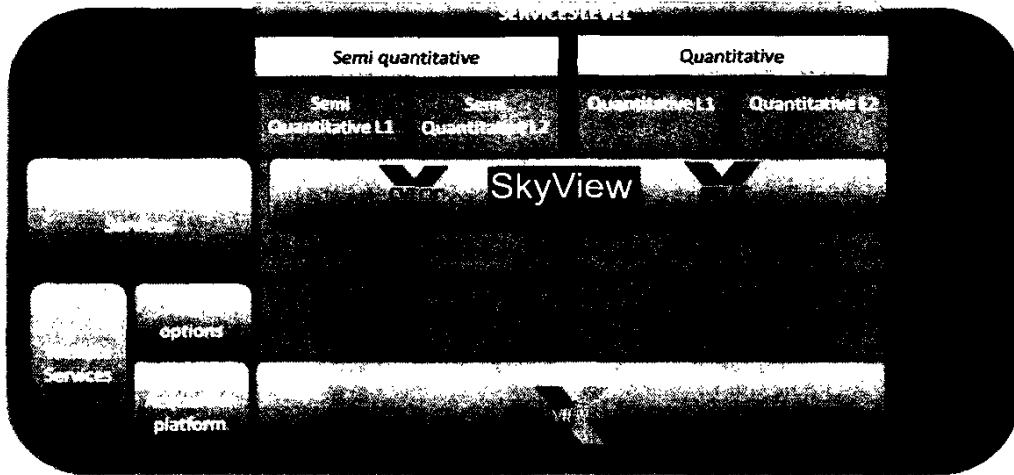
### Technology:

Excellence Logging has built a service portfolio for Drilling and Formation Evaluation allowing the company to address all current customer challenges within the SDL scope of work. Its service portfolio in SDL is shown below.



SDL Drilling Portfolio

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SDL Formation Evaluation Portfolio

Xview is the core acquisition system of Exlog SDL services. It is the first layer of data acquisition allowing Exlog SDL crews to deliver standard services as well as acquire and process critical parameters at the wellsite. Xview is platform-based and allows advanced modules for specific customer demands to be added on demand for ease of deployment.

WellPulse is Exlog's system and trademark used exclusively for sales of system equipment. It clearly differentiates between the service brand and the sales brand and its associated features. WellPulse has been developed on the same core system as Xview, but without advanced functionalities. It has the benefit of streamlining future technical development and software updates but also offers the possibility to sell options should they be required in certain sales packages.

SkyView is Excellence Logging's digital platform. It allows customers to connect remotely to wellsite operations and visualize ongoing operations in real time. It is also used to deliver real-time support and data quality control (Xcheck) as well as advanced support and remote data interpretation (Xfield) when the customer does not have this capability.

Excellence Logging's Formation Evaluation portfolio can address the most advanced demands within the SDL scope and is platform-based around a common hardware architecture. The SAFE formation fluid logging service has been designed around a common platform that can be upgraded in real time when drilling through reservoir zones for better fluid characterisation. It also has the benefits of avoiding the deployment of multiple types of equipment, both standard and advanced, and of training our operators on a single system. Excellence Logging's SAFE technology also allows the detection of non-hydrocarbon components. This is of particular importance as an increasing trend is being observed toward the characterisation of fluid for non-hydrocarbon content such as helium, hydrogen and sulphur compounds. It also allows Exlog to deploy its technology in alternative energy environments such as natural hydrogen and geothermal wells where associated hydrogen detection is required.

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT

Technology and advanced services are key to Excellence Logging SDL profitability. When advanced services are contracted in addition to standard SDL, it highly improves the overall project profitability.

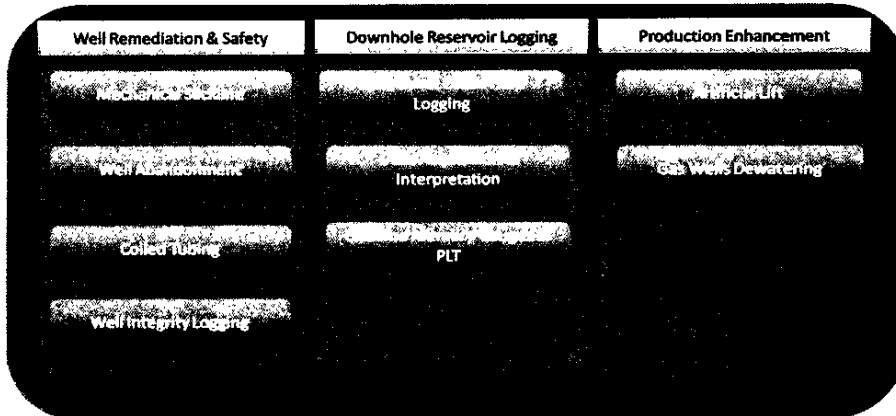
In 2022, more than 50% of SDL EBITDA came from advanced services with some heterogeneities between regions depending on critical mass reached. MEA region, which represented 45% of group SDL revenue in 2022, had 62% of its EBITDA generated through advanced services. In 2022, SDL advanced Formation Evaluation services have been the main driver of SDL EBITDA growth in MEA.

Real-Time Data Services, driven by our proprietary remote visualization and monitoring technology called SkyView also allowed to substantially improve profitability of standard SDL services when deployed together.

Exlog's Well Intervention service line comprises three main activities:

- Well Remediation and Abandonment
- Downhole Reservoir Logging
- Production Enhancement

These activities are performed on producing wells. They allow the diagnosis of well issues and the performance of remedial actions ranging from the most simple (mechanical slickline) to more advanced activities (coiled tubing). Downhole Reservoir Logging involves measurements performed in the well to acquire different well and reservoir parameters such as temperature, pressure, tubing/casing wear, and fluid type. Production Enhancement involves surface equipment which is used to increase the production of the well.



Well Intervention Portfolio

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#### Performance

In 2022, Exlog reported revenues of US \$ 116.8 million (2021:US \$ 91.8 million), net operating profit of US \$ 7.1 million (2021: US \$ (2.7) million) and EBITDA of US \$ 21.6 million (2021: US \$ 13.4 million), reflecting early stages of recovery in the oil and gas industry. Our progress this year stems from the rebound in activity in the oil and gas market:

- leveraging the tightening market by being more selective on projects we choose to undertake to improve pricing and payments terms of our contracts,
- successful in contract awards for two major customers of the Group securing repeat business with better pricing and margins,
- advanced our technology in readiness for energy transition requirements of our customers,
- rebalanced risk and reward of our business by entry into new territories such as Turkey and Uganda and exit from Trinidad and Tobago,
- continued to deliver a strong safety performance with five lost-time injury during the year (2021: three)

The SDL business unit experienced a strong order book with revenue increasing by 30% in particular in the Middle East, Europe and Latin America. The WIN business unit continued to make progress with revenue increasing by 26% with activity increasing in Europe, Angola and North America. In a year of positive momentum for Exlog, higher tendering activity resulted in strong order intake and tightening fleet capacity supported an improvement in pricing over the course of the year.

#### Future Developments

We began with a positive view of the outlook for the Group, supported by a solid order intake and increase in tendering activity. After years of under-investment by oil and gas producers and growing global energy demand, the stage was set for a more sustained improvement in the dynamics of the SDL and WIN markets. The conflict in Ukraine which began in February 2022 presented a threat to Europe's energy security and underscored the need for investment in energy infrastructure. The rise in general inflation and increase in interest rates presented challenges for industries globally including our own, however, increased rig count activity and increased demand for oil and gas has meant more potential tendering activity with attractive economics to meet the demand for global energy and provide security in Europe.

The Brent oil price ended the year up 10% at US \$ 85 per barrel but ranged from US \$ 75 to US \$137 per barrel during the year. The global oil demand recovered from a ten year low in 2020 to its pre-pandemic level of 100 million b/d and this is huge positive for our market.

The hydrocarbon industry remains a key provider of energy under all probable energy transition scenarios, with those markets benefiting from the most attractive returns – including Middle East, Europe and Latin America – likely to remain the most resilient over the long term.

Our strategic priorities for the year ahead include:

- continue to improve future profitability through selective tendering,
- closely monitor and manage the SDL and WIN supply chain, monitoring the sharp uptick in general inflation especially in countries such as Argentina,
- collaborate and seek out acquisitions with attractive economics which bolt on to the existing business,
- optimize equipment/fleet utilization and reduce emissions and our carbon footprint,

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

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-enable advanced technology to capture the emerging energy transition market.

The war initiated by Russia in Ukraine has had little impact on operations as Exlog does not have any operations in Russia or Ukraine.

We currently expect that revenue in 2023 will be in the range of US \$ 140 – 145 million, driven by SDL growth in the Middle East with consequential improvement in EBITDA and cash generation.

#### **Environmental Social and Governance (ESG)**

Excellence Logging seeks to make a positive impact on sustainable development in its industry and community through the application of its technologies, operations, processes and practices to the projects on which it works.

The Excellence Logging ESG Charter expresses this ambition and establishes the framework of measurable targets as the company works to respond to climate change and other major global development challenges.

Our Charter is built on industry standards and practices in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG) and is further underpinned by the Excellence Logging Management System. This structure reflects our belief that sustainability ambitions must go beyond business as usual to provide a defense against inflated claims of impact or effect. Linked in this way, the UNSDGs, which are long term, provide a strategic axis for us to demonstrate continuous progress in our operations, standards, services and products.

Five pillars make up our Charter:

- climate change & energy usage
- social commitment
- environment
- safety, health & security
- governance & business ethics

Our chosen pillars are directly mappable to the UNSDG. This framework provides the basis for a defined Excellence Logging ESG project portfolio that demonstrates the impact we can make. Our target is to contribute in a meaningful manner to each of the projects within this portfolio.

Management sets the strategic guardrails for the portfolio and measures our progress within the scope of each of the five modules. We have begun by selecting those projects that have greatest impact around the world, with these projects serving as the foundation on which we can build.

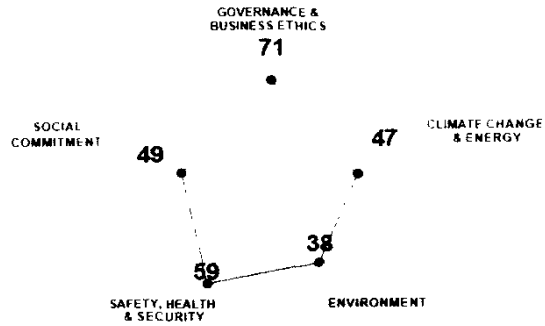
Project selection is based on the impact we expect the project to make within an initial five-year period. Further projects will be added to our ESG leadership portfolio by targeting specific projects in a given geographic region that contribute to sustainability initiatives.

A first assessment of our position took place late in 2021 and was complimented by an external review carried out in the US by the third party, Ecovadis. This established the baseline for each of the ESG pillars as defined in the guidance documents of IPIECA, the global oil and gas association dedicated to advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition. Our overriding commitment is to make a meaningful contribution wherever we live and work around the world.

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We are committed to avoiding inflated claims on what we achieve and to justifying our results with facts

Overall ESG score \*



\*The third party, EcoVadis carried out a complimentary survey in the US to benchmark the Group's internally calculated ESG score. They calculated a score of 54%.



### ENVIRONMENT

Actions to measure energy and water consumption waste management and recycling

Plans to be established at location levels



### CLIMATE CHANGE & ENERGY

Overall approach to be defined versus company global ISO certifications

Monitoring of wellsite operations under Excellence Logging control



### SOCIAL COMMITMENT

Actions within local communities to be identified and planned

Diversity and employee retention initiatives to be implemented



### SAFETY, HEALTH & SECURITY

IT security and assessment of IT recovery to be defined

ERP in place with reinforcement and assessment to be planned



### GOVERNANCE & BUSINESS ETHICS

Policies and standards to incorporate local areas of relevance

Energy Consumption Policy to be defined

For each pillar action plans are defined in those areas in which Excellence Logging seeks to increase the impact made

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#### 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.

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Revenue	<u>116,797</u>	<u>91,826</u>
<b>Adjusted EBITDA*</b>	<b>21,617</b>	<b>13,440</b>
Depreciation (note 6)	(11,081)	(10,028)
Amortisation (note 6)	(2,450)	(4,640)
Inventory charges (note 6)	<u>(982)</u>	<u>(1,488)</u>
<b>Operating profit / (loss)</b>	<b>7,104</b>	<b>(2,716)</b>
Restructuring costs (note 6)**	(837)	-
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain (note 8)	(3,346)	91
Profit on disposal of assets (note 8)	59	98
Net finance costs (note 10)	<u>(1,469)</u>	<u>(2,486)</u>
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>(5,013)</b>
Taxation	<u>(1,979)</u>	<u>(3,452)</u>
<b>Net loss</b>	<b><u>(468)</u></b>	<b><u>(8,465)</u></b>

\* Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure and adds back restructuring costs, foreign exchange gain/loss and profit/loss on disposal. There are no other adjustments in arriving at this number

\*\* Restructuring costs in 2022 relate to Latin America and exiting Gabon.

#### Revenue

Group revenue for the year ended 31 December 2022 was US \$ 116.8 million (2021: US \$ 91.8 million), an increase of 27%. 2022 was a year of positive momentum for Exlog. The cumulative impact of years of underinvestment by the oil and gas industry combined with a new urgency for energy security supported a resurgence in demand for the SDL and WIN services. The year-on-year increase was mainly due to increased SDL activity in the Middle East, Europe and Latin America and WIN activity in Europe, Angola and North America.

Adjusted EBITDA was US \$ 21.6 million (2021: US \$ 13.4 million) equivalent to a margin of 19% which is a 4% improvement on 2021 and reflects strong order intake, rapid tightening of fleet/equipment availability with a consequential improvement in new project margins.

#### Net operating profit

Operating profit for the year ended 31 December 2022, was US \$ 7.1 million (2021: US \$ (2.7) million). As noted above, the improved financial performance was supported by improved results in both SDL and WIN business units as the demand for the group's services in the oil and gas sector increased.

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#### Net loss

Net loss was US \$ 0.5 million (2021: US \$ 8.5 million). The net loss in 2022 was primarily due to:

- The operating profit of US \$ 7.1 million.
- Foreign exchange loss of US \$ 3.3 million. Higher oil prices resulted in a strengthening of the Angolan Kwanza. This was offset by a 72% devaluation of the peso in Argentina which remains a hyperinflationary economy, and in Colombia (19% devaluation) resulting in exchange losses.
- Net finance costs were US \$ 1.5 million on intercompany loans provided by the intermediate parent company and Dajan SRL external loan facilities.

#### Cash and Net debt

The Group's liquidity improved through net cash generation of US \$ 3.3 million. The Group held cash and cash equivalents of US \$ 10.2 million (2021: US \$ 7.0 million) and had borrowings of US \$ 4.7 million (2021: US \$ 5.1 million) and unutilised credit facilities of US \$ 0.1 million.

	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	7,000	8,873
Net cash generated from/used by operating activities	9,198	3,192
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,960)	(4,625)
Net cash generated from financing activities	(912)	(298)
Effect of exchange rate differences	(126)	(142)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents end of year</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>

Net cash generated from operating activities was US \$ 9.2 million (2021: US \$ 3.2 million) driven by improved profitability offset by additional working capital requirements due the growth in revenue. Net cash used in investing activities was US \$ 5.0 million (2021: US \$ 4.6 million). In 2022, this was mainly expenditure on research and development and capital expenditure on SDL units and WIN trucks, cranes and trailers. Net cash used in financing activities was US \$ 0.9 million of which US \$ 0.3 million was Dajan facilities drawdown offset by repayment of leases. Net cash on 31 December 2022 was US \$ 4.0 million (2021: US \$ 0.4 million). Net cash generated from the business was offset by increased drawdown on Dajan facilities.

	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Cash	10,200	7,000
Less restricted cash	(1,525)	(1,485)
Borrowings	(4,714)	(5,071)
<b>Net cash</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>444</b>

## **EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**

### **STRATEGIC REPORT**

#### **PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

The principal risks and uncertainties arising from both internal and external factors that could impact Exlog's performance and the related mitigating activities to manage those risks are described 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**

Global energy demand continues to grow but with society looking for cleaner and more sustainable energy sources to meet its needs, the Group's strategy is to be a proactive participant in the energy transition market and contribute to the evolution of lower carbon oil and gas developments. This involves setting and continuing to focus on our own lower carbon targets as well as supporting our clients in their lower carbon targets through working with the supply chain, by investing in our own fleet and looking for new technology to reduce our own carbon footprint. As each country presses forward to meet its Net Zero targets and a transition to cleaner energy sources, growth in carbon capture and renewable energy continues to accelerate, driven by national targets to achieve installed capacity but also supported by political and regulatory regimes to address climate change as well as to achieve greater energy security. Legislative changes and society pressures, led by Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) desires for cleaner energy, could impact the Group's ability to partner with stakeholders.

The Group closely monitors market activity and collaborates with clients to understand their future projects and expenditure plans. The Group seeks to take opportunities to diversify selectively into new markets, including emerging energy markets such as carbon capture. The Group engages with key stakeholders to explain the Group's approach and initiatives on energy transition, climate change and ESG. The Group supports the oil and gas transition to cleaner fuels. This means recycling cash from current hydrocarbons production to finance investments for cleaner energy. Developing economies will transition at a slower pace and will still require hydrocarbons for some time to come. Meanwhile global oil demand has recovered to pre-pandemic level of 100 million barrels per day and the general view is that this is likely to increase in the next 10 years to above

## **EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**

### **STRATEGIC REPORT**

100 million barrels per day followed by stagnation and a gradual decline in a conservative scenario until 2050 that should then correspond to demand between 70 and 90 million barrels per day. The Board's view is that the long-term outlook for the energy industry indicates a change in the landscape enabling global transition to a more sustainable future. However, it is clear the hydrocarbon industry will remain a key component of the energy mix under all likely transition scenarios. Demand and supply are likely to fluctuate creating tension on pricing and Exlog seeks to support its clients through this transition process.

#### **Competition risk**

Excellence Logging operates in a competitive market with services normally awarded on a competitive bid basis. Several of the Group's competitors are larger than Excellence Logging and have greater financial and other resources. However, the risk of competition is mitigated through the provision of specialist services beyond basic surface data logging activities.

#### **Developing country risks**

A portion of Exlog's operations are performed in emerging markets, which present risks including an increased level 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 has a compliance and review process to mitigate risks associated with operating in such countries (see below). Exlog also 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 and technology on a timely and cost-effective basis, the acceptance of these new products by customers, 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. Technology-related risks are mitigated by employing qualified personnel and having a multi-stage-gate process for the implementation of new technologies and products.

#### **Operational risk**

There are three 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 restrictions, or mobilisation delays expose the Company to performance penalties;
- HSEQ risks: due to the environment in 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 (overdue payment or default of payment, loss of equipment not covered by customers) and other unpredictable loss ("force majeure," etc.).

Exlog mitigates this risk by ensuring the following:

- A project manager has the single point of accountability for each project; and

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### STRATEGIC REPORT

- 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 foreign exchange derivative transactions to hedge the effects of movements in exchange rates. Certain countries in which Exlog operates such as Angola and Argentina apply foreign exchange controls limiting the ability for the group to remit earnings out of the country. Access to capital markets is difficult and expensive in the current climate. Exlog 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.) that 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. All locations suffered Covid-19 infections since the declaration of the global Covid pandemic in 2020. Exlog suffered a disruption of our normal working patterns during this period, however, global vaccination programmes have helped to reduce levels of infection. Future restrictions on movement have the potential to negatively impact Exlog and specifically the operating companies and management has processes in place for risk mitigation.

#### **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 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.

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### *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 wellsite operations depend primarily on the performance of the employees and contractors. The Group utilizes a mix of local staff and expatriate supervisors on wellsite 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 surface data 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 benefit from the positive momentum to meet customer needs as the market recovered from post Covid-19 and the global demand for energy rebounded with supply side constraints creating inflationary pressures.

#### *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. Management continue to develop the Environmental, Social and Governance program, targeting specific projects in a given geographic region that contribute to sustainability initiatives and selecting those that have maximum impact on the five pillars that make up our charter.

#### *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.

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

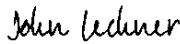
### STRATEGIC REPORT

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 growth of the business post Covid-19 and keeping shareholders and debt investors abreast of market developments and outlook and how the Board plans to take opportunity of this positive momentum whether through organic or acquisitive growth.

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

DocuSigned by:  
  
208CB749ACF0462

John Lechner  
Director  
31 May 2023

## **EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **Directors**

The Directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of Excellence Logging 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 (resigned 31 March 2022)  
*Bruno Patrick Burbani* (appointed 16 July 2015)  
William James Wright (appointed 14 July 2017)  
Mark Simon Dickinson (appointed 14 September 2016)  
John Michael Lechner (appointed 1 October 2019)  
Pierre-Henri Boutant (appointed 31 March 2021)

#### **Results**

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to US \$ 468,000 (2021: loss US \$ 8,465,000).

#### **People**

On 31 December 2022, the Group's average number of employees was 1,285 (31 December 2021:1,005).

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.

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 surface data logging and slickline engineering as a career.*

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 monitors its activities so that it always complies 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 69 days (2021: 69 days).

#### **Charitable and political donations**

The Group has made no charitable or political donations during the year (2021: US \$ nil).

#### **Dividends**

No interim dividend was paid (2021: US \$ nil) and the directors are not proposing to pay a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: 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**

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.

#### **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 34 to 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.

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

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 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 fiscal 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 group and company and of the profit or loss of the group and 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:  
  
206CB749ACF0462

John Lechner  
Director  
31 May 2023

## **EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### **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 of 31 December 2022 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- 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 2022 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 Cash flow statement 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 UK adopted international accounting standards. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### *Independence*

We are independent of the Group and the 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.

## **EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 during 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 during 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:

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 based on 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;

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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:



DA402FC8EA454AC

Peter Acloque (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London UK

Date: 31 May 2023

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 2022**

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022 US \$'000	Year ended 31 December 2021 US \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	5	116,797	91,826
Cost of sales		(90,691)	(73,935)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>26,106</b>	<b>17,891</b>
Administrative expenses		(19,002)	(20,607)
<b>Operating profit / (loss)</b>	6	<b>7,104</b>	<b>(2,716)</b>
Restructuring costs	6	(837)	-
Other (loss) / gain	8	(3,287)	189
Finance income	10	1,926	1,447
Finance costs	10	(3,395)	(3,933)
<b>Profit / (loss) before taxation</b>		<b>1,511</b>	<b>(5,013)</b>
Taxation	11	(1,979)	(3,452)
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<b>(468)</b>	<b>(8,465)</b>

All amounts arise from continuing operations.

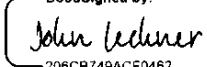
**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	<b>31 December 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 December 2021 US \$'000</b>
<b>Net loss for the year attributable to Owners of the parent</b>	(315)	(8,774)
Net (loss)/profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(153)	309
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Actuarial (loss) / gain	(75)	174
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	1,596	(1,933)
<b>Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year</b>	1,053	(10,224)
	<b>31 December 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 December 2021 US \$'000</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the parent	1,201	(10,814)
Non-controlling interests	(148)	590
	1,053	(10,224)

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	31 December 2022 US \$'000	31 December 2021 US \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	22,852	28,254
Goodwill	13	23,905	22,415
Other intangible assets	14	5,125	7,559
Deferred tax asset	26	1,493	2,858
Other non-current assets	29	1,208	1,023
		<u>54,583</u>	<u>62,109</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	16	30,369	24,018
Other current assets	17	9,770	7,490
Inventory	15	8,767	7,970
Current tax assets		2,780	2,100
Deferred tax asset		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18	10,200	7,000
		<u>61,886</u>	<u>48,578</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>116,469</u>	<u>110,687</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	21	(1,865)	(2,297)
Retirement benefit obligations	24	(3,385)	(3,491)
Deferred tax liabilities	26	(1,893)	(3,801)
		<u>(7,143)</u>	<u>(9,589)</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19	(43,257)	(54,764)
Borrowings	21	(2,849)	(2,774)
Current income tax liabilities		(2,138)	(1,208)
Other current liabilities	20	(30,057)	(12,039)
Provisions for liabilities	25	(525)	(866)
		<u>(78,826)</u>	<u>(71,651)</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>(85,969)</u>	<u>(81,240)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>30,500</u>	<u>29,447</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	27	156,464	156,464
Translation reserve		(5,202)	(6,776)
Accumulated losses		(121,119)	(120,746)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>		<u>30,143</u>	<u>28,942</u>
Non- controlling interests		357	505
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>30,500</u>	<u>29,447</u>

These financial statements of the Company, registered number 09536522, were approved by the Directors on and were authorised for issue. Signed on behalf of the directors.

DocuSigned by:  
  
206CB749ACF0462  
John Lechner, Director  
31 May 2023

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATE OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Share capital US \$'000	Translation reserve US \$'000	Accumulated loss US \$'000	Total US \$'000	Minority Interest US \$'000	Total equity US \$'000
<b>Balance on 1 January 2021</b>	156,464	(4,562)	(112,146)	39,756	(85)	39,671
Loss for the year	-	-	(8,774)	(8,774)	309	(8,465)
IAS 29 Hyperinflation	-	729	-	729	-	729
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	(2,943)	174	(2,769)	281	(2,488)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,214)</b>	<b>(8,600)</b>	<b>(10,814)</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>(10,224)</b>
<b>Balance on 31 December 2021</b>	<b>156,464</b>	<b>(6,776)</b>	<b>(120,746)</b>	<b>28,942</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>29,447</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	(315)	(315)	(153)	(468)
IAS 29 Hyperinflation	-	1,833	-	1,833	-	1,833
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	(259)	(58)	(317)	5	(312)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>(373)</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>(148)</b>	<b>1,053</b>
<b>Balance on 31 December 2022</b>	<b>156,464</b>	<b>(5,202)</b>	<b>(121,119)</b>	<b>30,143</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>30,500</b>

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	31 December 2022 US \$'000	31 December 2021 US \$'000
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>(468)</b>	<b>(8,465)</b>
Adjustments for:		
Restructuring costs	6 837	-
Net finance costs	10 3,300	3,771
Income tax charge	11 1,979	3,452
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12 11,081	10,028
Obsolescence of inventory	6 982	1,488
Amortisation of intangible assets	14 2,450	4,640
Monetary adjustment	10 (1,831)	(1,285)
(Gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8 (59)	(98)
<b>Operating cash flows before working capital movement</b>	<b>18,271</b>	<b>13,531</b>
(Increase) in inventory	(1,639)	(333)
(Increase) in receivables	(8,383)	(7,653)
Increase / (decrease) in payables and provisions	3,717	(169)
<b>Cash generated operations</b>	<b>11,966</b>	<b>5,376</b>
Income taxes paid	(2,360)	(2,088)
Net interest paid	(408)	(96)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>9,198</b>	<b>3,192</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(4,570)	(4,609)
Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets	350	922
Expenditure on new product development	14 (740)	(938)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(4,960)</b>	<b>(4,625)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Drawdown of bank loan/finance leases	22 296	963
Repayment of bank loan/finance leases	22 (1,208)	(1,261)
<b>Net cash flows generated from financing activities</b>	<b>(912)</b>	<b>(298)</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>(1,731)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>8,873</b>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,326	(1,731)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(126)	(142)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**1. General information**

Excellence Logging Limited is a private limited company limited by shares 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 on 31 December 2022.

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 restrictions 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**

*Going concern*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Management continually monitors potential operational, market and financial impacts to the Group. This includes the conflict in Ukraine which presented a threat to Europe's energy security, rising inflation and interest rates, and covid-19 variants. In response to these risks the Group implements mitigating measures where appropriate. Management has concluded that there are no significant doubts over the application of the going concern assumption and no disclosable material uncertainties which cast doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 is contained in note 21 and 22 of the financial statements.

The Group retained a strong cash position with cash and cash equivalents of US \$ 10.2 million at 31 December 2022. The Group is currently funded through US \$ 156.5 million of shareholder equity and US \$ 1.5 million of local receivables facilities to provide specific geographic coverage. The Group has US \$ 0.1 million of local receivables facility remaining unutilised at the balance sheet date. The Group ended the year with a strong order book reflecting improved market conditions. Management considers that the Group will generate

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

sufficient cash flow and have access to adequate liquidity to support the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern. Management has performed stress tests of future cash flow forecasts to evaluate the impact of severe but plausible downside scenarios. These include scenarios which reflect the loss of major contracts in our largest and most profitable territories, increasing costs and interest rates rising. Each of these scenarios could adversely impact the Group. Management has also performed reverse stress testing through modelling of reasonable worst-case scenarios to test the robustness of the business model to identify events or a combination of events that could cause a breach of covenant in its parent undertaking Excellence Logging Finance Ltd which harbors the banking facilities. In all plausible downside scenarios management identified no forecast breaches of banking covenants and demonstrated sufficient liquidity for the Group.

**Presentation of financial statements**

The consolidated financial statements of Excellence Logging Limited have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted 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 with its intermediate parent companies Excellence Logging Finance Ltd and Excellence Logging Finance 2 Ltd, 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 considers 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

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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.

**Effective new accounting standards**

The following new accounting standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations are effective on 1 January 2022.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2018-2020 Cycle)
- Conceptual framework for financial reporting (amendments to IFRS 3)
- IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (amendment -onerous contracts)
- IAS 16 property, plant and equipment (amendment proceeds before intended use)

The adoption of the Standards listed above have not had a material impact on the financial statements.

*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 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:

- IAS 1 presentation of financial statements and IFRS practice statement 2
- IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in Accounting estimates and errors
- IFRS 17 insurance contracts
- IAS 12 Income taxes amendment
- IFRS16 Leases amendment for liability on sale and leaseback
- IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements amendment on classification of liabilities as current and non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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:**

*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 3.5 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 3.5 years;
- EV/EBITDA multiples are based on similar transactions within the oil and gas services industry sector;
- Regional growth rates assume trading activity returns to 2019 levels by 2024 with the exception of NAM and has been used to extrapolate EBITDA and cash flows beyond the 3-year plan period; and
- For the current year a post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 18.6% (2021:17%) is applied to the cash flow projections except for Argentina where the WACC is adjusted to 24.5% to allow for a higher country risk premium. Sensitivities have been applied on the WACC rate used in note 13.

*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.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

*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 2022, there was an addition of US \$ 0.7 million (2021: US \$ 0.9 million), refer to note 14.

*Expected credit losses (ECLs)*

At each reporting date, the Group assesses 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 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.

**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
- can use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether 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 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

## EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

- 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. After 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.

#### *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 (2021: US \$ nil).

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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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.

**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 on short-term contracts. The costs and margins realised on such projects vary dependent on several factors which may result in reduced margins or, in some cases, losses. The promised goods and services within each contract are 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 customer 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 customers, is included within note 16 'Trade and other receivables'.

*Well intervention services*

Well intervention services, which includes light intervention products and services using slick-line, wireline, coiled tubing and production enhancement systems allow operators to minimise well restrictions 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 short term contract basis. Slickline contracts are 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

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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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 customer 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 customers, 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 customers 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

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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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 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. After 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.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**Property, plant and equipment**

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

Depreciation is charged 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 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:

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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 – 10 years

**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 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.

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**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 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

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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 can 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

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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.

**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.

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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 Wilog Servicios 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 2022	2021	1,134.58	300%
31 December 2021	2020	582.46	285%
31 December 2020	2019	385.88	209%
31 December 2019	2016	283.44	161%

The cumulative inflation rate over 3 years as of 31 December 2022 is 300 % (2021:285%) as published by INDEC.

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

<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>	2022	2021
	USD'000	USD'000
(Increase) / decrease in revenue	(98)	(835)
(Increase) / decrease in EBITDA	(10)	(128)
Net monetary gain	1,831	1,285
(Increase) / decrease in profit after tax	131	(202)

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**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, apart from 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 measured at 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 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.

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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, except for 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

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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.

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5. Revenue

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Mud logging services	57,058	45,813
Well intervention services	54,891	43,832
Data & Consultancy services	2,292	1,247
Equipment sales	2,556	934
	<u>116,797</u>	<u>91,826</u>

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.

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Europe and Africa	48,331	36,125
North America	10,132	8,816
Latin America	20,768	17,386
Asia Pacific	10,783	9,587
Middle East	26,783	19,912
	<u>116,797</u>	<u>91,826</u>

Revenues of approximately US \$ 19.0 million (2021:US \$ 16.0 million) are derived from a single external customer.

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6. Operating profit / (loss)

Operating profit / (loss) is stated after charging:

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 12)	11,081	10,028
Obsolescence of inventory	982	1,488
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 14)	2,450	4,640
Rcsearch and development costs	507	143
Net allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets	66	84
Lease rentals	8,914	6,068
Employee benefits (note 9)	52,800	45,665

**Restructuring costs**

The Group incurred specific restructuring costs in respect of operations in the USA and Latin America. As a result, costs of US \$ 0.8 million were incurred, mainly relating to termination payments.

7. Auditor remuneration

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Fees payable to company's auditor and its associates for the audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements	417	363
Fees payable to company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
-The audit of the company's subsidiaries	252	201
-Tax advisory services	15	76
-Non audit other assurance services	22	12
	<u>706</u>	<u>652</u>
Fees payable to company's other component auditors		
-The audit of the company's subsidiaries	178	37
-Tax advisory services	64	79
-Non audit other assurance services	-	-
	<u>242</u>	<u>116</u>

Excellence Logging Limited bears the cost of the group audit which includes the parent companies.

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8. Other losses

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)	3,346	(91)
(Gain) / loss on disposal of fixed assets	(59)	(98)
	<u>3,287</u>	<u>(189)</u>

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:

	<b>31 Dec 2022 Number</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 Number</b>
Field staff & New product development	1,152	881
Support staff	133	124
	<u>1,285</u>	<u>1,005</u>

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Wages and salaries	45,650	39,280
Social security costs	5,682	5,979
Other pension costs	631	406
	<u>51,963</u>	<u>45,665</u>
Restructuring costs	837	-
	<u>52,800</u>	<u>45,665</u>

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**9. Employee benefit costs and employee numbers (continued)**

Key management compensation

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Short term employee benefits	1,206	1,497
	<u>1,206</u>	<u>1,497</u>

Highest paid director

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Short term employee benefits	671	784
	<u>671</u>	<u>784</u>

Key management are considered to be the directors and key personnel of the company. The emoluments of Bruno Burban, John Lechner, W.J Wright and Pierre Henri Boutant are paid by subsidiary companies 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**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Finance income		
- Bank interest	-	155
- Other financial income	95	7
- Monetary adjustment due to hyperinflation	1,831	1,285
Finance income	<u>1,926</u>	<u>1,447</u>

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**10. Finance income / costs (continued)**

	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Finance costs		
- Bank interest expense	168	144
- Interest payable on amounts due to parent undertakings	2,310	2,673
- Other finance costs	917	1,116
<b>Finance costs</b>	<u>3,395</u>	<u>3,933</u>

**11. Taxation**

	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
<b>Current tax charge</b>		
- Current year	2,522	3,068
- Prior year	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>3,068</u>
<b>Deferred taxation (note 26)</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences		
- Current year	(543)	23
- Prior year	-	361
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(543)</u>	<u>384</u>
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>1,979</u>	<u>3,452</u>

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11. Taxation (continued)

**Reconciliation of the total tax charge:**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Loss before tax:	1,511	(5,013)
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	287	(952)
Other permanent differences	1,649	1,261
Different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(78)	(546)
Withholding tax and unrelieved overseas taxes	1,086	1,427
Tax effect of income not taxable	(946)	(472)
Movement in un-provided deferred tax	(19)	2,373
Prior year adjustments	-	361
Tax charge for the year	<u>1,979</u>	<u>3,452</u>

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 2022 for the purpose of the reconciliation of the total tax charge is 19% which corresponds to the tax rate applicable to UK entities (2021: 19%).

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**12. Property, plant and equipment**

	<b>Land &amp; buildings US \$'000</b>	<b>Plant &amp; equipment US \$'000</b>	<b>Right of use assets US \$'000</b>	<b>Total US \$'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
On 1 January 2022	112	82,012	11,335	93,459
Additions	74	4,496	1,120	5,690
Disposals	-	(18,719)	(1,000)	(19,719)
Reclassification	4	931	(759)	176
Hyperinflation	-	6,440	600	7,040
Exchange differences	3	(6,296)	(953)	(7,246)
On 31 December 2022	<u>193</u>	<u>68,864</u>	<u>10,343</u>	<u>79,400</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
On 1 January 2022	98	58,397	6,710	65,205
Charge for the year	7	9,588	1,486	11,081
Disposals	-	(18,420)	(901)	(19,321)
Reclassification	(4)	192	(193)	(5)
Hyperinflation	-	3,334	205	3,539
Exchange differences	-	(3,546)	(405)	(3,951)
On 31 December 2022	<u>101</u>	<u>49,545</u>	<u>6,902</u>	<u>56,548</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
On 31 December 2022	<u>92</u>	<u>19,319</u>	<u>3,441</u>	<u>22,852</u>
On 31 December 2021	<u>14</u>	<u>23,615</u>	<u>4,625</u>	<u>28,254</u>

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided for on 31 December 2022 was US \$ nil (2021: US \$ nil).

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**12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

	<b>Land &amp; buildings US \$'000</b>	<b>Plant &amp; equipment US \$'000</b>	<b>Right of use assets US \$'000</b>	<b>Total US \$'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
On 1 January 2021	102	82,310	10,829	93,241
Additions	-	4,609	1,208	5,817
Disposals	-	(4,397)	(434)	(4,831)
Reclassification	(6)	(402)	-	(408)
Hyperinflation	-	3,050	495	3,545
Exchange differences	16	(3,158)	(763)	(3,905)
On 31 December 2021	112	82,012	11,335	93,459
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
On 1 January 2021	84	53,481	6,375	59,940
Charge for the year	-	9,066	962	10,028
Disposals	-	(4,234)	(409)	(4,643)
Reclassification	-	(380)	-	(380)
Hyperinflation	-	2,291	182	2,473
Exchange differences	14	(1,827)	(400)	(2,213)
On 31 December 2021	98	58,397	6,710	65,205
<b>Net book value</b>				
On 31 December 2021	14	23,615	4,625	28,254
On 31 December 2020	18	28,829	4,454	33,301

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**13. Goodwill**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
At start of year	39,711	39,773
Impact of hyperinflation	4,168	2,261
Exchange differences	<u>(2,682)</u>	<u>(2,323)</u>
At end of year	<u>41,197</u>	<u>39,711</u>
<b>Accumulated impairment losses</b>		
At start of the year	17,296	17,612
Impairment	-	-
Exchange differences	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(316)</u>
At end of the year	<u>17,292</u>	<u>17,296</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At end of the year	<u>23,905</u>	<u>22,415</u>
At start of the year	<u>22,415</u>	<u>22,161</u>

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.

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 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements. The carrying amounts of goodwill by CGU after the recognition of impairment losses are analysed as follow:

<b>CGU</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Asia MLG	935	802
Europe and Africa MLG	3,981	4,237
Europe and Africa WIN	7,633	7,968
Latin America WIN	8,564	6,708
North America MLG	816	828
Middle East MLG	<u>1,976</u>	<u>1,871</u>
	<u>23,905</u>	<u>22,415</u>

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*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 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 all CGUs to be materially less than it's carrying amount.

**14. Other intangible assets**

	<b>Development costs</b> US \$'000	<b>Customer relationships</b> US \$'000	<b>Patents and trademarks</b> US \$'000	<b>Total</b> US \$'000
<b>Cost</b>				
On 1 January 2022	10,599	16,461	893	27,953
Additions	692	-	48	740
Reclassification	-	-	12	12
Disposal	-	-	(28)	(28)
Hyperinflation	-	(20)	-	(20)
Exchange differences	(549)	(711)	(23)	(1,283)
On 31 December 2022	<u>10,742</u>	<u>15,730</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>27,374</u>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>				
On 1 January 2022	4,782	14,872	740	20,394
Amortisation charge for the year	1,336	1,013	101	2,450
Reclassification	-	-	11	11
Disposal	-	-	(28)	(28)
Hyperinflation	-	185	-	185
Exchange differences	(227)	(512)	(24)	(763)
On 31 December 2022	<u>5,891</u>	<u>15,558</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>22,249</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
On 31 December 2022	<u>4,851</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>5,125</u>
On 31 December 2021	<u>5,817</u>	<u>1,589</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>7,559</u>

As part of the group's research and development activity, US \$ 0.7 million (2021: US \$ 0.9 million) of development costs were capitalised during the year.

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**14. Other intangible assets (continued)**

	<b>Development costs US \$'000</b>	<b>Customer relationships US \$'000</b>	<b>Patents and trademarks US \$'000</b>	<b>Total US \$'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
On 1 January 2021	10,163	17,165	878	28,206
Additions	902	-	36	938
Reclassification	408	-	-	408
Hyperinflation	-	97	-	97
Exchange differences	(874)	(801)	(21)	(1,696)
On 31 December 2021	<u>10,599</u>	<u>16,461</u>	<u>893</u>	<u>27,953</u>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
On 1 January 2021	3,367	12,253	697	16,317
Amortisation charge for the year	1,410	3,197	33	4,640
Reclassification	357	-	23	380
Hyperinflation	-	64	-	64
Exchange differences	(352)	(642)	(13)	(1,007)
On 31 December 2021	<u>4,782</u>	<u>14,872</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>20,394</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
On 31 December 2021	<u>5,817</u>	<u>1,589</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>7,559</u>
On 31 December 2020	<u>6,796</u>	<u>4,912</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>11,889</u>

As part of the group's research and development activity, US \$ 0.9 million (2020: US \$ 1.2 million) of development costs were capitalised during the year.

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**15. Inventory**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Small equipment & spare parts	<u>8,767</u>	<u>7,970</u>
	<u>8,767</u>	<u>7,970</u>

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 \$ 8.5 million (2021: US \$ 3.0 million) and inventory charges of US \$ 1.0 million (2021: US \$ 1.5 million) were expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

**16. Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Trade receivables	22,983	19,222
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(170)</u>	<u>(104)</u>
	22,813	19,118
Amounts due from parent companies	-	90
Accrued income	<u>7,556</u>	<u>4,810</u>
	<u>30,369</u>	<u>24,018</u>

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 23 Financial instruments.

**17. Other current assets**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Prepayments	1,460	1,431
Amounts due from related parties (note 32)	579	505
Other debtors	<u>7,731</u>	<u>5,554</u>
	<u>9,770</u>	<u>7,490</u>

Other debtors include US \$ 0.5 million (2021: US \$ 0.6 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.

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**18. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	8,675	5,515
Restricted cash bank deposits	<u>1,525</u>	<u>1,485</u>
	<u><u>10,200</u></u>	<u><u>7,000</u></u>

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 \$ 10.2 million (2021: US \$ 7.0 million). This includes US \$ 1.5 million (2021: US \$ 1.5 million) cash considered as restricted as located in countries with restriction to conversion and repatriation (Angola & Argentina).

**19. Trade and other payables**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Amounts due to parent undertakings	25,845	41,128
Trade payables	11,046	9,690
Other payables	<u>6,366</u>	<u>3,946</u>
	<u><u>43,257</u></u>	<u><u>54,764</u></u>

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**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Amounts due to parent undertakings	16,976	-
Amounts due to related parties	676	1,410
Other taxes and social security	3,903	3,064
Accruals and deferred income	<u>8,502</u>	<u>7,565</u>
	<u><u>30,057</u></u>	<u><u>12,039</u></u>

Included within accruals and deferred income are amounts due to employees of US \$ 5.0 million (2021:US \$ 4.2 million). Other taxes and social security include payroll taxes, VAT and other local taxes.

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**21. Borrowings and Lease liabilities**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Bank borrowings	1,501	1,358
Lease liabilities	1,348	1,416
	<u>2,849</u>	<u>2,774</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Lease liabilities	1,865	2,297
	<u>1,865</u>	<u>2,297</u>
<b>Total borrowings and leases</b>	<u><u>4,714</u></u>	<u><u>5,071</u></u>

Bank borrowings comprise the Dajan S.R.L € working capital facility US \$ 1.6 million (2021: US \$ 1.6 million) of which US \$ 1.5 million was utilised.

**Leases**

The Group has in place property, equipment, vehicle and trailer leases. On 31 December 2022, the Group's lease liabilities were as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
<b>Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>		
Within one year	1,499	1,714
Years two to five inclusive	1,527	1,715
After five years	422	705
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities</b>	<u>3,448</u>	<u>4,134</u>
Effect of discounting	(235)	(420)
<b>Discounted lease liabilities</b>	<u><u>3,213</u></u>	<u><u>3,713</u></u>
Consisting of:		
Current	1,348	1,416
Non-current	1,865	2,297
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<u><u>3,213</u></u>	<u><u>3,713</u></u>

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**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.

<b>Net debt</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents including restricted cash	10,200	7,000
Less: Restricted cash	<u>(1,525)</u>	<u>(1,485)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents excluding restricted cash	8,675	5,515
 Borrowings and lease liabilities		
Current	2,849	2,774
Non-current	<u>1,865</u>	<u>2,297</u>
Total borrowings and lease liabilities	4,714	5,071
 <b>Net cash</b>	 <u><u>3,961</u></u>	 <u><u>444</u></u>

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**22. Net debt reconciliation (continued)**

	Cash US \$'000	Leases US \$'000	Bank debt<1 year US \$'000	Total US \$'000
<b>Net cash as at 1 Jan 2021</b>	<b>(8,036)</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>(3,450)</b>
Net decrease in cash flows	2,663	-	-	2,663
New lease liabilities	-	1,208	-	1,208
Repayment of bank borrowings/finance leases	-	(1,101)	(160)	(1,261)
Drawdown of bank borrowings	-	-	963	963
Interest paid	-	(96)	-	(96)
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(142)	(260)	(69)	(471)
<b>Net cash 31 Dec 2021</b>	<b>(5,515)</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>(444)</b>
Net increase in cash flows	(3,286)	-	-	(3,286)
New lease liabilities	-	1,120	-	1,120
Repayment of bank borrowings/finance leases	-	(1,112)	-	(1,112)
Drawdown of bank borrowings	-	-	296	296
Interest paid	-	(292)	(108)	(400)
Accrued interest	-	-	16	16
Foreign exchange adjustments	126	(216)	(61)	(151)
<b>Net cash as at 31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>(8,675)</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>

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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 4.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified as follows:

	Categories	Carrying amount	
		2022	2021
		US \$'000	US \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	30,369	24,018
Other financial assets	Amortised cost	5,141	4,945
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	10,200	7,000
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings (non-current)	Amortised cost	(1,865)	(2,297)
Borrowings (current)	Amortised cost	(2,849)	(2,774)
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	(43,257)	(54,762)
Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	(26,154)	(8,975)

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.

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**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 2021. The capital structure of the Group consists of net cash (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 \$ 42.8 million loans from its parent companies. The Group had cash balances excluding restricted cash of US \$ 8.7 million (2021: US \$ 5.5 million). The Group has the ability to access additional equity support for further acquisitions. 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 2023 thereby ensuring the Group is not exposed to excessive refinancing risk. The maturity profiles of borrowings based on repayment dates are as follows:

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**23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Amounts falling due within one year	1,501	1,358
1-2 years	-	-
2-5 years	-	-
<i>Bank borrowings</i>	<u>1,501</u>	<u>1,358</u>
Amounts falling due within one year	1,348	1,416
1-2 years	1,453	1,428
2-5 years	412	869
>5 years	-	-
<i>Leases</i>	<u>3,213</u>	<u>3,713</u>
<b>Total borrowings and leases</b>	<u><u>4,714</u></u>	<u><u>5,071</u></u>
Amounts falling due within one year	2,849	2,774
1-2 years	1,453	1,428
2-5 years	412	869
>5 years	-	-
<b>Total borrowings and leases</b>	<u><u>4,714</u></u>	<u><u>5,071</u></u>

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:

<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>Less than 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1-2 years</b>	<b>2-5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Trade payables (Note 19)	7,932	2,370	511	233	11,046

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**23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)**

**Foreign exchange risk**

The Group transacts in several foreign currencies and as a result has foreign currency denominated revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. The consolidated group results are presented in US \$. Consequently, 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, Kuwaiti Dinar and the Saudi Riyal.

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

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 2021, 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:

	2022		2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
Kwanza	10,313	(3,049)	8,359	(5,040)
Euros	42,936	(19,220)	60,754	(40,018)
Argentinian Peso	13,229	(3,127)	9,376	(6,028)
Malaysian Ringgit	3,203	(1,108)	8,344	(8,376)
Thai Baht	4,096	(1,127)	4,104	(5,988)
Saudi Riyal	5,555	(2,761)	10,521	(12,592)
Emirati Dirham	998	(3,078)	2,419	(878)
Bolivian Boliviano	1,626	(725)	3,537	(2,447)
Kuwaiti Dinar	3,857	(1,896)	818	(1,720)
Colombian Peso	1,895	(7)	892	(5,049)

If the USD strengthened 10% against the currencies mentioned above, the gain in the year taken to the income statement would have been reduced by US \$ 2.2 million (2021: reduced US \$ 0.8 million) and gain taken to equity reduced by US \$ 2.2 million (2021: reduced by US \$ 0.8 million). If the USD weakened 10% against the currencies above, the loss in the year taken to the income statement would have been reduced by US \$ 2.2 million (2021: decreased US \$ 0.8 million) and the loss taken to equity reduced by US \$ 2.2 million (2021: decreased by US \$ 0.8 million) respectively.

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**23. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)**

**Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents 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 customers 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. 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 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 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 to identify if the asset has become credit impaired.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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 because 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	17,582	3,660	1,741	-	-	22,983
Trade receivables considered as impaired	-	-	(170)	-	-	(170)
<b>Total trade receivables (Note 16)</b>	<b>17,582</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,813</b>

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse geographical areas. Amounts due over 90 days primarily relate to clients based in Angola. Gross customer receivables in Angola at 31 December 2022 amounts to US \$ 2.8 million. Management's assessment of recoverability is based on the debt being due from a government backed organisation and history of payments. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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:

<b>Balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Customer A	4,979	3,434
Customer B	3,401	3,336
Customer C	2,163	2,482
Customer D	1,701	1,507
Customer E	1,680	1,229

**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% (2021: 2.5%) 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.

On 31 December 2022, 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 \$ 0.5 million (2021: US \$ 0.2 million) lower / higher, as a result of higher/lower interest expenses on floating rate borrowings.

**24. End of service benefit obligations**

	<b>2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>2021 US \$'000</b>
Provision for end of service benefits	3,385	3,491
	<u>3,385</u>	<u>3,491</u>

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 2022 was US \$ 0.5 million. As of 31 December 2022, the end of service liabilities total US \$ 3.4 million (2021 US \$ 3.5 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

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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 because 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 110 (2021: 84) qualifying employees. For the year ended 31 December 2022, a service cost of US \$ 0.2 million (2021: US \$ 0.3 million) for the plan 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 because of redundancy or expiry of the term of employment. There are 113 (2021:79) qualifying employees and the defined benefit cost of US \$ 0.2 million (2021:US \$ 0.2 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 109 (2021:99) qualifying employees and following an actuarial valuation, the provision was reassessed and US \$ 49,000 (2021:US \$ 0.2 million defined benefit cost) was charged to the profit and loss account

**25. Provisions**

	<b>Restructuring</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
On 1 January 2022	(466)	(400)	(866)
Utilised	53	-	53
(Charged)/Credited to income statement	(47)	335	288
On 31 December 2022	<u>(460)</u>	<u>(65)</u>	<u>(525)</u>

**Restructuring**

Restructuring provision relates to litigation in respect of termination of employment which is pending the outcome of a court case.

**Other**

Follow completion of the payroll audits in respect of social security contributions for international employees assigned to Gabon, a residual provision remains for the tax audit for 2020-2021 of US \$ 0.1 million pending the outcome of discussions with the tax authorities.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**26. Deferred tax**

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Deferred tax assets	1,493	2,858
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(1,893)</u>	<u>(3,801)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>(400)</u>	<u>(943)</u>

	<b>Accelerated Capital Allowances</b>	<b>Tax losses US \$'000</b>	<b>Other US \$'000</b>	<b>Total US \$'000</b>
On 1 January 2022	(187)	(37)	(719)	(943)
Charge to income statement	1,524	173	(1,154)	543
Credit to equity	-	-	-	-
On 31 December 2022	<u>1,337</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>(1,873)</u>	<u>(400)</u>

The other deferred tax liability of US \$ 1.9 million (2021: US \$ 0.7 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 \$ 80.4 million (2021: US \$ 83.2 million loss) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the US \$ 75.8 million (2021: US \$ 71.8 million) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of US \$ 13.2 million (2021: US \$ 17.6 million) that will expire between 1-5 years and US \$ 62.4 million (2021: US \$ 54.2 million) with no expiry date. In addition to unrecognised tax losses, the Group did not have any other unrecognised short-term timing differences (2021: US \$ nil).

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**27. Share capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$</b>	<b>US \$</b>
<b>Authorised:</b>		
156,464,402 Ordinary shares of \$1 (2021: 154,964,402 Ordinary shares of \$1)	156,464,402	156,464,402
	156,464,402	156,464,402
	156,464,402	156,464,402
 <b>Called up, issued and fully paid:</b>		
156,464,402 Ordinary shares of \$1 (2021: 154,964,402 Ordinary shares of \$1)	156,464,402	156,464,402
	156,464,402	156,464,402
	156,464,402	156,464,402

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

On 30<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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. Commitments and guarantees**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>US \$'000</b>	<b>US \$'000</b>
Rental commitments	1,037	869
Other non-current assets	171	248
	1,208	1,117

**Rental commitments**

Included within Other non-current assets are US \$ 1.0 million (2021: US \$ 0.9 million) of security deposits regarding 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 (2021: €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. The guarantee expired on 24 January 2023.

In July 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 contract.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**29. Commitments and guarantees (continued)**

In July 2019, the Company provided a parental company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Excellence Logging Middle East Ltd 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.

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 2022, the Group had US \$ 0.2 million (2021: US \$ 0.2 million) in performance bonds and surety outstanding within Other non-current assets. 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.

**30. Operating lease arrangements**

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases which have low value, or short-term leases with a duration of 12 months or less. The payments associated with such leases are charged directly to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term, US \$ 0.2 million (2021 year: US \$ 0.3 million) has been expensed in the year in relation to low value and short-term lease. 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:

<b>Property</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>US \$'000</b>	<b>2021</b> <b>US \$'000</b>
Within one year	174	587
Between one and five years	24	54
More than five years	-	-
	<u>198</u>	<u>641</u>

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****31. 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.

The smallest and largest group that the results of the Company and Group are consolidated into are contained in this annual report and consolidated financial statements which are publicly available at the Company's registered office shown on the company information page.

**32. Related party transactions**

The principal subsidiary undertakings on 31 December 2022 are shown in note 33. 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
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022</b>				
Excellence Logging Manco S.A.R.L.	Investor	-	884	-
Bruno Patrick Burban	Director	-	13	-
Yves Gehan	Employee	-	-	52
Double B Energy Leasing LLC	Employee	19	-	-
Revoil SRL	Same directors	896	-	624
<hr/>				
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021</b>				
Excellence Logging Manco S.A.R.L.	Investor	-	505	-
Bruno Patrick Burban	Director	-	13	-
Wilog seller – Pascal Mirville	Employee	-	-	130
Wilog seller – Yves Gehan	Employee	-	-	182
Wilog seller – Michel Nadeau	Employee	-	-	130
Double B Energy Leasing LLC	Same directors	19	-	-
Revoil SRL	Same directors	1	-	967
SGI Solutions Ltd	Consultant	249	-	295
<hr/>				

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**33. Subsidiaries**

Details of the Company's subsidiaries on 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Registered in</u>	<u>% Ownership Interest</u>	<u>% Voting Power held</u>
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 SA	Argentina	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 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
Dajan S.R.L	Italy	100	100
Dajan East S.R.L	Romania	100	100
Excellence Logging Ecuador SA	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 LLP (Kazakhstan)	Kazakhstan	100	100
Exlog Bolivia Servicios Petroleros SRL	Bolivia	100	100
Excellence Logging Trinidad & Tobago Limited	Trinidad & Tobago	100	100
Excellence Logging Canada Limited	Canada	100	100

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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 can exercise de facto control through the Board of directors.

The following subsidiaries which are included in these consolidated accounts are exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act relating to the audit of their accounts under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

Excellence Logging Services Ltd (registered number 11753818)  
Excellence Logging Latin America Ltd (registered number 11577260)  
Excellence Logging Middle East Ltd (registered number 11632651)  
International Logging Technology Limited (registered number 02478447).

**34. Events after the balance sheet date**

The Company has had no further events after balance sheet date.

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Appendix 1 – Subsidiary companies registered offices

<b>Subsidiary Company</b>	<b>Registered Office</b>
Excellence Logging France SAS	52/58 Avenue Jean Jaurès, Bat. Alley, 92700 Colombes, France
Excellence Logging Services SAS	52/58 Avenue Jean Jaurès, Bat. Alley, 92700 Colombes, France
Excellence Logging International FZ LLC	P.O. Box 4422 Fujairah, Fujairah Creative Tower, (United Arab Emirates)
Excellence Logging Services Ltd	45 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BG
Excellence Logging Middle East Ltd	45 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BG
Excellence Logging Latin America Ltd	45 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BG
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 Brasil Servicios de petróleo 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
Excellence Logging DMCC	Unit No: 2701, Tiffany Towers, Plot No: JLT-PH2-W2A, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
PT DHI Excellence Logging	Graha Anugerah , 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 Sdn Bhd	30-3, Jalan Kuchai Maju 10, Kuchai Entrepreneurs Park, Off Jalan Kuchai Lama, Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah 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 2022**

Appendix 1 – Subsidiary companies registered offices (continued)

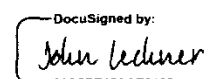
<b>Subsidiary Company</b>	<b>Registered Office</b>
Dajan S.R.L.	Studio Fabrizio Salusest, Via Venezia 7 Cap. 64121 Pescara, Italy Business Office: Viale Milanofiori, Strada 1, Palazzo F1, 20090 Assago, Italy
Excellence Logging Ecuador S.A.	Av. Eloy Alfaro y 6 de diciembre, Edif. Monasterio Plaza, Piso 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	Building 1P (II), Microdistrict 7, Aksai, Burlin region, West Kazakhstan oblast. 090300, Republic of Kazakhstan
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
Exlog Bolivia Servicios Petroleros SRL	Avienda Quinto Anillo No 5070, Barrio Magisterio, Entre Avenida San Pablo y Avienda Santos Dumont. Zona Sur, SantaCruz, Bolivia

**Excellence Logging Limited**  
**Company Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2022**  
**Company number: 09536522**

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**COMPANY BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 US \$'000	2021 US \$'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment in subsidiary	10	69,701	69,278
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors and other current assets	11	40,519	55,263
Cash		1,052	311
		<u>41,572</u>	<u>55,574</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><b>111,273</b></u>	<u><b>124,852</b></u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(45,076)	(49,828)
Provisions	13	(65)	(400)
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u><b>45,141</b></u>	<u><b>50,228</b></u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>66,132</b>	<b>74,624</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital		156,464	156,464
Accumulated losses		(90,333)	(81,840)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><b>66,131</b></u>	<u><b>74,624</b></u>

These financial statements of the Company, registered number 09536522, were approved by the Directors on and were authorised for issue on 31 May 2023. They were signed on behalf of the directors' behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 206CB749ACF0462  
 John Lechner  
 Director  
 31 May 2023

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Share capital US \$'000	Retained earnings US \$'000	Total equity US \$'000
<b>Balance on 1 January 2021</b>	156,464	(79,731)	76,733
Loss for the year	-	(2,109)	(2,109)
<b>Balance on 31 December 2021</b>	156,464	(81,840)	74,624
Loss for the year	-	(8,493)	(8,493)
<b>Balance on 31 December 2022</b>	156,464	(90,333)	66,131

**EXCELLENCE LOGGING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**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 Holding Limited group of companies in the foreseeable future. Excellence Logging Group is a global provider of mud logging and well intervention services to the oil and gas industry. The Company's parent company and ultimate controlling party is disclosed in note 33 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 IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Act and related Regulations. The Company transitioned from IFRS to FRS 101 for all periods presented. There were no material amendments on the adoption of FRS 101. 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.

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**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.

**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 the amounts due.

**Amounts owed to group undertaking and other creditors**

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

**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 2 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. Management continues to monitor the potential operational, market and financial impacts to the Group of the conflict in Ukraine which presented a threat to Europe's energy security, rising inflation and interest rates and covid-19 variants and implementing mitigating

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measures where appropriate. Management has concluded that there are no significant doubts over the application of the going concern assumption and no disclosable material uncertainties which cast doubt upon the Company or the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

**Recoverability of investments**

Shares in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. 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. Any previous impairments can be reversed if the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is higher than its' carrying value. Management have performed an assessment and despite the increase in the recoverable amount consider it appropriate not to reverse the impairment given the early stage of recovery in the oil and gas market and uncertainty over oil prices.

**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 \$ 3.7 million (2021: US \$ 5.1 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 \$ 8.5 million (2021: US \$ 2.1 million). The Company impaired the carrying value of its investments by US \$ nil million (2021: US \$ 3.3 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 increased its provision for doubtful debts for the amounts due from subsidiary companies by US \$2.3 million (2021: reversed US \$ 0.95 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 (2021: US \$ 0.4 million). This includes the audit fee for the Excellence Logging group of companies. Auditors' remuneration for non-audit fees was US \$ nil (2021: US \$ 4,350).

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**6. Staff costs**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Wages and salaries	1,099	1,677
Social security costs	148	159
Other pension costs	8	8
	<u>1,307</u>	<u>1,844</u>

Key management compensation

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Short term employee benefits	1,206	872
	<u>1,206</u>	<u>872</u>

Highest paid director

Short term employee benefits	671	784
	<u>671</u>	<u>784</u>

Key management are considered to be the directors and officers of the Company. They consist of Mr. Bruno Burban, Mr. John Lechner, Mr. W.J Wright and Mr. Pierre-Henri Boutant of which only Mr. John Lechner and Mr. W.J Wright are paid by the Company that cover services to the Group as a whole.

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**7. Finance income / costs**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
<b>Finance income</b>		
Interest receivable on amounts due from group undertakings	1,606	2,464
Bank interest income	-	-
	1,606	2,464
	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
<b>Finance costs</b>		
Interest payable on amounts due to parent undertakings	2,311	2,375
Interest payable on amounts due to group undertakings	142	219
Other finance costs	8	23
	2,461	2,617

**8. Tax on loss**

For the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company was fully taxable at an effective rate of 19% (2021: 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 (2021: US \$ nil)

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**10. Investment in subsidiary undertaking**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
Beginning of financial year	114,351	110,360
Additions	423	3,531
End of financial year	<u>114,774</u>	<u>113,891</u>
<b>Accumulated value losses</b>		
Beginning of financial year	44,613	40,920
Value adjustments for the year	460	3,693
End of financial year	<u>45,073</u>	<u>44,613</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
End of financial year	<u>69,701</u>	<u>69,278</u>

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

	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>31 Dec 2022</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021</b>
Entity	Number of ordinary shares	Purchase consideration US \$000	Purchase consideration US \$000
Excellence Logging Malaysia Sdn Bhd	4,620,000	33	1,100
Excellence Logging LLC (Oman)	-	390	-
Excellence Logging France SAS	-	-	2,431
	<u>4,620,000</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>3,531</u>

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 4).

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.

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**11. Debtors**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Amounts due from group undertakings	49,897	61,886
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(10,366)</u>	<u>(8,073)</u>
	39,531	53,813
Amounts due from related parties	579	505
Other debtors	210	642
Other taxes and social security	42	84
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>157</u>	<u>219</u>
	<b><u>40,519</u></b>	<b><u>55,263</u></b>

**12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>31 Dec 2022 US \$'000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2021 US \$'000</b>
Amount due to group undertakings	43,521	48,203
Amount due to related parties	-	391
Trade and other payables	254	320
Other taxes and social security	-	40
Accruals	<u>1,301</u>	<u>874</u>
	<b><u>45,076</u></b>	<b><u>49,828</u></b>

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**13. Provisions**

	<b>Other US \$'000</b>	<b>Total US \$'000</b>
At 1 January 2021	(400)	(400)
Charge to income statement	335	335
Exchange differences	-	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>(65)</u>	<u>(65)</u>

**Other**

Follow completion of the payroll audits in respect of social security contributions for international employees assigned to Gabon, a residual provision remains for the tax audit for 2020-2021 of US \$ 0.1 million pending the outcome of discussions with the tax authorities.

**14. Events after the balance sheet date**

There were no events to report after balance sheet date.