Registered number: 00873028

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

C P O'Neil R Oudendijk

Company secretary

A M Sloan

Registered number

00873028

Registered office

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Stonehouse Gloucestershire **GL10 3RQ**

Independent auditor

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2 Marischal Square Broad Street Aberdeen AB10 1BL

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Introduction

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Business review

The Company's principal activity during the year was that of manufacturing, sale, rental and servicing of equipment and accessories to the energy industry.

National Oilwell Varco UK Limited operates under three segments: Rig Technologies, Completion and Production Solutions and Wellbore Technologies, and traded as the following divisions throughout the year: Amelyde Norson Engineering, APL (UK), Coil Services (North Sea), CTES, Dynamic Drilling Solutions (MD-Totco), Elmar, Grant Prideco, Hydra Rig, NOV Flexibles UK, Pressure Performance Systems (PPS), Process & Flow Technologies, Procon Engineering, Rig Technologies, Tuboscope, Well Site Services - Axiom, Well Site Services - Brandt, Wellstream Processing and XL Systems. The Company also operates branches in Azerbaijan, Norway, Cameroon and Ivory Coast.

During the year the trade and assets of NOV UK Holdings Limited and NOV UK Finance Limited were transferred to the Company, resulting in significant increases in intercompany loans due to and from the Company. Following these transfers, the Company became Treasurer of a zero balancing cash pool resulting in increased cash balances. Refer to notes 18, 19 and 20 for further details.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company's financial key performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	221,519	289,710
Gross profit	10,589	7,138
Result before taxation	(19,806)	(74,048)
Capital and reserves	316,978	136,775
	<u> </u>	

Turnover for the year ended 31 December 2021 was £221,519,000, a decrease of 24% from the prior year. The Company reported a gross profit of £10,589,000 in 2021, representing a gross profit margin of 4.8%, compared to £7,138,000 in 2020, representing a gross profit margin of 2.5%. Revenue has declined compared to the prior year as the Company entered the year with lower order backlog resulting from sharply lower oil and gas prices and industry activity during 2020. While industry activity began a slow recovery during 2021, the average 2021 International rig count (as measured by Baker Hughes) declined when compared to 2020.

Result before taxation improved by 73%, mainly driven by a reduction in impairment charges in 2021 compared to 2020, offset by lower income received from investment in 2021.

On 1 October 2021 the Company issued an additional 1 ordinary share of £1 each in the capital of the Company to NOV UK Holdings Limited, the immediate parent undertaking on that date, for a total subscription price of £187,281,000, which is the main reason for the increase in shareholders' funds. No dividends were distributed during the year (2020 - £519,966,000).

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Future developments

During 2021, greater availability of COVID-19 vaccines resulted in the gradual reopening of economies around the world. Pent-up consumer and industrial demand combined with government economic stimulus programs amplified the global recovery, improving economic activity, and driving higher demand for oil and gas. Throughout 2021 and continuing into 2022, oil and gas drilling activity levels increased in every major region of the world, reflecting this growing demand.

Despite tightening government fiscal policies, concerns regarding a global recession, ongoing global supply chain disruptions and rising inflationary costs, management believes the industry is in the early stages of an extended recovery. Diminished global oil and gas inventories and productive capacity resulting from underinvestment in the industry over the last seven years, along with rising energy security risks, and higher commodity prices should continue to spur increased oilfield activity and demand for the Company's equipment and technology.

The Company remains committed to improving organisational efficiencies while focusing on the development and commercialisation of innovative products and services, including technologies to reduce environmental impact of petroleum operations, and technologies to accelerate the energy transition that are responsive to the longer-term needs of our customers. We believe this strategy will further advance the Company's competitive position in all market conditions.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Market risks

The sale of oilfield equipment and services to the offshore oil and gas industry correlates strongly with the price of oil and drilling activity which is outside the Company's direct control. However, the Directors are confident that the Company is positioned in a manner that will enable it to meet the demands of its markets and business environment.

Customers in this sector purchase globally and there are a number of competitors of various sizes in Europe, North America and Asia. The Company seeks to minimise the competitive risk by being a leader in redesigning processes, managing information and providing quality products, services and solutions that deliver a competitive advantage to its customers. The Company also endeavours to utilise the strengths of being part of a large successful multinational group, NOV Inc. to strategically acquire businesses to strengthen its market position.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, primarily between British pound sterling and United States dollar. The Company uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce this exposure.

Other risks and uncertainties

When designing a new product, the Company ensures that the legislative requirements of the end user are met fully. When renting products to the client, the Company ensures the equipment has been fully tested and is accompanied with current certification before being sent to the customer.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Climate change

As a supplier to the energy industry, we fully support the UK's energy transition agenda and its commitment to net zero by 2050. However our climate change risk assessment and development of an action plan (with the ultimate ambition to reach net zero) is currently in the early stages and as a result, we are currently unable to determine the full future economic impact on our business model and operational plans. As such, the potential impacts are not fully incorporated in these financial statements.

Furthermore, societal expectations are driving government action that may impose further requirements and cost on companies in the future. Therefore risks associated with climate change could, over time, impact capital expenditure and cost of sales (among others). The current financial statements cannot capture such possible future outcomes as these are not yet known.

We see a more immediate impact from energy transition across our operations on two fronts – increased volatility in Carbon prices, and the focus of stakeholders on the Company's energy consumption and emissions. We actively address the risks around both:

- A diverse product range and flexible service offering.
- The Company implemented a number of plans and procedures in 2021 to reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, further details are described in the "Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action" section of the Directors' Report.

The adoption of a climate change strategy and the implementation of climate-change regulations may impact the Company's significant judgements and key estimates and could result in material changes to financial results and the carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NOV Inc. ("NOV"). NOV and the Company are committed to, and recognise the importance of, good corporate governance and high ethical standards. Information on NOV's Corporate Governance and Corporate Responsibility, including an introduction to the NOV Board of Directors and the relevant governance of the NOV group of companies, can be found at www.nov.com under the relevant section.

The Company's Directors are fully aware of their duties under Section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006.

Section 172 of the companies Act 2006 requires that a director of a company must act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- a) the likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- b) the interests of the company's employees;
- c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The Directors and senior management of the Company execute decision-making with the above principles embedded in their consideration. Stakeholder groups include shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, the local communities in which the Company operates, trade unions, pension trustees, regulators, government agencies, and non-governmental organisations.

Stakeholder engagement at the Company is conducted at the level and in a format best suited to the context and the stakeholder. Depending on the stakeholder this engagement may be globally, locally, regionally or functionally, and may be by the board or senior management of the Company.

The below table sets out the Company's key stakeholder groups, their material issues and how the Company engages with and considers the interest of each group.

Stakeholder Group	Material issues	How the Company engages and considers stakeholder interests
Shareholders	- Financial performance and strategy	The Company's Directors and key decision makers regularly review financial results and forecast future performance to protect the long-term investment of shareholders.
	 Capital allocation Corporate governance Commitment to 	The Directors and key decision makers identify additional options for growth opportunities through investments in the markets where they believe NOV can develop a sustainable competitive advantage, resulting in higher capital returns.
	Ethics, Integrity and sustainability	The Directors review control procedures against NOV's internal controls to protect shareholders' investment.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company (continued)

Stakeholder Group	Material issues	How the Company engages and considers stakeholder interests
Shareholders (continued)	- Focus on Environment, social and government factors	 The Directors conduct appropriate dividend review, prior to approval and payment to protect the local entity. NOV, including the Company, believes in conducting business in an ethical, safe, socially responsible and environmentally sustainable manner. The Directors are dedicated to responsible operations and are passionate about creating a working environment where no harm is caused to people, the environment, or to society. NOV is committed to leading by example and planning for a sustainable future; we understand that diversity, innovation, and quality are the key aspects of the Company's long-term sustainability and success for the benefit of the Shareholders and other key stakeholders.
Employees	 Engagement and work culture Wellbeing Training and development Reward and Remuneration Diversity, Equity and Inclusion 	 Share group financial results, to encourage employee engagement and trust that NOV is well-managed and has a strong future. The Company has a "speak up" culture throughout its organisation and employees have access to an anonymous ethics hotline. This helps to ensure a safe work environment where employees are happy to work. The Company has implemented measures to minimize hazards and reduce risk, thereby protecting health and preventing injuries to employees. The Company tracks voluntary attrition rates and offers exit interviews to employees when leaving the organisation. All the feedback is reviewed and provides insights to allow further engagement with employees on the Company's work culture. The Company provides an employee assistance programme to help employees with any health or wellbeing issues. The Company offers development opportunities through training courses, such as the "Leading Others" programme, apprenticeships, and on-demand online training platforms. Regular employee surveys help managers evaluate and improve how the Company supports employee growth and work experience.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company (continued)

Stakeholder Group	Material issues	How the Company engages and considers stakeholder interests
Employees (continued)		The Company regularly utilises its tool "Performance 2.0," which enables our employees to set, track, and achieve goals.
		The Company's management also uses its "Talent" tool to identify opportunities to develop strong teams and identify opportunities for employee improvement and success.
		The Company provides a competitive compensation and benefit packages, with regular reviews of the framework. This helps retain employees and attract new talent.
		- The Directors believe a diverse, inclusive, and equitable workforce is essential to the Company's long-term sustainability and success. The Company, through the work of its Human Resources Department, identifies opportunities for greater diversity, equity, and inclusion and educates employees on related principles, policies, and practices, relevant to their roles and responsibilities.
Suppliers and Customers	Cost and payment practicesQuality,	The Company is committed to paying suppliers as per the contract terms and works consistently with its suppliers to make sure such terms reflect the business relationship in place.
	productivity and efficiency	Customer performance is regularly reviewed and reported to executive management, at group level.
	- Credibility, trust, reliability and reputation	- The Company ensures that all suppliers provide quality products through active engagement with such suppliers.
	Innovation and expertise Long-term partnerships with	- The Company is committed to conducting business in a fair, transparent and competitive manner. This builds trust and long-term partnerships and results in cost savings with both suppliers and customers.
	a collaborative approach	The Company often works with customers and suppliers to develop new, innovative solutions, which in turn promotes long-term partnerships.
		The Company has devoted resources to further expand its intellectual property portfolio, focusing on technology that creates efficiency for all its customers.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company (continued)

Stakeholder Group	Material issues	How the Company engages and considers stakeholder interests
Local UK Communities	- Credibility, trust, reliability and reputation - Long-term partnerships with a collaborative approach	- NOV, including the Company, is committed to making a positive impact in the communities in which its employees live and work. We do this through corporate donations, both monetary and in-kind, and employee voluntary hours. Our primary focus areas are education, poverty, children, and human rights. This not only strengthens community ties, but also helps the Company to build NOV's brand awareness and reputation in the local communities and makes the Company a more attractive long-term partner for potential employee candidates, customers, and suppliers.
		 The Company supports and encourages its employees to be involved in their local communities. Our employees continue to support local charities through fundraisers and charity appeals. Examples of this include a raffle fundraiser to support Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, participation in Christmas Jumper Days for a Children's charity appeal. The Company makes regular donations to charitable causes, for example in 2021 NOV donated \$7,500 in support of the UK's Royal National Lifeboat Institution, a charity that saves lives at sea.

This report was approved by the board on 30 November 2022 and signed on its behalf.

R Oudendijk Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £9,984,000 (2020 - loss £71,039,000).

No dividends were distributed during the year (2020 - £519,966,000).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

C P O'Neil R Oudendijk

Future developments

Likely future developments in the business of the Company are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Financial instruments

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and price risk.

Interest rate risk

On 31 March 2020, the Company issued a Eurobond with a 4.2% note due on 31 March 2028. Interest on this Eurobond is payable bi-annually on 31 March and 30 September in accordance with the terms of the bond. The Eurobond has a fixed rate of 4.2% and therefore has no risk from interest fluctuations. As the Company has no other external debt, its exposure to interest rate risk is considered low.

The Company has a limited exposure to interest rate risk on its intercompany interest-bearing borrowings. The Company's policy is to monitor interest rates on intragroup borrowings closely to mitigate interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company has available cash reserves along with availability of a bank overdraft facility. As such, the Directors consider the Company's exposure to liquidity risk to be low.

Credit risk

The Company does have an element of credit risk attributable to its trade receivables, but is rigorous in its financial appraisal of potential customers before entering into sales contracts. The Company has a large and geographically diverse customer base which also mitigates the potential exposure on receivables. The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet are shown net of provisions for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment has been made where there is an identifiable loss event, or the likelihood of failure to be able to collect amounts based on previous experience and the current business situation for specific customers.

Price risk

Despite the recent increase in oil price, the market is still subject to volatility. The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to mitigate against this risk due to its diversity of product and flexibility of service.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Research and development activities

The Company continues to develop and enhance its product offering across all of its divisions. The total research and development spend in 2021 was £460,000 (2020 - £503,000), the majority of which was incurred by the Elmar, Well Site Services and Pressure Performance Systems divisions.

Engagement with employees

During the year, the policy of providing employees with information about the group has been continued via the National Oilwell Varco intranet website. Regular meetings are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

Further information on employee engagement is included within the Strategic Report.

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

Information on engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the Company is included within the Strategic Report.

Disabled employees

The Company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the Company policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training, career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action

The Company recognises that our operations have an environmental impact and as we grow and develop our business, we need to take steps to mitigate equivalent increases in our emissions where we can do so.

As a business we are also aware of our reporting obligations under The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018. As such, we are reporting our greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) publicly on an annual basis. We first reported in 2020 and will build on this baseline for the business going forward. Results from 2021 are presented alongside results from 2020 to allow comparison.

The Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements for the first-year reporting for a Large Unquoted Company are listed below:

UK Energy Use and Associated Carbon Emissions

UK energy use (as a minimum gas, electricity and transport, including UK offshore area). This is divided into the following GHG scopes:

Scope 1 (Direct GHG Emissions)

- Combustion of fuel (e.g. natural gas);
- Mobile combustion fuels used in transportation; and
- Facility operation process emissions, or fugitive emissions (such as refrigerants).

Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions)

Electricity Consumption (market and location based)

Scope 3 (Other Indirect Emissions)

 Mandatory energy use and related emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where NOV is responsible for purchasing the fuel.

We report on all material emissions in scope 1 and 2, using an operational control approach. The methodology used to compile our greenhouse gas emissions inventory is in accordance with the requirements of the following standards: the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (revised version) and Defra's Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements (March 2019).

	2021 Carbon Emissions (tCO2e)	As restated 2020 Carbon Emissions (tCO2e)
Scope 1 - Emissions resulting from activities for which the Company is responsible involving the combustion of gas or consumption of fuel for the purposes of		•
tränsport	1,822.57	2,363.89
Scope 2 - Emissions resulting from the purchase of the electricity by the Company for its own use, including the purposes of transport	2,220.40	3,061.41

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action (continued)

Intensity Metric

Intensity ratios are used to standardise reporting and the comparison of emissions data. An intensity metric of tCO2e per £million revenue has been applied for the annual emissions of NOV:

	2021	As restated 2020
Carbon Emissions (tCO2e)	4,042.97	5,425.30
Company Revenue (£million)	221.52	288.29
Carbon Intensity (tCO2e/£million)	18.25	18.82

Energy Efficiency and Performance Impacts

The Company implemented a number of plans and procedures in 2021 to reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, for example:

- A detailed Energy Audit was carried out at the Flotta Oil Terminal, Orkney, to identify energy consumption
 and cost saving opportunities across the site's activities. This was conducted with the aim of informing a
 carbon emission reductions plan.
- Refurbishment activities were also undertaken at the Howe Moss warehouse in Aberdeen to improve the
 site's sustainability performance. Works included the replacement of 25 overhead lighting fixtures with high
 power LED fittings, resulting in a 2500W reduction in demand. An ongoing programme has also seen three
 individual offices' fluorescent lighting systems converted to LED, and the fitting of timers to two Overhead
 Gas heaters to improve control during periods of greater heat demand.
- A reduction in electricity consumption has been viewed across all business units represented within the
 Company, and is reflected by a reduction in annual revenue. A significant proportion of this decrease can be
 attributed to the Gateshead location, which is currently undergoing a phased closure, and as such will
 continue to see reductions throughout 2022. A period of reduced consumption was also observed in one of
 the Montrose locations as it underwent repurposing; this location temporarily exited the facility until it was
 repurposed by another business unit later in 2021.

In 2020 we over reported significant quantities of Diesel LPG in error. These fuels are used at our facilities but due to an error in the units of measurement recorded, significantly higher carbon emissions were reported. The prior year comparatives have been restated in order to allow meaningful comparison.

Measures successfully undertaken in future to continue to improve sustainability performance will be reported in future years, alongside Scope 3 emissions where possible.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Going concern

In assessing the basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Directors have taken into account all available information about the future for a period of at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. In order to satisfy themselves that the Company has adequate resources to remain in operational existence, the Directors have undertaken a review of the Company's ability to generate cash from trading activities, liquidity position and existing debt levels, covering the period to 31 December 2023.

Management has prepared extended financial forecasts to assist with the assessment of going concern. In preparing these forecasts management has taken into account reasonably possible downside scenarios. The forecasts cover the going concern assessment period and demonstrate that the Company is in a strong position in terms of its ability to generate cash from trading activities. The Company expects a year on year growth in revenues, beginning in 2022. This growth is driven by the recovering energy markets and increase in oil price, which in recent months stabilised at around \$100 per barrel.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company's principal debt facility of £516.8 million comprises of the balance due on the listed Eurobond held by a fellow group entity, maturing on 31 March 2028, with annual interest of £21.7 million payable bi-annually in March and September. There are no covenants attached to this debt. The Company is the Treasurer of a Zero Balancing Arrangement ("ZBA") cash pool facility with fellow group entities. This ZBA arrangement allows for cash to be available to the Company to assist with working capital and liquidity needs as and when necessary. The Company does not hold any other debt and has no debt external to the NOV Inc. group.

At 31 December 2021, the Company has a strong Balance Sheet with net current assets of £337.7 million and net assets of £317.0 million.

Based on the results of the going concern assessment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. In an unlikely event that the Company requires assistance to meet its financial obligations, the parent undertaking would be able to provide support to the Company. The Directors have received a letter of support from the parent undertaking, confirming it will provide financial support to the Company if needed, up until 31 December 2023. The Directors have assessed the ability of the parent undertaking to provide financial support and are confident that the parent has adequate cash resources to assist the Company in meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due, if necessary. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Post balance sheet events

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has introduced uncertainty in the conduct of businesses and, as a result, a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the investment in subsidiaries with operations in Russia and Belarus. Considering events and new information arising after the reporting date, it is likely that the carrying amounts of certain investments in subsidiaries of up to £29.5 million will be impaired in the 2022 financial statements. Given that the situation is continuing to evolve, the determination of the outcome will be highly dependent on facts and circumstances prevailing at the time of preparing the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2022, and hence many of the factors noted above require continuous monitoring by the reporting entity.

In March 2022 the Company sold certain intangible assets to a fellow group entity for USD 14,400,000 in exchange for a loan note. These intangible assets were internally developed and were not previously recognised on the Company's balance sheet under UK GAAP. The value of intangible assets was derived from a valuation prepared by an independent third party.

On 24 August 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the membership interests in NOV Azerbaijan LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, from Grant Prideco, Inc., a fellow group company, for a consideration of USD 1,252,000.

Auditor

In accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP is deemed to be reappointed as the auditor of the Company.

This report was approved by the board on 30 November 2022 and signed on its behalf.

R Oudendijk

Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them
 consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient
 to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the
 Company's financial position and financial performance;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 to 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.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise of the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet; the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 33, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 as applied to listed entities and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

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. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- In conjunction with our walkthrough of the Company's financial close process, we confirmed our
 understanding of management's going concern assessment process and also engaged with management to
 ensure all key factors were considered in their assessment.
- We obtained management's going concern assessment, including the cash forecast for the going concern period to 31 December 2023.
- We tested the assumptions included in the modelled scenario for the cash forecast and we confirmed that
 the recovery from Covid-19 had been factored into the forecasted scenario. We determined through
 inspection and testing that the methodology used was appropriate to make an assessment for the entity.
- We obtained the Company's letter of support from its ultimate Parent and have confirmed that the Parent
 has the authority to provide this and has sufficient funds to give support if required. Refer to Note 2.4 for
 further details.

- We performed stress testing on the Company's cash flow by assessing the impact of changes in assumptions used and concluded that the Parent has sufficient funds to provide support required in stress situations.
- We evaluated the Company's going concern disclosures included in the annual report and determined that
 the disclosures were appropriate and in conformity with the reporting standards.

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 company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 31 December 2023.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters

- Risk of misstatement due to management override, fraud and error specifically around revenue recognition
- Carrying value of investments
- · Valuation of defined benefit pension scheme liabilities

Materiality

Overall materiality of £4.5m which represents 2% of revenues

An overview of the scope of our audit

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the company. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the company and effectiveness of controls, including controls and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed. All audit work was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

Changes from the prior year

There have been no changes from the prior year.

Climate change

There has been interest from stakeholders as to how climate change will impact National Oilwell Varco UK Limited. The Company has determined that the most significant future impacts from climate change on its operations will be from potential governmental and societal responses to climate change risks and increased volatility in Carbon prices which may impact the level of activity undertaken by the Company's customers. These are explained on page 3 in the principal risks and uncertainties section of the strategic report while the company's plans and procedures to reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions are explained on page 11 in the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Disclosures, both of which form part of the "Other information," rather than the audited financial statements. Our procedures on these disclosures therefore consisted solely of considering whether they are materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appear to be materially misstated.

As explained in the strategic report, the governmental and societal responses to climate change risks are still developing, and are interdependent upon each other, and consequently financial statements cannot capture all possible future outcomes as these are not yet known. The degree of certainty of these changes may also mean that they cannot be taken into account when determining asset and liability valuations and the timing of future cash flows under the requirements of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Our audit effort in considering climate change was focused on ensuring that the effects of material climate risks disclosed on page 3 have been appropriately reflected in note 2 to the financial statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations
		communicated to those charged with governance
		charged with governance
Risk of misstatement due to management override, fraud	We obtained an understanding of the key controls and	We have concluded that revenue recognised in the year
and error specifically around	processes in place over revenue	is materially correct on the basis
cut-off in revenue recognition,	recognition and the recording of	of procedures performed.
including via on-top journals,	manual journal entries.	
and complexity of percentage		
of completion calculation	We employed data analytic techniques to correlate sales	
Refer to Accounting policies	through to cash. We tested non-	
(page 33); and Note 4 of the	correlating entries to third party	
Financial Statements (page 44)	evidence to ensure that revenue	
,	had been appropriately	
There is a risk that the financial	recognised.	
statements as a whole are not		
free from material misstatement		
due to the risk of management override of controls whether	test material manual journal entries, including those posted	
caused by fraud or error.	by those charged with	
dauged by hadd or error.	governance, to revenue through	
Revenue recognition is a		
particular area of focus for our	that the revenue recognised	
audit in considering possible		
areas of management bias and	with the Company's accounting	
fraud. We recognise that sales arrangements for the entity are	policy.	
generally straightforward,	We incorporated unpredictibility	
requiring minimal judgement to	into our testing of manual	
be exercised.	journals and into our testing of	
	revenue recognition.	

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations
		communicated to those charged with governance
Accordingly, we focus on manual, on-top adjustments relating to revenue. We recognise that adjustments arising from percentage of completion calculations are posted as manual, on-top adjustments to the financial statements and that the calculations use a number of inputs, the most significant judgement being the estimated costs to complete.	We tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and formulae used in percentage of completion calculation. We also tested the key inputs that management used in the percentage of completion calculation. These procedures were supplemented with analytical review procedures and enquiry of management. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures within the financial statements. All audit work in relation to this key audit matter was undertaken by experienced audit team members with input from our data analytics team.	
Carrying value of investments (2021: £463m, 2020: £454m) Refer to Accounting policies (page 36); and Note 16 of the Financial Statements (page 56-60) The carrying value of investments in subsidiaries are subject to impairment assessments under FRS 102. At each reporting date an entity is required to assess if there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset as part of an impairment test. If there is no indication of impairment, it is not necessary to estimate the recoverable amount.	We have obtained an understanding of the process and confirmed the key controls in place to identify impairment triggers. We have reviewed management's impairment assessment and determined whether they have sufficiently evaluated the existence of impairment indicators. Where an indicator of impairment was identified we obtained managements' calculation of investment valuation. We tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and formulae used in management's impairment assessment.	We have concluded that following recognition of the impairment loss of £34m the carrying value of investments is materially correct and that management's assumptions in calculating this were appropriate.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations
		communicated to those charged with governance
managements' expert use an inappropriate / inconsistent methodology or apply an erroneous assumption in their impairment test resulting in an incorrect carrying value of investment. There is a risk that management have provided incorrect information to the expert in their impairment test resulting in an incorrect carrying value of investment. The net investment impairment loss recognised in the year was	support from our valuation specialists, evaluated the competency of managements expert determining that the methodology used is consistent with valuation practice and corroborating significant assumptions used in the calculations were from reputable external sources of	
£34m.	We performed sensitivity analysis on cashflows used by Management, to calculate the impact a change in the assumption would have on the impairment calculation and subsequently the value of the investments.	
	Where Management have determined that an impairment was required, we confirmed that the investment was appropriately adjusted.	
	We evaluated the Company's disclosures included and determined that they are appropriate and in conformity with the reporting standards.	
	All audit work in relation to this key audit matter was undertaken by experienced audit team members with input from our valuation specialists	

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to those charged with governance
Valuation of defined benefit pension scheme liabilities (2021: £52m; 2020: £58m) Refer to Accounting policies (page 39); and Note 28 of the Financial Statements (page 67-71) The Entity makes provision for the net pension liability of its defined benefit pension scheme. The significant risk relates to the potential misstatement of the pension liability due to the significant judgments being exercised by management in determining the appropriate underlying actuarial assumptions. The principal assumptions include life expectancies of scheme members, discount rate and inflation rates.		pension liability is materially correct and that managements'

There have been no changes in key audit matters in the current year with the exception of adding the complexity of percentage of completion calculations as a specific part of the risk of management override, fraud, or error as regards revenue recognition.

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the company to be £4.5 million (2020: £2.95 million), which is 2% (2020: 1%) of revenues. The entity is loss making during 2021. As we have established that there is volatility around pre-tax income, we deemed it inappropriate to use pre-tax income as our basis for materiality. We believe that the users of the financial statements focus on revenue and as such deem it to be the most appropriate measurement basis for setting the materiality.

In line with the FRC updated definition of a listed entity, it was concluded that the Company does not meet the FRC definition of a listed entity as the debt is listed due to structural requirements. Hence, we used a higher percentage of the materiality basis for 2021 audit (2%) in comparison with 2020 audit (1%).

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality and found no change was required following the finalisation of the audit procedures.

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2020: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely £3.4m (2020: £2.2m). We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to our expectations around the monetary level of material misstatement and given the level of misstatements found (both corrected and uncorrected) in the prior year audit. The increase is due to the increase in the materiality.

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed with those charged with governance that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of £225k (2020: £148k), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. The increase is due to the increase in the materiality.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 1 - 13, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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' responsibilities statement set out on page 14, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered 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 irregularities, including fraud. 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the company and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company
 and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (UK GAAP and
 Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the entity
 operates. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations relation to health
 and safety, employee matters, environments and bribery and corruptions practices.
- We understood how National Oilwell Varco UK Limited is complying with those frameworks by making
 enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures to
 understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We
 corroborated our enquiries through our examination of Board minutes and by obtaining copies of
 communications in these areas, noting there was no contradictory evidence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by making enquiries with management, internal audit, and other employees within the company to understand the entity's policies and procedures. We also obtained documentation on the entity-level controls environment to determine whether it supports the prevention, detection, and correction of material misstatements, including those that are due to fraud. We considered the risk of management override and determined that revenue recognition may present a fraud risk.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws
 and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiry with management and considering whether any events or
 conditions during the audit might have indicated non-compliance with laws and regulations. We also read
 correspondence with regulatory authorities and, where appropriate, utilised our internal specialists to assist
 in the assessment of the correspondence. Our procedures on revenue included utilisation of data analytical
 tools to correlate sales to debtors and cash.
- Our procedures on journal entries testing included a focus on journals meeting our defined risk criteria, including those posted by those charged with governance, based on our understanding of the business and enquiry with management. Where instances of higher risk journals were identified, we performed additional audit procedures to address each identified risk. These procedures included testing transactions back to source information. We incorporated unpredictability into our testing of manual journals and into our testing of revenue recognition.
- Our procedures on judgements and estimates made in the financial statements included challenging the
 assumptions made and models used in determining estimates and sought to obtain both contradictory and
 corroborative evidence to challenge and/or support estimate inputs.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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 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 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young

Gemma Noble (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Ernst & Young LLP Aberdeen 30 November 2022

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	4	221,519	289,710
Cost of sales		(210,930)	(282,572)
Gross profit	,	10,589	7,138
Distribution costs		(7,806)	(6,811)
Administrative expenses		(23,763)	(35,690)
Other operating income		1,147	2,784
(Loss)/gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(7)	369
Operating loss	.5	(19,840)	(32,210)
Income from shares in group undertakings	9	54,307	68,866
Impairment of fixed asset investments	16	(33,871)	(94,600)
Interest receivable	10	1,265	531
Interest payable	11	(21,622)	(16,597)
Other finance expense		(45)	(38)
Loss before tax		(19,806)	(74,048)
Tax on loss	12	9,822	3,009
Loss for the financial year		(9,984)	(71,039)

The notes on pages 30 to 75 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
	(9,984)	(71,039)
		
28	3,116	(4,784)
28	329	1,090
	3,445	(3,694)
	(6,539)	(74,733)
	28	Note £000 (9,984) 28 3,116 28 329 3,445

The notes on pages 30 to 75 form part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:00873028

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	14		863		1,083
Tangible assets	15		38,415		36,944
Investments	16		463,271		453,558
		-	502,549	-	491,585
Current assets					
Stocks	17	47,108		56,243	
Debtors	18	392,552		197,469	
Cash at bank and in hand	19	41,958		330	
	•	481,618	-	254,042	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(143,956)		(77,836)	
Net current assets			337,662		176,206
Total assets less current liabilities		_	840,211	-	667,791
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	21		(516,800)		(516,800)
Other provisions	23		(6,395)		(10,622)
Defined benefit pension liability	28		(38)		(3,594)
Net assets		- -	316,978	-	136,775
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital	24		77,916		77,916
Share premium account	25		187,281		=
Share based payment reserve	25		6,859		8,012
Merger reserve	25		(54,442)		(53,550)
Profit and loss account	25		99,364		104,397
		-	316,978	-	136,775

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 November 2022.

R Oudendijk Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

At 1 January 2021	Called up share capital £000 77,916	Share premium account £000	Share based payment reserve £000 8,012	Merger reserve £000 (53,550)	Profit and loss account £000 104,397	Total equity £000 136,775
At 1 January 2021	מו _י צייי	•	8,01.2	(၁ <u>೩,</u> ၁၁૫)	104,397	130,775
Comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss for the year	•	•	-	•	(9,984)	(9,984)
Actuarial gains on pension scheme (note 28)	•	•	•	•	3,445	3,445
Total comprehensive loss for the year	•	-	-	-	(6,539)	(6,539)
Share issue (note 24)	•	187,281	-	-	•	187,281
Merger reserve movement (note 25)	-			(892)	-	(892)
Amounts paid to fellow subsidiary for vested restricted share awards (note 25)	-		(991)			(991)
Share based payments (note 26)	-		1,344	•		1,344
Realisation of Share based payment reserve (note 25)		•	(1,506)	-	1,506	
At 31 December 2021	77,916	187,281	6,859	(54,442)	99,364	316,978

The notes on pages 30 to 75 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

				_		
	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account	Share based payment reserve £000	Merger reserve £000	Profit and loss account	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2020	77,916	507,714	22,471	(53,550)	178,100	732,651
Comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss for the year	-	•	-	•	(71,03 <u>9</u>)	(71,039)
Actuarial losses on pension scheme (note 28) Total comprehensive	-	-		-	(3,694)	(3,694)
loss for the year	•	-	•	•	(74,733)	(74,733)
Share premium reduction	•	(507,714)	-	-	507,714	•
Dividends: Equity capital (note 13)	-	•	-	-	(519,966)	(519,966)
Amounts paid to fellow subsidiary for vested restricted share awards (note 25)		•	(1,724)			(1,724)
Share based payments (note 26)	•	-	547	•	-	547
Realisation of Share based payment reserve (note 25)	-	-	(13,282)	•	13,282	-
At 31 December 2020	77,916	•	8,012	(53,550)	104,397	136,775

The notes on pages 30 to 75 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

National Oilwell Varco UK Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3RQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

Climate change

As a supplier to the energy industry, we fully support the UK's energy transition agenda and its commitment to net zero by 2050. However our climate change risk assessment and development of an action plan (with the ultimate ambition to reach net zero) is currently in the early stages and as a result, we are currently unable to determine the full future economic impact on our business model and operational plans. As such, the potential impacts are not fully incorporated in these financial statements.

Furthermore, societal expectations are driving government action that may impose further requirements and cost on companies in the future. Therefore risks associated with climate change could, over time, impact capital expenditure and cost of sales (among others). The current financial statements cannot capture such possible future outcomes as these are not yet known.

We see a more immediate impact from energy transition across our operations on two fronts – increased volatility in Carbon prices, and the focus of stakeholders on the Company's energy consumption and emissions. We actively address the risks around both:

- A diverse product range and flexible service offering.
- The Company implemented a number of plans and procedures in 2021 to reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, further details are described in the "Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action" section of the Directors' report.

The adoption of a climate change strategy and the implementation of climate-change regulations may impact the Company's significant judgements and key estimates and could result in material changes to financial results and the carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23:
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

The information required by sections 11, 12 and 26 noted above is included in the consolidated financial statements of NOV Inc. as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from its principal office at 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas, 77036, USA.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary company of NOV Inc. and the Company and all of its subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts of NOV Inc. The registered office of NOV Inc. is 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas, 77036, USA. The Company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

2.4 Going concern

In assessing the basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Directors have taken into account all available information about the future for a period of at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. In order to satisfy themselves that the Company has adequate resources to remain in operational existence, the Directors have undertaken a review of the Company's ability to generate cash from trading activities, liquidity position and existing debt levels, covering the period to 31 December 2023.

Management has prepared extended financial forecasts to assist with the assessment of going concern. In preparing these forecasts management has taken into account reasonably possible downside scenarios. The forecasts cover the going concern assessment period and demonstrate that the Company is in a strong position in terms of its ability to generate cash from trading activities. The Company expects a year on year growth in revenues, beginning in 2022. This growth is driven by the recovering energy markets and increase in oil price, which in recent months stabilised at around \$100 per barrel.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company's principal debt facility of £516.8 million comprises of the balance due on the listed Eurobond held by a fellow group entity, maturing on 31 March 2028, with annual interest of £21.7 million payable bi-annually in March and September. There are no covenants attached to this debt. The Company is the Treasurer of a Zero Balancing Arrangement ("ZBA") cash pool facility with fellow group entities. This ZBA arrangement allows for cash to be available to the Company to assist with working capital and liquidity needs as and when necessary. The Company does not hold any other debt and has no debt external to the NOV Inc. group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern (continued)

At 31 December 2021, the Company has a strong Balance Sheet with net current assets of £337.7 million and net assets of £317.0 million.

Based on the results of the going concern assessment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. In an unlikely event that the Company requires assistance to meet its financial obligations, the parent undertaking would be able to provide support to the Company. The Directors have received a letter of support from the parent undertaking, confirming it will provide financial support to the Company if needed, up until 31 December 2023. The Directors have assessed the ability of the parent undertaking to provide financial support and are confident that the parent has adequate cash resources to assist the Company in meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due, if necessary. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is British pound sterling (GBP). The Company's financial statements are prepared in GBP and rounded to the nearest £'000.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in Other Comprehensive Income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'Administrative expenses'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.7 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income. The grant is conditional on related fixed assets remaining in use until 20 December 2022. The expectation is that these conditions will be maintained.

Grants of a revenue nature, including furlough, are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in Other operating income in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Other intangibles are amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over the useful economic life.

The useful lives are determined by reference to the expected period over which economic benefits are expected to be derived. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill - 5 - 20 years Trade names - 1 - 30 years Software - 4 - 5 years

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is included in 'Administrative expenses' in the Profit and Loss Account.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets' in the Profit and Loss Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised in Cost of sales where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost and are not depreciated until they are available for use. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold buildings - 25-50 years Leasehold improvements - 5-10 years Plant, machinery and rental - 3-20 years

equipment

Motor vehicles - 3-4 years
Fixtures and fittings - 5-10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Profit/(loss) on disposal of tangible fixed assets' in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.10 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments are classed as subsidiaries or joint ventures according to control exercised by the Company.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at cost less accumulated impairment,

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each Balance Sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying value is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Derivatives

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge certain nonfunctional currency monetary accounts. The gain or loss on the derivative instrument is recognised in Administrative expenses, together with the changes in the hedged nonfunctional monetary accounts. The Company has determined the fair value of its derivative financial instruments using level 2 inputs (inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability) in the fair value hierarchy as the fair value is based on publicly available foreign exchange and interest rates at each financial reporting date.

2.19 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.20 Share based payments

The Company participates in a group share-based payment plan, in which the ultimate parent grants share options and restricted shares directly to the employees of the Company. These share-based payment transactions are treated as equity-settled in the financial statements of the Company as there is no obligation to provide shares to its employees.

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the ultimate parent company (market conditions). No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest for failure to meet service conditions or non-market vesting conditions.

At each Balance Sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions on the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous Balance Sheet date is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, with a corresponding entry in equity.

There is a contractual recharge agreement in place requiring the Company to reimburse a fellow group company for the cost of the share-based payments. The cost of these transactions to the Company is measured at fair value, which is established initially at the grant date and at each Balance Sheet date thereafter until the awards are settled. During the vesting period a liability is recognised representing the product of the fair value of the award and the portion of the vesting period expired as at the Balance Sheet date. From the end of the vesting period until settlement, the liability represents the full fair value of the award as at the balance sheet date. The liability recognised during the vesting period and changes in the carrying amount for the liability are recognised in equity as a repayment of capital contribution for the equity-settled awards and anything in excess of that contribution is a distribution.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Operating leases: Lessor

Assets subject to operating leases are presented in the Balance Sheet according to the nature of the asset.

Income from operating leases is recognised in the Turnover from rental of equipment in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.22 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.23 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.24 Onerous leases

Where the unavoidable costs of a lease exceed the economic benefit expected to be received from it, a provision is made for the present value of the obligations under the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.25 Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

The Company is also the sponsoring employer of a defined benefit pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the Company in the trustee administered funds.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations) and is based on actuarial advice. When a settlement or a curtailment occur the change in the present value of the plan liabilities and the fair value of the plan assets reflects the gain or loss which is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account during the period in which it occurs. Past service costs are recognised in net benefit expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to the scheme, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, at the start of the period taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as other finance income or expense.

The re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in net interest) are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Profit and Loss Account in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the Balance Sheet comprises the total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. The value of the net defined benefit pension asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

2.26 Group reconstructions

The Company accounts for group reconstructions, where the trade and net assets of an entity are acquired from an entity within the same group, using the merger accounting method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as Other Comprehensive Income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a. Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(i) Investment impairment

The Company considers all investments for evidence of impairment annually. For the 2021 review, management has assessed all relevant external and internal sources of information including; key industry indicators for oil and gas and related industries, outlook for the oilfield services sector, future energy transitional opportunities, as well as consideration of financial results to date and forecasts for future performance. Based on managements assessment of these factors, no external indicators were considered to exist at the reporting date. For further detail refer to Note 16.

Consideration was given as to whether previously recognised impairment losses should be reversed in the current year. Judgement was applied to determine whether the circumstances that caused the prior impairment losses have permanently ceased to exist.

b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(i) Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful lives of the assets. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on future investment and the physical condition of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

- Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty 3. (continued)
 - b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)
 - (ii) Defined benefit pension

The cost of defined benefit pension schemes is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainty. FRS 102 requires that the discount rate should be the current rate of return on "a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the plan liabilities". The Global RATE:Link term matching model has been used to derive a single discount rate that reflects the term structure of interest rates. The discounted mean term (or duration) of the plans' liabilities was calculated to be around 16 years based on the most recent actuarial valuation calculations available. Based on this average duration, a discount rate of 1.80% per annum was adopted based on market conditions as at 31 December 2021. The longevity assumptions are based on the SAPS year of birth tables with future improvements in line with CMI 2020 projections from 2013 for the S3 tables and 2007 for the S2 tables, with a long term trend of 1.25% per annum. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details are given in note 28.

On 26 October 2018, the High Court handed down a judgment involving the Lloyds Banking Group's defined benefit pension schemes. The judgment concluded the schemes should be amended to equalise pension benefits for men and women in relation to guaranteed minimum pension benefits. Whilst the Lloyds judgment has brought some clarity to the issue, there are still a number of outstanding uncertainties. The Lloyds case judgment set out the methods that trustees could adopt to effect this equalisation. An assumption has been made that method C2 will be adopted which is based on a cumulative test of pension amounts paid allowing for interest on pension payments. Based on actuarial advice using a number of data items relating to the schemes benefit structures and membership profiles, an approximate estimate was made of the financial effect of guaranteed minimum pension equalisation on the liabilities of the plan and reflected in the year ended 31 December 2018. The ultimate cost of GMP equalisation may be higher or lower than this estimate.

On 20 November 2020, the High Court ruled that individual transfer payments made since 17 May 1990 would need to be equalised for the effects of GMP. This judgment followed on from the previous judgment on 26 October 2018, which has previously been allowed for in accounting disclosures, where the High Court ruled that schemes had a legal obligation to pay benefits allowing for GMP equalisation. Based on actuarial advice using the available data relating to the impacted cash equivalent transfer values and a number of other assumptions, an approximate estimate was made of the additional expected liability arising in respect of the transfer payments. This additional expected liability has been accounted for as a past service cost which arose on 20 November 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty 3. (continued)

b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

(iii) Revenue recognition - percentage of completion method

The Company applies the percentage of completion method ("POC") in accounting for construction contracts and contracts to provide services as outlined in the accounting policy 2.6. The use of the POC method requires the management to determine the stage of completion by reference to the contract costs incurred for work performed to date in proportion to the estimated total contract costs. Based on this estimated stage of completion, a respective portion of the expected revenue is recognised. If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress towards completion, estimates are revised. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs and are reflected in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known to the management. Experience, systematic use of the project execution model and focus on core competencies reduce, but do not eliminate, the risk that estimates associated with POC may change significantly.

(iv) Inventory provision

The Company considers the recoverability of the cost of inventory and associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the nature and condition of inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials.

(v) Other provisions

Other provisions recognised at the Balance sheet date include provision for warranty costs, onerous lease contracts, dilapidations and Customs and International trade matters. These provisions require management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on legislative and contractual requirements. In addition, the timing of the cash flows and the discount rates used to establish net present value of the obligations require management's judgement.

(vi) Deferred taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 22.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4. Turnover and segmental analysis

Turnover represents the amounts derived from provision of services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax. The Company engages in one principal area of activity represented by the manufacturing, sale, rental and servicing of equipment and accessories to the oil and gas industry.

An analysis of turnover by category is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Sale of goods	137,241	205,497
Rendering of services	65,482	71,415
Rental of equipment	18,739	12,739
Grant incomé	57	59
	221,519	289,710

A geographical analysis of turnover is provided below. Turnover has been attributed to geographic areas on the basis of the location of the customer.

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Europe	119,507	177,189
Middle East	35,526	39,061
Americas	30,762	29,704
Africa	21,300	24,328
Far East	14,424	19,428
	221,519	289,710

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4. Turnover and segmental analysis (continued)

A geographical analysis of fixed assets is as follows:

A geographical analysis of fixed assets is as follows:	2021 £000	2020 £000
Europė	31,964	29,753
Africa	6,319	5,999
Americas	995	2,275
	39,278	38,027
	=	

Fixed assets for this purpose consist of tangible assets and intangible assets.

Segmental analysis has not been presented as the management reporting for the Company is reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker on the basis of the Company rather than segments.

The following items have not been presented as given the diverse nature of the company's products, services and customers, the information is not available and the cost to develop the information would be excessive, and bring no benefit to the readers of these financial statements:

- Revenues from external customers for each product and service or for each group of similar products:
- Revenues from external customers, analysed between amounts attributed to the entity's country of
 domicile and the total of those attributed to all foreign countries, and any material revenue from
 external customers attributed to an individual foreign country; and
- Non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit
 assets and rights arising under insurance contracts, analysed between assets located in the entity's
 country of domicile and the total of those located in all foreign countries.

There were no single customers from which the Company generates 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues.

The Directors consider that no disclosure should be made of the geographical analysis of Profit before taxation and Net assets as this information is not provided to or analysed by the Company's Chief operating decision makers. All Turnover, Profit before taxation and Net assets are attributable to the supply of materials, equipment and services for the oil and gas industry.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5.	Operating loss		
	The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Research & development charged as an expense	460	503
	Exchange differences	1,433	5,855
	Change in fair value of hedging instruments	(1,218)	(686)
	Operating lease rentals: - plant and machinery	1,333	1,412
	- land and buildings	3,998	4,096
	Auditor's remuneration (note 6)	628	532
	Impairment of stock (note 17)	3,078	9,773
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 15)	6,850	6,727
	Impairment of tangible fixed assets	-	6,843
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill (note 14)	308	490
	Government furlough credits	(1,147) ————	(2,784)
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	448	360
	The audit of financial statements of UK subsidiaries of the Company pursuant to legislation, borne by the Company	2	8
	Taxation advisory services provided to the Company	178	164
		628	532
	The audit of financial statements of UK subsidiaries of the Company pursuant to legislation, borne by respective subsidiaries	354	326
		982	858

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Wages and salaries	64,464	69,630
	Social security costs	7,177	7,174
	Cost of defined contribution pension scheme (note 28)	3,515	3,943
		75,156	80,747
	Share-based payments (note 26)	1,438	1,827
		76,594	82,574

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Production	1,399	1,612
Administration	317	358
Sales	145	153
	1,861	2,123

Average number of employees reported above include 492 (2020 - 602) employees whose contracts of employment were with National Oilwell Varco UK Limited, but whose costs were borne by fellow subsidiary companies within the NOV UK group, for the benefit of which these employees worked.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8. Directors' remuneration

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Directors' emoluments	219	107
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	25	3
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	12	6
	256	116

The Directors of the Company are also directors of various UK holding companies, UK subsidiary undertakings and fellow UK group companies.

One of the Directors is employed and paid by the Company. The Director does not believe it is practicable to apportion their time, and therefore their remuneration included in the above disclosure, between service as a Director and employee of the Company and their service as a Director of the Company's subsidiary undertakings and fellow UK group companies.

The other Director is employed and paid by a holding company outside the UK. The remuneration attributable to this Director for their service as a Director of the UK group companies, included within the aggregate directors' remuneration above, is represented by the charges borne by the Company under a contractual recharge agreement in respect of qualifying services as Director of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings.

The highest paid Director during the financial year received remuneration of £210,000 (2020 - £nil). The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £12,000 (2020 - £nil).

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 Director (2020 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

During the year 1 Director (2020 - 1) received shares in respect of qualifying services and no Directors (2020 - nil) exercised share options.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9.	Income from shares in group undertakings		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited	18,156	59,229
	NOV UK Finance Limited	16,484	-
	Fjords Processing Limited	8,408	•
	Pipex PX Limited	6,040	•
	Hebei Huayouyiji Tuboscope Coating Co. Ltd.	3,807	4,588
	NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited	584	-
	R&M Energy Systems Australia Pty Ltd	483	-
	National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services LLC	345	2,646
	Elmar Far East Pty Ltd	•	2,020
	MSI Pipe Protection Technologies UK Limited	•	383
		54,307	68,866
10.	Interest receivable		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Interest receivable on loans to group undertakings	1,217	531
	Bank and other interest receivable	48	-
		1,265	531
11.	Intérest páyable		
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Bank interest payable	(147)	199
	Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	21,769	16,398

The credit of (£147,000) in Bank and other interest payable represents amounts previously recognised as interest payable, reversed against Other Provisions in the year due to a change in circumstances (see note 23).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2021 £000	2020 £000
2000	2000
(131)	(1,734)
(5,115)	(3,561)
(5,246)	(5,295)
· <u>·</u>	
1,133	1,212
(137)	302
996	1,514
(4,250)	(3,781)
57	(1,241)
29	-
(421)	=
(4,137)	-
(1,100)	-
-	2,013
(5,572)	772
(9,822)	(3,009)
	(131) (5,115) (5,246) (5,246) (1,133 (137) 996 (4,250) (4,250) 57 29 (421) (4,137) (1,100)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Loss before tax	(19,806)	(74,048)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of:	(3,763)	(14,069)
Impairment of fixed assets not deductible for tax purposes	-	958
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	178	490
Impairment of fixed asset investments not allowable for tax purposes	6,436	17,974
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(268)	581
Income not taxable for tax purposes (including tax relief on intangible assets)	(1,014)	(994)
Share options	•	(41)
Income from shares in group undertakings not taxable	(10,318)	(13,085)
Overseas tax payable	1,133	1,212
Losses not recognised	3,407	4,027
Deferred tax adjustments relating to prior periods	(1,100)	-
Deferred tax not recognised in prior periods	(4,137)	•
Taxable capital gain	29	-
Other timing differences	(405)	(62)
Total tax credit for the year	(9,822)	(3,009)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

UK corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2020 - 19%) of the estimated assessable profit or loss for the year.

The Finance Act 2021 was substantially enacted on 24 May 2021 and has increased the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023.

The deferred taxation balances have been measured using the rates expected to apply in the reporting periods when the timing differences reverse.

Deferred taxes on the balance sheet falling due within the period between the balance sheet date and 31 March 2023 have been measured at 19%. Deferred taxes on the Balance Sheet falling due from 1 April 2023 have been measured at 25% which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Disclosures relating to unrecognised deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2021 are provided in Note 22.

13. Dividends paid

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Waiver of amount receivable from parent company	•	516,800
Waiver of amount receivable from fellow subsidiary	-	3,166
	-	519,966

On 31 March 2020 a listed Eurobond in the amount of £516,800,000 issued by the parent undertaking NOV UK Holdings Limited was assigned to the Company. Subsequently, the Company agreed to forgive, release and discharge this debt and this has been recorded as a distribution.

During December 2020 it was agreed to forgive a receivable from National Oilwell Varco LP, a fellow group company, in the amount of £3,166,000 and this has been recorded as a distribution.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14. Intangible assets

	Software £000	Trade names £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	590	1,960	9,537	12,087
Additions	88	-	-	88
At 31 December 2021	678	1,960	9,537	12,175
Amortisation				
At 1 Janua <u>r</u> y 2021	369	1,525	9,110	11,004
Charge for the year	197	25	86	308.
At 31 December 2021	566	1,550	9,196	11,312
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	112 = =	410	341	863
At 31 December 2020	221	435	427	1,083

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land £000	Freehold buildings £000	Leasehold improvements £000	Plant, machinery and rental equipment £000	Motor vehicles £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	3,420	28,944	2,400	94,792	165
Additions	-	18	267	2,951	•
Disposals .	-	-	•	(764)	•
Transfers between classes	-	372	3	568	•
At 31 December 2021	3,420	29,334 	2,670	97,547	165
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	•	19,055	1,963	72,819	165
Charge for the year	-	1,085	_. 58	5,649	•
Disposals	-			(280)	.
At 31 December 2021	-	20,140	2,021	78,188	165
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	3,420	9,194	649	19,359	•
At 31 December 2020	3,420	9,889	437	21,973	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Fixtures and fittings £000	Construction in progress £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	7,938	1,172	138,831
Additions	2	5,567	8,805
Disposals	-	-	(764)
Transfers between classes	93	(1,036)	•
At 31 December 2021	8,033	5,703	146,872
Depreciation	•		
At 1 January 2021	7,885	•	101,887
Charge for the year	58	-	6,850
Disposals	· -	•	(280)
At 31 December 2021	7,943	•	108,457
Net book value		•	
At 31 December 2021	90	5,703	38,415
At 31 December 2020	53	1,172	36,944

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Fixed asset investments

	Subsidiary undertakings £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	769,629
Additions	93,751
Disposals	(178,329)
At 31 December 2021	685,051
Impairment	
At 1 January 2021	316,071
Charge for the year	33,871
Disposals	(128,162)
At 31 December 2021	221,780
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	463,271
At 31 December 2020	453,558

During 2021, NOV UK Holdings Limited, the previous parent undertaking, contributed its equity investments in NOV UK Finance Limited, NOV Tuboscope Italia S.R.L., R&M Energy Systems Australia Pty Ltd, Ameron Singapore Holding, LLC and R&M Singapore Holding LLC in return for equity in the Company. The equity investment in Ameron Singapore Holdings LLC was subsequently sold to National Oilwell Varco Norway AS, a fellow group entity.

On 12 February 2021 the Company purchased 100% of the share capital of Pipex Limited from Pipex PX Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, for a consideration of £6,040,000.

On 20 October 2021 the Company subscribed for an additional 1 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the capital of NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, for a total subscription price of £1,493,000.

Following the strike off of Axiom Process Limited, Merpro Group Limited and NOV Mission Products UK Limited during the year, respective amounts have been derecognised from Cost and Impairment.

Following the transfer of trade and assets and subsequent distributions from NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited, Fjords Processing Limited, NOV UK Finance Limited, Pipex PX Limited and R&M Energy Systems Australia Pty Ltd, these subsidiaries became dormant, resulting in an impairment charge of £33,871,000 recognised in the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Fixed asset investments (continued)

The Company considers all investments for evidence of impairment annually. For the purposes of the 2021 investment impairment review of subsidiaries, management has assessed all relevant, reasonable, and supportable external and internal sources of information available as of the reporting date. Based on their assessment of the conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date, management has concluded that, with the exception of the specific circumstances noted in the preceding paragraph relating to dormant subsidiaries, no other indicators of impairment existed as of 31 December 2021.

The Directors acknowledge the significant adverse changes in economic conditions and the political and business environment developments as a direct consequence of the events arising after the reporting period. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has introduced uncertainty in the conduct of businesses and, as a result, a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the investment in subsidiaries with operations in Russia and Belarus. Considering events and new information arising after the reporting date, it is likely that the carrying amounts of certain investments in subsidiaries of up to £29.5 million will be impaired in the 2022 financial statements. The determination of the outcome will be highly dependent on facts and circumstances prevailing at the time of preparing the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2022, and hence many of the factors noted above require continuous monitoring by the reporting entity.

In the opinion of the Directors, the aggregate value of the investments in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Andergauge Limited [1]	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Arabian Rig Manufacturing Company [1]	Ras Al Khair, Jubail, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	70%
Big Red Tubulars Limited	P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Shares	100%
CJSC Fidmash [2]	26 Rybalko Street 17/432, Minsk, 220033, Republic of Belarus	Ordinary	100%
CJSC Vitebsk Machine Building Plant Novmash [2]	83K Frunze Avenue, Vitebsk, 210033, Republic of Belarus	Ordinary	100%
Elmar Far East Pty Limited	G J WALSH & CO, 213 Brisbane Street, IPSWICH, QLD 4305, Australia	Ordinary shares	100%
FidService, LLC [2]	50 Yaroslavskaya Str, Uglich 152610, Yaroslavskij region, Russian Federation	Membership interest	100%
Fjords Processing Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
Fjords Processing UK Ltd	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
Hebei Huayouyiji Tuboscope Coating Co., Ltd	No.102# East Road of Dong Huan, Qing County, Cangzhou City, Hebei Province, China	Shares	60%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Mono Group Pension Trustees Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco, Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy, Industrial Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Mono Pumps New Zealand Company [3]	35-41 Fremlin Place, Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand	Shares	100%
MSI Pipe Protection Technologies UK Limited	Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited	Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services [4]	PO Box 27011, Mussafah Industrial Area, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Shares	49%
NOV Australia Pty Ltd [3]	75 Frankston Gardens Drive, Carrum Downs, Victoria 3201, Australia	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Completion and Production Solutions Korea Ltd	13F, 48, Centum Jungang-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan, South Korea	Units	100%
NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited	Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Downhole Kazakhstan, LLP [5]	Business Centre KZ 123 V, Utemisov M. street, Atyrau 060005, Kazakhstan	Limited partnership interest	100%
NOV Elmar (Middle East) Limited	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Grant Prideco Drilling Products Middle East FZE	PO Box 261108, Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Shares	100%
	Abu Dhabi - Mussafffah - ICAD II - (5AR17) SK Offices, Block E1, Raphta Road Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya	Shares Ordinary shares	49% 100%
NOV Oil & Gas Services Senegal S.A.R.L	37, Cite CPI - VDN - 3EME ETÁGE - Dakar, Senegal	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Oil Services Angola Limitada [4], [8]	Rua Kima Kienda, s/n, Cercania do Porto de Luanda, Bairro Boavista, Distrito Urbano da Ingombota, Luanda, Angola	Quotas	49%
NOV Process & Flow Technologies Pte Ltd [9]	1 Marina Boulevard, #28-00 One Marina Boulevard 018989, Singapore	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Tuboscope Italia S.R.L.	Companies House, Corso Lodi 18, Milano, Italy	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV UK Finance Limited	Unit 10 Stonedale Road, Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordniary shares	100%
R&M Singapore Holding LLC	c/o The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States of America		100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
NOV Process & Flow Technologies UK Limited	Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
NOV Saudi Arabia Co. Ltd. [10]	P.O. Box 52681, Dammam 2nd Industrial City, Dammam, 11573, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	100%
NOV Saudi Arabia Trading Co. [1]	Dammam The Business Gate Center, Bldg 3648 Unit 20, 34332-7358 Dammam, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	75%
NOV UK (Angola Acquisitions) Limited	National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Pipex Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
Pipex PX Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
ReedHycalog UK Limited [1]	L'Estrange & Brett, Arnott House, 12/16 Bridge Street, Belfast, United Kingdom, BT1 1LS	Ordinary shares	100%
Slip Clutch Systems Limited [1]	C/O National Oilwell Varco Stonedale Road, Unit 10 Oldends Lane Industrial Estate, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, GL10 3RQ	Ordinary shares	100%
Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited	C/O National Oilwell Varco, Badentoy Crescent, Badentoy Park, Portlethen, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom, AB12 4YD	Ordinary shares	100%
Tuboscope Vetco Moscow CJSC [11]	2 Paveletskaya Square Bldg 3, 9 FI, MOSCOW, 115054, Russian Federation	Common shares	100%
Tubular Coating Solutions Ltd	Plot 0300L01: 017-044, 3rd Dammam Industrial City, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Shares	55%
Vallourec Drilling Oil Equipment Manufacturing L.L.C. [4], [12]	Plots 72, 73, Mussafah M-42, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Shares	49%
Varco CIS, LLC [13]	2 Paveletskaya Square Bldg 3, 9 Fl , MOSCOW , 115054, Russian Federation	Capital stock	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

- [1] Held by NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited
- [2] Held by NOV UK Finance Limited
- [3] Held by NOV Process & Flow Technologies UK Limited
- [4] Controlled by the Company due to power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entities under a statute or an agreement
- [5] Held by NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited (99%) and National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (1%)
- [6] Held by Big Red Tubulars Limited
- [7] Held by National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (99%) and NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited (1%)
- [8] Held by Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited
- [9] Held by R&M Singapore Holding LLC
- [10] Held by NOV Downhole Eurasia Limited (90%) and National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (10%)
- [11] Held by Varco CIS
- [12] Held by NOV Grant Prideco Drilling Products Middle East FZE
- [13] Held by Tuboscope Vetco Capital Limited (99%) and National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (1%)

17. Stocks

	£000	2020 £000
Raw materials and consumables	12,796	13,404
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	13 <u>,</u> 549	15,989
Finished goods and goods for resale	20,763	26,850
	47,108	56,243
		

Inventory impairment losses totaling £3,078,000 (2020 - £9,773,000) were recognised in Cost of sales in the Profit and Loss Account. The inventory impairment expense was based on an update of assumptions relating to estimates of future demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

18. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings (a)	50,791	-
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings (e)	-	9,750
	50,791	9,750
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	31,181	32,477
Amounts owed by parent undertakings (b)	59,876	60,221
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings (c)	79,393	69,434
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings (d)	36,251	6,317
Other debtors	6	15
VAT recoverable	2,287	4,667
Prepayments	3,961	3,112
Accrued income	12,484	8,196
Deferred taxation (note 22)	7,790	2,160
Corporation tax repayable	1,591	-
Group relief recoverable	4,603	-
Derivative financial instruments	2,338	1,120
3	92,552	197,469

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £869,000 (2020 - £1,429,000).

During the year, the trade and assets of NOV UK Finance Limited were transferred to the Company, resulting in an increase in intercompany loan balances due to the Company.

- (a) Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings due after more than one year is represented by a loan facility with National Oilwell Varco Norway AS of £50,791,000 (2020 nil) with interest rate of 3.1% plus the rate designated as the secured overnight financing rate adjusted for applicable market tenor for United States Dollar deposits with 12 month maturities, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 1 November 2026. Early repayment is at the discretion of the debtor.
- (b) Amounts owed by parent undertaking due within one year in 2021 includes a loan facility with NOV Worldwide BV of up to \$300,000,000 and interest rate of 0.957%, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 8 September 2022. On 7 September 2022 an amended agreement was entered into with an increase in interest rate to 3.6% and new maturity date of 7 September 2023. The balance outstanding at 31 December 2021 was £159,876,000 (2020 nil). The balance of £60,221,000 at 31 December 2020 was represented by the balance due from NOV UK Holdings Limited, relating to the cash pool facility, which was transferred to the Company during 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

18. Debtors (continued)

- (c) Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings due within one year includes the following:
- (i) £20,968,000 (2020 nil) represented by short term loan notes with Tuboscope Vetco France SAS, NOV-BLM SAS, NOV Downhole Europe B.V., and NOV Brandt Europe France, with interest rates ranging from 0.77% to 3.15%, all repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 11 November 2022.
- (ii) £7,502,000 (2020 nil) represented by a loan facility with National Oilwell Varco Muscat LLC of up to \$12,000,000 and interest rate of 1.5%, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 4 March 2024. As the Company has the right to demand early repayment, the balance has been presented as due within one year.
- (iii) £1,504,000 (2020 nil) represented by a loan facility with Coil Services ME LLC of \$2,000,000 and interest rate of 2%, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 4 March 2024. As the Company has the right to demand early repayment, the balance has been presented as due within one year.
- (d) Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings due within one year includes the following:
- (i) £12,169,000 (2020 £nil) represented by a loan facility with Tubular Coating Solutions Limited of up to \$16,000,000 and interest rate of 2.5%, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 15 May 2023. As the Company has the right to demand early repayment, the balance has been presented as due within one year.
- (ii) £25,000 (2020 nil) represented by a loan facility with NOV Oil & Gas Services Senegal SARL of up to €300,000 and interest rate of 0.5%, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 1 July 2023. As the Company has the right to demand early repayment, the balance has been presented as due within one year.
- (e) Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings due after more than one year in 2020 of £9,750,000 was represented by a loan facility with Tubular Coating Solutions Limited of up to \$16,000,000 and interest rate of 2.5%, repayable to the Company in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 15 May 2023.

None of the other above balances are interest bearing.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	41,958	330

During the year the Company became Treasurer of a zero balancing cash pool with fellow UK group companies, resulting in an increase in cash balances as at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Payments received on account	4,833	2,222
Trade creditors	17,121	15,947
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings (b)	73,630	25,219
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	5,201	1,446
Amounts owed to parent undertakings (a)	28,530	-
Corporation tax	•	4
Taxation and social security	3,626	2,793
Overseas tax	91	254
Group relief	•	21,080
Accruals	8,059	6,159
Deferred income (c)	2,746	2,712
Other creditors	119	-
	143,956	77,836

During the year, the trade and assets of NOV UK Finance Limited were transferred to the Company, resulting in an increase in intercompany loan balances due from the Company.

- (a) Amounts owed to parent undertakings due within one year includes an amount of £27,905,000 (2020 nil) represented by a loan facility with Varco BJ B.V. of up to \$38,500,000 and interest rate of 0.77%, repayable to the parent in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 11 November 2022.
- (b) Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings due within one year includes £51,389,000 (2020 nil) represented by short term loan notes with XL Systems Europe B.V., NOV Tuboscope NL B.V., and NOV Germany Holding GMBH all with interest rate of 0.77%, repayable to the fellow subsidiary in whole or in part at any time before the maturity date of 11 November 2022.
- (c) Deferred income includes deferred government grant income of £185,000 (2020 £242,000). The grant is conditional on related fixed assets remaining in use until 20 December 2022. The expectation is that these conditions will be maintained. The remaining amounts included in deferred income are represented by advances received from customers and billing in excess of cost.

None of the other above balances are interest bearing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

21. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

2021 2020 £000 £000

Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking - listed Eurobond

516,800 516,800

The listed Eurobond balance falling due after more than one year comprises a 4.2% Eurobond with face value of £516,800,000 issued and listed on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange on 31 March 2021 due on 31 March 2028. The carrying value of this Eurobond at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 was £522,271,000 with associated interest payable of £5,471,000 presented within Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings within Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 20).

22. Deferred taxation

		2021 £000
At beginning of year		2,160
Credited to Profit and loss		5,572
Transferred from group company		58
At end of year		7,790
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		•
·	2021 £000	2020 £000
Tax losses	4,180	2,160
Non trade loan relationships	3,420	•
Capital losses	190	-
	7,790	2,160

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £9,452,000 (2020 - £8,909,000) in relation timing differences, overseas tax credits, non trade loan relationships and UK tax losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

23. Other provisions

	Warranty provision £000	Onerous lease £000	Dilap- idations £000	Other provision £000	Restructure provision £000	Total £000
At 1 January						
2021	777	1,083	868	7,894	-	10,622
Additions	240	-	142	749	1,509	2,640
Amounts reversed	(121)	-	(113)	(2,395)	-	(2,629)
Utilised in year	(421)	(74)	(90)	(3,734)	-	(4,319)
Transferred from subsidiary	81	-		-	-	81
At 31 December 2021	556	1,009	807	2,514	1,509	6,395

Warranty provision

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year.

Onerous lease provision

Where leasehold properties become vacant, the Company provides for all costs, net of anticipated income, to the end of the lease or the anticipated date of the disposal or sublease. This provision relates to a property in Aberdeen which was vacated during 2016 and is surplus to the Company's requirements. The provision is expected to be utilised over the life of the related lease to 2023.

Dilapidations provision

As part of the Company's property leasing arrangements, there is an obligation to repair damages which incur during the life of the lease, such as wear and tear. The cost is charged to profit and loss as the obligation arises. The provision is expected to be utilised as the leases terminate.

Other Provision

During 2020, the Company recognised a provision relating to an audit by HMRC in respect of Customs and International trade matters for the years 2017 onwards. During 2021, HMRC issued assessments against certain aspects of the audit and the Company utilised £3,734,000 of this provision. Subsequent to the year end HMRC concluded a further three aspects of its audit into Customs and International trade matters with one new aspect now being audited for the years 2019 onwards. A provision of £749,000 has been made in the year with £253,000 charged to the Profit and Loss Account and the remainder charged against the recoverable VAT held as a debtor on the Balance Sheet. Following conclusion of the three aspects of the audit, penalties and interest totaling £178,000 were issued in respect of one aspect of its audit with no other charges being levied on the company. The total amount reversed against this provision in 2021 was £2,395,00 which included £147,000 of interest, £1,565,000 of penalties and £89,000 of duties which have been credited to the Profit and loss Account, and £595,000 reversed in the current year relating to VAT not assessed. The remaining provision is expected to be utilised in the next financial year.

Restructuring provision

Following an announcement in late 2021 to close one of the Company's manufacturing plants located in Gateshead, a provision of £1,509,000 has been recognised for the expected costs associated with the plant closure. The provision is expected to be utilised in the next financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

24. Share capital

Snare capital		
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
77,916,495 (2020 - 77,916,494) Ordinary shares of £1 each	77,916	77,916

On 1 October 2021 the Company issued an additional 1 ordinary share of £1 each in the capital of the Company to NOV UK Holdings Limited, the immediate parent undertaking on that date, for a total subscription price of £187,281,000.

25. Reserves

Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares issued, less transaction costs.

Merger reserve

The Merger reserve is represented by amounts that arose on group reconstructions where merger accounting has been applied. Any differences between the consideration paid and the net assets acquired on such group reconstructions have been recorded in the merger reserve in accordance with FRS 102 section 19 and Tech 02/17BL para 9.36. The movements in the year are represented by the difference between the net asset value and consideration paid in relation to the transfer trade and assets from NOV UK Holdings Limited, NOV UK Finance Limited and Fjords Processing Limited.

Profit and loss account

The Profit and Loss Account includes non-distributable reserves of £nil (2020 - £939,000). This nondistributable element arose as a result of an accumulated internally generated gain on sale of trade and assets of various subsidiaries to National Oilwell Varco UK Limited. Following the dissolution of Merpro Group Limited during the year, the amount of £939,000 is now considered realised.

Share based payment reserve

At each Balance Sheet date, the cumulative cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is calculated. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous Balance Sheet date is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, with a corresponding entry in equity. During 2020, a recharge agreement was entered into with the parent company. From 2020 onwards, the parent company (via a fellow subsidiary) recharges the Company annually for the equivalent cost of vested restricted share awards and this is recorded as a reduction to the Share based payment reserve, with a corresponding entry to the Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings. The realised element of the Share based payment reserve is transferred annually to the Profit and loss reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

26. Share based payments

Senior Executive Plan

Share options in the company's ultimate parent undertaking, NOV Inc., are granted to senior executives. The exercise price of the options is equal to the closing market price of NOV Inc. common stock on the date of the grant. The options vest over a three year period starting one year from the date of the grant and expire ten years from the date of the grant. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

Restricted shares

NOV Inc. issues restricted stock awards with no exercise price to officers and key employees in addition to share options. During the year the Company granted restricted shares to key employees at a fair value of £10.66 (2020 - £15.56). These shares will vest in three equal amounts annually on the anniversary of the date of grant.

27. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2021 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	123	168

28. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,515,000 (2020 - £3,943,000). Contributions totaling £NIL (2020 - £NIL) were payable to the fund at the Balance Sheet date.

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan.

The National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited Pension Plan is a defined benefit plan for the legacy employees of National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited, providing benefits based on final pensionable salaries. The assets of the plan are held separately from those of the group, being invested by managers for this purpose. The plan closed to future accrual on 30 June 2012. As a result, the current service cost is only in respect of the period up until closure and the surplus and expected return on assets have been restricted as per paragraph 28,22 of FRS 102. The assets of the plan are held in separate trustee administered funds.

The most recent formal actuarial valuation prepared by a qualified independent actuary of the plan has an effective date of 31 December 2018. The method used in this valuation is the projected unit method. The valuation showed that the market value of the assets was £52,320,000 resulting in a pension plan surplus.

A Schedule of Contributions was agreed between the Employer and the Trustees, and certified by the Actuary on 27 March 2020 which states that as the plan was in surplus on a technical provisions basis at 31 December 2018, there is no formal requirement to have a Recovery Plan and no deficit funding contributions are due to be paid over the period of the Schedule, being 1 April 2020 to 30 March 2025. The Schedule of Contributions does, however, require the Company to pay Plan expenses and levies to the Pension Protection Fund and the Pensions Regulator as well as additional contributions as may from time to time be agreed by the Trustees and the Company. The next full actuarial valuation will be carried out with an effective date of 31 December 2021, the results of which are not yet available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

28. Pension commitments (continued)

On 1 September 2020, the assets and liabilities of the Merpro Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme were transferred from NOV Processes & Flow Technologies UK Limited, a subsidiary undertaking. The scheme is a defined benefit plan for the legacy employees of Merpro Limited, providing benefits based on final pensionable salaries. The assets of the plan are held separately from those of the group, being invested by managers for this purpose. The plan closed to future accrual on 1 November 1993. As a result, the current service cost is only in respect of the period up until closure and the surplus and expected return on assets have been restricted as per paragraph 28.22 of FRS 102. The most recent formal actuarial valuation prepared by a qualified independent actuary of the plan has an effective date of 5 April 2019. The valuation showed that the market value of the assets was £3,609,000 resulting in a pension plan surplus.

On 23 July 2019 the Merpro Scheme trustees purchased a buy-in contract to cover the entire membership of the Scheme in line with the Scheme's guaranteed benefit structure. With effect from 26 November 2021, the Scheme has effectively wound-up and individual policies have been issued to members from the insurer. As such, the impact of this event has been recognised as a settlement. There remains a small amount of cash within the Trustee bank account at the accounting date.

The two defined benefit pension plans are presented in the following disclosures in aggregate.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

2021	2020
£000	£000
57,698	49,712
•	2,875
737	938
(2,036)	6,555
(2,169)	(2,562)
-	180
84	-
(2,791)	-
51,523	57,698
	£000 57,698 - 737 (2,036) (2,169) - 84 (2,791)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Pension commitments (continued)		
Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Opening fair value of plan assets	54,609	50,746
Transferred from subsidiary company	•	3,412
Interest income	692	962
Administrative costs	•	(20)
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	1,080	1,771
Contributions by employer	240	300
Benefits paid	(2,169)	(2,562
Settlements	(2,791)	-
At the end of the year	51,661	54,609
Composition of plan assets:		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Incuração policios	25,051	30,156
Insurance policies	25,051	23,877
Other quoted securities Other	1,949	23,677 576
Other	1,949 	370
Total plan assets	51,661	54,609
The pension plans have not invested in any of the Company's own financial or other assets used by the Company.	instruments nor i	n properties
	2021	2020
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts recognised on the Balance Sheet		
•		£000
Amounts recognised on the Balance Sheet Fair value of plan assets Present value of plan liabilities	£000	£000 54,609
Fair value of plan assets	£000 51,661	£000 54,609 (57,698,
Fair value of plan assets Present value of plan liabilities	£000 51,661 (51,523)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

28. Pension commitments (continued)

At the end of the current and prior year, the Merpro Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme was in surplus and the National Oilwell (U.K.) Limited Pension Plan was in deficit. The Company has not recognised the defined benefit pension asset as it does not expect to be able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the schemes.

The amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts recognised in profit and loss	2000	
Net interest on net defined benefit pension liability	45	-
Past service cost	-	180
Administrative costs	84	20
Total	129	200
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actual return on plan assets	1,772	2,733
Less: amounts included in the net interest on the defined benefit liability	(692)	(962)
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	1,080	1,771
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	2,036	(6,555)
Actuarial galn/(loss) recorded in other comprehensive income	3,116	(4,784)
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Change in irrecoverable surplus		
Irrecoverable surplus at the beginning of year	505	1,034
Transferred from subsidiary company	-	537
Interest on irrecoverable surplus	-	24
Change in irrecoverable surplus during the year	(329)	(1,090)
Irrecoverable surplus at the end of year	176	505

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

28. Pension commitments (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2021 %	2020 %
Discount rate	1.8	1.3
Future salary increases	3.4	2.9
Future pension increases	•	•
Inflation assumption	*	•
Mortality rates	Years	Years
- for a male aged 65 now	21.1	21.1
- at 65 for a male aged 50 now	22.0	22.0
- for a female aged 65 now	23.9	23.8
- at 65 for a female aged 50 now	25.0	24.9

 $^{^*}$ The assumption for future pension increases and inflation is in line with RPI assumption of 3.4% less 1% to 2030 and 0% thereafter (2020 - 2.9% less 1% to 2030 and 0% thereafter).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

29. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	3,579	3,734
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12,666	13,024
Later than 5 years	33,949	36,365
	50,194	53,123
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Plant and machinery		
Not later than 1 year	513	710
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	882	1,106
Later than 5 years	32	92
	1,427	1,908
		

The entity also acts as a lessor under leasing agreements with customers for the use of various rental equipment owned by the Company. Such leasing agreements are cancellable operating leases based on fixed monthly invoicing with no lease incentives included in the terms of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

30. Related party transactions

As FRS 102 does not require disclosure of 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 group, these transactions have not been disclosed.

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. These related parties are members of the NOV Inc. group which are not wholly owned by the ultimate parent. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding were as follows:

	2021 Sales and recharges to related party £000	2021 Amounts owed by related party £000	2020 Sales and recharges to related party £000	2020 Amounts owed by related party £000
Entities over which the Company has joint control or significant influence				
National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services LLC	131	8	93	3
NOV Saudi Arabia Trading Co. Ltd	1,532	6	3,997	1,012
Arabian Rig Manufacturing Company	152	132	-	-
	1,815	146	4,090	1,015
Other related parties				
Coil Services Middle East LLC	491	216	516	586
NOV Brandt Oilfield Services Middle East LLC	490	-	81	-
NOV Intellisery UK Limited	4	-	4	-
NOV Oil and Gas Services Ghana Limited	-	7	25	18
NOV Tuboscope Middle East LLC	-	7	•	. -
PT NOV Oilfield Services	27	3 <i>4</i>	•	-
RE.MAC.UT S.R.L.	54	12	•	-
	1,066	276	626	604

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

30. Related party transactions (continued)

	2021 Purchases from related party £000	2021 Amounts owed to related party £000	2020 Purchases from related party £000	2020 Amounts owed to related party £000
Entities over which the Company has joint control or significant influence				
National Oilwell Varco Almansoori Services LLC	27	-	28	-
NOV Oil Services Angola Lda	-	12	-	12
NOV Saudi Arabia Trading Co. Ltd	10	16	791	. 1
	37	28	819	13
Other related parties				
Intellisery LLC	45	285	202	419
NOV Brandt Oilfield Services Middle East LLC	654	372	38	-
NOV Oil and Gas Services Ghana Limited	13	-	12	6
NOV Intellisery UK Limited	5	5	-	-
NOV Tuboscope Middle East LLC	1	-	2	2
Fiber Glass Systems Oman LLC	14	14	-	-
Vetco Saudi Arabia Ltd	22	-	50	-
	754	676	304	427

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances with entities are unsecured, interest free and cash settlement is expected within 90 days of invoice. The Group has not provided or benefited from any guarantees for any related party receivables or payables. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group has not made any provision for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2020 - nil).

31. Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2021, the Company had contingent liabilities in respect of outstanding guarantees given for performance bonds and contracting agreements amounting to £15,437,000 (2020 - £4,110,000) entered into in the normal course of business. No outflow is expected from these guarantees. Included within that amount is £12,386,000 (2020 - £314,000) entered into on behalf of fellow group companies, for which any liability would be expected to be borne by the respective group company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

32. Post balance sheet events

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has introduced uncertainty in the conduct of businesses and, as a result, a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the investment in subsidiaries with operations in Russia and Belarus. Considering events and new information arising after the reporting date, it is likely that the carrying amounts of certain investments in subsidiaries of up to £29.5 million will be impaired in the 2022 financial statements. Given that the situation is continuing to evolve, the determination of the outcome will be highly dependent on facts and circumstances prevailing at the time of preparing the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2022, and hence many of the factors noted above require continuous monitoring by the reporting entity.

In March 2022 the Company sold certain intangible assets to a fellow group entity for USD 14,400,000 in exchange for a loan note. These intangible assets were internally developed and were not previously recognised on the Company's balance sheet under UK GAAP. The value of intangible assets was derived from a valuation prepared by an independent third party.

On 24 August 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the membership interests in NOV Azerbaijan LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, from Grant Prideco, Inc., a fellow group company, for a consideration of USD 1,252,000.

33. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is NOV UK Holdings LLC, a limited liability company incorporated in the US.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is NOV Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated accounts of NOV Inc. are those of the smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of these accounts are available from its principal office at 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas, 77036, USA.