COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02904391

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2016

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PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

C Steen-Nilsen

G Langseth

J Reinhardsen

Company secretary

C Richards

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Blenheim House
Fountainhall Road
Aberdeen

AB15 4DT

Registered office

4, The Heights
Brooklands
Weybridge
Surrey
KT13 0NY

Registered number 02904391

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is the provision of geophysical services to the oil and gas industry.

The company is a member of the Petroleum Geo-Services Group ("the group"), a Norwegian registered oil services group providing geophysical services worldwide. The group provides a broad range of geophysical and reservoir services, including seismic data acquisition, processing, interpretation and field evaluation. It also possesses a substantial international MultiClient seismic data library.

Business review
The loss for the year after taxation is $31,901,000 (2015: profit of $4,571,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2015: $nil).

The main segments within the company are related to marine activities, i.e. seismic data acquisition, marine MultiClient library, data processing, and technology. The main revenue contributors are contract seismic where data is acquired under exclusive contractual agreements with a customer, and MultiClient where the company invests in seismic surveys which are then marketed to multiple customers on a non-exclusive basis. MultiClient revenues are further split into pre-funding revenues relating to ongoing surveys and late sales from the completed surveys

Profit margins are variable from project to project and therefore fluctuate from one year to another. The level of activity carried out by the company will vary significantly depending upon deployment of the fleet of vessels within the group. Net earnings in any year will also vary depending upon the pricing for the specific projects and productivity in project execution.

The beginning of 2016 was challenging for the industry with a sharp decline in the oil price. After a slow start to the year, fundamentals improved somewhat as the oil price gradually recovered throughout the year. The industry experienced early signs of a stabilising market and improved sentiment, driven by better cash flows among oil companies, however overall 2016 showed a further reduction of activity levels and revenues for the marine seismic industry. The company's revenues reduced marginally, by 1%, with the revenue mix shifting away from MultiClient late sales. Profitability margins have suffered due to the significantly reduced day rates currently achievable on marine contract activities.

In all other respects the company has continued to operate in a similar way to previous years. The sustained oil price weakness and cautious spending pattern of customers continue to impact seismic demand negatively, and we expect demand for seismic services to be lower in 2017 than in 2016. Despite a global industry reduction of 3D vessel capacity of approximately 45 percent since 2013, the market is still oversupplied. Looking further out, oil companies will eventually have to continue exploring for oil and gas resources to meet energy demand and to compensate for the depletion rates from producing fields. The company's excellent reputation, unique technologies and solid market share in the higher-end market segment makes us an attractive contractor and partner for oil companies now and in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties of the company
From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are so integrated with the principal risks of the group that they are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Petroleum Geo-Services Group, which include those of the company, are discussed below.

Principal risks and uncertainties of the group

The group is exposed to adverse changes in interest rates, which is managed through financial instruments such as interest rate swaps.

A portion of the group's foreign currency exchange risk on cash flows related to sales, expenses, financing and investing transactions in currencies other than the US dollar are hedged through forward currency exchange contracts.

Credit risk relating to the group's trade receivables is relatively limited due to the nature of the customer base and the historic low level of losses on trade receivables. Ongoing credit evaluations of customers are used to manage exposure to this type of risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Petroleum Geo-Services Group had a substantial liquidity reserve including unutilised drawings of the Revolving Credit Facility of $271.7million as of 31 December 2016, which can be used to meet the group's funding commitments if called upon.

By operating seismic vessels, the group is exposed to commodity risk in the form of fuel price fluctuations. The group seeks to pass fuel price risk to customers on a majority of contract work.

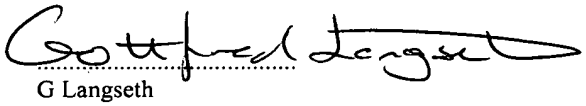
Demand for the group's products and services are heavily influenced by oil and gas prices and the focus areas of oil and gas companies' spending. The profitability of the group is subject to a number of operational risks, including increased competition, attractiveness of technology, changes in governmental regulations, licences and permits and adverse weather conditions.

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Petroleum Geo-Services Group, which include those of the company, are discussed in more detail on pages 41 to 43 of the group's annual report.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The directors of the Petroleum Geo-Services Group manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of PGS Exploration (UK) Limited. The development, performance and position of the group, which includes the company, is discussed on pages 37 to 46 of the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:



G Langseth
Director

23 June 2017

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation is $31,901,000 (2015: profit of $4,571,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2015: $nil).

The company has received assurance from its ultimate parent company that it will continue to receive financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of the accounts in order to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

C Steen-Nilsen

G Langseth

J Reinhardsen

Research and development

The company contributes to the Petroleum Geo-Services Group's worldwide research and development programmes, the aims of which are the practical application and early introduction of relevant new technologies.

Employee involvement, disabled persons, health & safety

The company has developed a network for communicating with employees, including those in remote locations or at sea. Pertinent and topical information is distributed on a regular basis and channels for feedback are clearly established. Financial information is available from the parent company's web site and industry and technical news items are distributed and discussed at regular intervals.

The company will always give due consideration for job vacancies to disabled persons and, should an employee working in a harsh environment become disabled, full consideration will be given to retaining that person in alternative work wherever possible.

The company aspires to the highest standards of health, safety and regard for the environment. It participates in industry forums and maintains an active information and reporting system for areas of operation with particular risks.

Charitable and political donations

The company made no political or charitable donations during 2016 (2015: $nil).

Information to the auditor

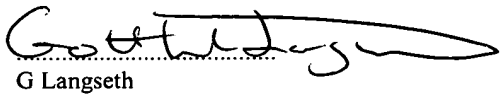
Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

1. So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware; and
2. the director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be re-appointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:



G Langseth
Director

23 June 2017

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of PGS Exploration (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 6), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- The Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED *(continued)*

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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

Ernst & Young LLP

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Kenneth MacLeod Hall **(Senior Statutory Auditor)**
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, **Statutory Auditor**

Blenheim House
Fountainhall Road
Aberdeen
AB15 4DT

Date: 26, JUNE 2017

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Turnover	5	169,239	171,368
Cost of sales		(180,344)	(155,283)
Gross (loss) / profit		**(11,105)**	**16,085**
Administrative expenses		(9,339)	(11,652)
Operating (loss) / profit	**6**	**(20,444)**	**4,433**
Interest payable	9	(1,666)	(1,820)
(Loss) / Profit before taxation		**(22,110)**	**2,613**
Taxation	10	(9,791)	1,958
(Loss) / Profit for the year		**(31,901)**	**4,571**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) / income		**(31,901)**	**4,571**

The company's results are derived from continuing operations.

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Long term assets			
Tangible assets	11	12,262	15,661
MultiClient library	12	54,362	80,861
		66,624	96,522
Current assets			
Debtors	13	66,937	76,310
Cash at bank and in hand		1,549	416
		68,486	76,726
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(81,516)	(88,308)
Net current liabilities		**(13,030)**	**(11,582)**
Total assets less current liabilities		**53,594**	**84,940**
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(3,941)	(3,386)
Net assets		**49,653**	**81,554**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	41,214	41,214
Special reserve	19	21,535	21,535
Profit and loss account		(13,096)	18,805
Shareholders' funds		**49,653**	**81,554**

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 23 June 2017, and signed on its behalf by:

C Steen-Nilsen
Director

Registered number: 02904391

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital $ 000	Special reserve $ 000	Profit and loss account $ 000	Total $ 000
At 1 January 2016	41,214	21,535	18,805	81,554
Loss for the year	-	-	(31,901)	(31,901)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(31,901)	(31,901)
At 31 December 2016	**41,214**	**21,535**	**(13,096)**	**49,653**

	Share capital $ 000	Special reserve $ 000	Profit and loss account $ 000	Total $ 000
At 1 January 2015	41,214	21,535	14,234	76,983
Profit for the year	-	-	4,571	4,571
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	4,571	4,571
At 31 December 2015	**41,214**	**21,535**	**18,805**	**81,554**

PGS EXPLORATION (UK) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 General information

PGS Exploration (UK) Limited provides geophysical services to the oil and gas industry. The company is a private company and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 4, The Heights, Brooklands, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0NY.

2 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of PGS Exploration (UK) Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 June 2017 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by C Steen-Nilsen.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The company's financial statements are presented in US dollars as this is the currency in which the company operates.

3 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied in deciding the items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The company has been determined to meet the criteria of a 'qualifying entity' under the definition in FRS 101. The financial statements in which the company is consolidated are available from the ultimate parent company as detailed in note 22.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment, because the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures,
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement,
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
    - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
    - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
    - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;

3 Accounting policies (continued)

• the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member ; and

• the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business review section of the Strategic Report.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Petroleum Geo-Services ASA ("PGS"), the company's ultimate parent undertaking. PGS has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. The directors of the company are satisfied with the ability of PGS to meet their undertaking.

The company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries. In May 2016, PGS received consent from the required lenders of the Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF") to amend the total leverage ratio maintenance covenant ("TLR") through September 30, 2017, and in December 2016 consent was received to further amend the TLR through to December 2017, creating significantly more headroom and preserving a strong liquidity reserve. In addition, consent was received in December 2016 to extend the maturity date of the RCF to September 2020 and reduce the revolving commitments thereunder.

In the current weak market it is likely that PGS will need to make additional drawings on the RCF during the coming year, and there is a risk that the TLR may exceed the maximum during 2017. PGS expects to be able, if and when such risk becomes significant, to agree further amendments to ensure that the RCF is available for drawing or to implement other available measures, such as refinancing or raising equity capital, to avoid a covenant breach.

If PGS ultimately ends up breaching this covenant, the breach would represent an event of default under the loan agreement. In such case PGS may be able to continue to access the RCF if PGS receives a waiver of the breach or implements remedial actions acceptable to the lenders thereunder. Should a breach continue without a waiver or re-mediation by PGS, the RCF agent or a majority of the RCF banks could ultimately declare default and demand a repayment of drawings on the RCF which again would represent an event of default in most of PGS' other loan agreements and debt instruments. However, this scenario is in PGS' view highly unlikely since firstly PGS believes it has plans and available measures to avoid an event of default and secondly even in an event of default, several viable alternatives to avoid acceleration would exist.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and available liquidity resources, including the current structure and terms of the ultimate parent company debt, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has sufficient funding and liquidity to be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Group accounts

The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking, Petroleum Geo-Services ASA, a company registered in Norway.

The financial statements contain information about PGS Exploration (UK) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

Revenue Recognition

The company recognises revenue when (i) a legally binding sale arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. The company defers the unearned component of payments received from customers for which the revenue recognition requirements have not been met. Consideration is generally allocated among the separate units of accounting based on their estimated relative fair values when elements have standalone value. If an element of a customer agreement does not have standalone value, revenue is deferred and recognised over the period services are provided. The company's revenue recognition policy is described in more detail below.

Sales of MultiClient library data

Late sales - The company grants a license to a customer, which entitles the customer to have-access to a specifically defined portion of the MultiClient data library. The company recognises revenue for late sales on completed surveys when the customer executes a valid licence agreement and has received the underlying data or has the right to access the licensed portion of the data, the customer's license payment is fixed and determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

Pre-funding arrangements - The company obtains funding from a limited number of customers before a seismic project is completed. In return for prefunding, the customer typically gains the ability to direct or influence the project specifications, to access data as it is being acquired and to pay discounted prices. The company recognises prefunding revenue on surveys-in-progress as the services are performed on a proportional performance basis. Progress is measured in a manner generally consistent with the physical progress on the project, and revenue is recognised based on the ratio of the project's progress to date, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria are satisfied.

Proprietary sales / contract sales

The company performs seismic services under contract for a specific customer, whereby the seismic data is owned by that customer. The company recognises proprietary / contract revenue as the services are performed and become chargeable to the customer on a proportionate performance basis over the term of each contract. Progress is measured in a manner generally consistent with the physical progress of the project, and revenue is recognised based on the ratio of the project's progress to date, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria are satisfied.

Other services

Revenue from other services is recognised as the services are performed, provided all other recognition criteria are satisfied.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the USD exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into USD at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of realised and unrealised monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

Income tax expense is comprised of the sum of current tax expense (or benefit) plus the change in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the period, except for current and deferred income tax relating to items recognised in the Profit and Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, in which case the tax is also recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the liability method for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and for tax purposes, including tax losses carried forward.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that estimated future taxable profit will be sufficient to recover all or part of the deferred tax asset. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent it has become probable that estimated future taxable profit is sufficient to recover the deferred tax asset. The probability assessment is based on management's judgment and estimates of future taxable income, including the estimated effect of tax planning opportunities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the estimated year of realisation or settlement, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes are related to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets based on cost less estimated residual values. The estimated useful lives for property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Years
Leasehold improvements	15
Computer equipment & software	3
Seismic equipment & vehicles	3
Furniture & office equipment	4 - 6

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least each year end.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising on de-recognition of assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year derecognised.

MultiClient library

The MultiClient library consists of seismic data surveys which are licensed to customers on a non-exclusive basis. Costs directly incurred in acquiring, imaging and otherwise completing seismic surveys are capitalised to the MultiClient library. Costs incurred while relocating or "steaming" a vessel or crew from one location to another and borrowing costs incurred during the acquisition and imaging phases of the survey are also capitalised to the MultiClient library.

A project remains in surveys-in-progress until imaging is complete, which may be some months or up to more than a year after data acquisition ends, at which point it is transferred to completed surveys.

The company records the costs incurred on the MultiClient library in a manner consistent with its capital investment and operating decision analysis, which generally results in each component of the MultiClient library being recorded and evaluated separately. The cost of projects within the same political regime, with similar geological traits and that are marketed collectively are recorded and evaluated as a group by year of completion.

Impairment of Multiclient library — The company updates its sales forecast for each survey at each year-end and when an impairment indicator is deemed to exist. In the event the net book value of survey exceeds its net present value of estimated future cash flows, an impairment is recorded in the amount of the excess. This impairment is included in "Cost of Sales" in the Statements of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and specified in Note 6.

Sales based amortisation — While a survey is in progress, the company amortises each MultiClient survey based on the ratio of aggregate capitalised survey cost to forecasted sales. On an annual basis, each survey is placed in an amortisation category based on this ratio. These categories range from 30-95% of sales amounts with 5% intervals, with a minimum of 45% for pre-funding. Each category includes surveys where the remaining unamortised cost as a percentage of remaining forecasted sales is less than or equal to the amortisation rate applicable to each category.

Change in MultiClient amortisation policy for completed surveys effective January 1, 2016 and adoption of amendments to IAS 38 "Intangible Assets":

Straight-line amortisation — Upon completion of a survey, straight-line amortisation commences over its estimated useful life which is generally over a period of 4 years from the date it is transferred to completed surveys.

Transition rule for completed surveys as of December 31, 2015 — For those surveys that were already complete at the time of adoption of this change, the assigned useful life for purposes of applying the straight-line amortisation was determined as the shorter of 4 years or the remaining number of years to which the survey would have been subject to minimum amortisation under the old policy, see below.

Accelerated amortisation — Following the adoption of the straight-line amortisation policy for completed surveys, recognition of impairment of library may be necessary in the event that sales on a completed survey are realised disproportionately sooner within that survey's 4-year useful life. This accelerated amortisation is included in "Amortisation and impairment of MultiClient library" in "Cost of Sales" in the Statements of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and specified in Note 12.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

MultiClient amortisation policy prior to January 1, 2016:

Sales based amortisation — Prior to 2016 the sales based amortisation policy described above was also applied to completed surveys as well as to surveys in progress.

Minimum amortisation — In addition, completed surveys were subject to a minimum amortisation. The book value of each completed survey (including groups of surveys) of the MultiClient library was reduced to a specified percentage by year-end, based on the age of the survey in relation to its year of completion. This requirement was applied each year-end regardless of future sales estimates for the survey. The specified percentage generates the maximum permitted book value for each completed survey as the product of the percentage multiplied by the original capitalised cost of the survey at the respective period end. Any additional or minimum amortisation charges required are then determined through a comparison of the remaining book value to the maximum permitted book value allowed for each completed survey.

The specified percentages used to determine the maximum book value of the MultiClient library surveys for years prior to 2016 are summarised as follows:

Calendar year after project completion	5-year profile	3-year profile
Year 0 (a)	100%	100%
Year 1	80%	66%
Year 2	60%	33%
Year 3	40%	0%
Year 4	20%	
Year 5	0%	

(a) Represents the year in which the survey is classified as completed

All surveys, except derivative products, have a 5-year profile starting in the year after project completion. Derivative processed products have a 3-year profile starting in the year after data delivery. Derivative products are mainly reprocessing which creates data that can be licensed separately from the original survey.

As a consequence of the change to straight-line amortisation for completed surveys, the minimum amortisation policy is no longer relevant.

Impairment

Tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of (i) its fair value less cost to sell and (ii) its value in use. This determination is made for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment is recognised immediately and presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Reversal of impairment is recognised if the circumstances that gave rise to the impairment no longer exist. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount may not exceed the carrying amount that would have existed had no impairment been recognised for the asset. The reversal is presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if all of the following have been demonstrated: technical and commercial feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development to use or sell the intangible asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date on which the intangible asset first satisfies the recognition criteria above. All other development costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Steaming costs

Steaming costs relate to relocating or "steaming" a vessel and its crew from one location to another. Steaming costs are deferred to the extent the probable future economic inflows from the projects to which the vessel will steam are sufficient to recover the cost of the steam. The recoverable steaming cost associated with MultiClient surveys is capitalised as a part of the MultiClient library (see above). The recoverable steaming costs associated with exclusive contract surveys is deferred and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income based upon the percentage of completion of the surveys.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Provision for onerous contracts

A provision is made for legally binding obligations (contracts) whereby the unavoidable costs of fulfilling the contracts exceed the economic benefits expected to be received. All costs (including depreciation of assigned assets) directly related to contract fulfilment are included in the calculation.

Defined contribution pension plans

The company pays contributions to privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined benefit pension obligations

The company is a participating employer in the PGS (UK) Pension Fund, the assets and defined benefit obligation of which are accounted for in the financial statements of Petroleum Geo-Services (UK) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Petroleum Geo-Services ASA. Accrual to the PGS (UK) Pension Fund ceased from 31 December 2015, after which active members became deferred members of the plan with no further salary link. Full details of the PGS (UK) Pension Fund and the relevant disclosures are included in the audited financial statements of Petroleum Geo-Services (UK) Limited.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan which defined as an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, dependent on factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised for defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period and reduced by the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using estimated interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the pension liability.

Past service costs, which is an increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee services in prior periods due to current period changes to a defined benefit plan, are recognised immediately in the income statement unless the changes to the defined benefit plan are conditional on the employees remaining in services for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are recognised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Actuarial gains and losses due to current period changes in assumptions applied are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Bonus plans

The company recognises a provision for bonus where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Share based payments

Share options are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The expected life used in the model is based on management's best estimate and considers the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. Social security tax on share options is based on the intrinsic value as of the end of the reporting period and is recorded as a liability over the option period.

Restricted Stock Unit Plans are measured at the grant date using the current market value reduced by expected dividends paid before the vesting date, which is then further discounted.

Performance Restricted Stock Unit Plans are measured at the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation with relative total shareholder return. The model simulates the future stock prices based on historical values over the length of the lifetime for the PRSU. The Relative TSR is calculated against a group of peer companies, where every company is ranked based on the simulations. If the rank is in the 25th percentile, 0% of the performance is met, if the rank is in the 75th percentile, 100% of the performance is met. There is a linear relationship between the percentiles. The awards are adjusted for expected future dividends. Social security tax on PRSU and RSU is based on the intrinsic value as of the end of the reporting period.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual obligations of the financial instrument and are initially recognised at fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified into categories as follows:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

This category is comprised of financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading and financial assets and liabilities designated upon initial recognition as measured at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Financial assets and liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are classified as held-for-trading unless designated as effective hedging instruments. After initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities in this category are measured at fair value with unrealised gains and losses recognised through the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category is comprised of loans and receivables and other non-derivative financial assets and liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, with additions for directly attributable transaction costs. After initial measurement, they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

This category is comprised of financial assets and liabilities that are non-derivatives and are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other categories. After initial measurement, they are measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. When the asset or liability is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in profit or loss is reversed and recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market's transaction, reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity instruments designated as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the instrument below its cost is an indication of impairment. If such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any previously recognised impairment - is reversed through profit or loss and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment recognised in profit or loss on equity instruments is not reversed.

Standards issued but not yet effective (which the company has not early adopted)

Standards and interpretations that are issued up to the date of issuance of the financial statements, but not yet effective, are disclosed below. The company's intention is to adopt the relevant new and amended standards and interpretations when they become effective, subject to EU approval before the financial statements are issued.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 will eventually replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. In order to expedite the replacement of IAS 39, the IASB divided the project into phases: classification and measurement, hedge accounting and impairment. New principles for impairment were published in July 2014 and the standard is now completed. The parts of IAS 39 that have not been amended as part of this project have been transferred into IFRS 9. The company will implement IFRS 9 from January 1, 2018. The standard will not have a significant effect on the company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The IASB have issued a new revenue recognition standard, IFRS 15. The standard replaces existing IFRS revenue requirements. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard applies to all revenue contracts and provides a model for the recognition and measurement of sales of some non-financial assets (e.g., disposals of property, plant and equipment).

The company will implement IFRS 15 from January 1, 2018. The company has started the analysis of possible effects from implementing the standard on the company's financial statements. For proprietary and contract sales and MultiClient late sales no material effects are expected following the implementation of IFRS 15. MultiClient Pre-funding revenue on in progress multi-client surveys are currently being recognised as the services are performed. We are evaluating whether the pre-funding revenue can continue to be recognised over time under IFRS 15, or whether revenue recognition of pre-funding arrangements from multi-client surveys should be recognised at point(s) in time when seismic data is delivered to the customer, which depending on the arrangement will result in a portion of pre-funding revenue being recognised at several different points in time during the survey or (all) pre-funding revenue being recognised upon the completion of the survey. The company has not yet concluded the analysis.

IFRS 16 Leases

The new standard requires that discounted right-of-use leases be recognised in the Balance Sheet as lease obligations in current and long-term liabilities and the capital value of the related leased asset recognised in Property and Equipment. The cost of the lease payments will no longer be included in cost of sales. Rather the cost of the lease will be reflected as depreciation of the capitalised asset over the lease term and as interest cost arising from the effect of discounting. As a consequence of this change, the aggregate impact to the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income over the entire lease term will be that: Cost of Sales will decrease by the amount of the lease payments no longer expensed to cost of sales; depreciation expense will increase due to the capitalisation of the leased asset yielding a net increase to operating profit. The net increase to operating profit will be offset by an increase in financial expense from the imputed interest arising from the effect of discounting. The Standard is not yet approved by the EU. The company expects to implement IFRS 16 from January 1, 2019.

Other amendments issued and not yet effective, are not applicable for the company and/or will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

4 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. In many circumstances, the ultimate outcome related to the estimates, assumptions and judgments may not be known for several years after the preparation of the financial statements. Actual amounts may differ materially from these estimates due to changes in general economic conditions, changes in laws and regulations, changes in future operating plans and the inherent imprecision associated with estimates.

4 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Revenue Recognition

The company recognises proprietary contract revenue as the services are performed and become chargeable to the customer on a proportionate performance basis over the term of each contract. As contracts often contain more than one deliverable, the stage of completion estimation requires significant judgement. Cost estimation is based upon the nature and complexity of the work to be performed and availability and productivity of labour, and relies upon the knowledge and experience of the project managers, finance and commercial professionals and the company's contract management processes.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to estimate the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profit. The estimates of projected future taxable profit are based on a number of factors and assumptions, many of which are subjective and outside of the company's control. Accordingly, these estimates may differ significantly from year to year, and the amount ultimately realised may differ from that which has been recognised in the balance sheet.

Provision for contingencies, claims and tax litigations

The company records accruals for contingencies, claims and other uncertain liabilities, including possible tax litigation, when it is more likely than not that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These accruals are adjusted periodically as assessments change or new or additional information becomes available. In estimating the likelihood of an unfavourable outcome, management evaluates the specific facts and circumstances in light of the related laws and regulations; advice from external counsel; and the outcome of similar cases, if any. Because of the inherent uncertainty in estimating the future outcome of such matters, it is possible that some of these matters will ultimately result in the company incurring a material liability.

Forecast sales of MultiClient Library

At least annually, management forecasts future sales for each MultiClient library survey for purposes of determining the amount of impairment, and for those surveys still in work-in-progress, the amortisation rate to be applied against pre-funding revenues. In forecasting sales, management considers past experience, market developments as described above, general prospects for hydrocarbons in the area, political risk, likelihood and timing of exploration licensing rounds, existence of competitor data sets and general economic conditions. Because of the inherent difficulty in forecasting sales and future developments, it is possible that the amount of impairment could vary significantly between periods and the amortisation rate applied to surveys in progress may also vary between periods. In addition, future revenues from a survey may not be sufficient to cover the existing carrying value. To the extent the future actual revenues achieved prove to be less than forecasted, future periods will reflect lower profitability with increased amortisation rates and/or impairments of MultiClient library surveys.

Seismic vessels and equipment

Depreciation is based on management estimates of the future economic benefits and expected useful lives of seismic vessels and equipment. These estimates may change due to changes in market conditions including competition, technological development, use of the assets and strategic considerations.

4 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of seismic vessels and equipment

Seismic vessels and equipment are regularly reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Future cash flows expected to be generated from the use and eventual disposal of the assets are estimated to determine the amount of impairment, if any.

Estimating future cash flows requires management to make judgments regarding long-term forecasts of future revenues and costs related to the assets subject to review. These forecasts are subject to uncertainty as they require assumptions about demand for our products and services, future market conditions and technological developments. Significant and unanticipated changes in these assumptions could result in impairments in a future period.

5 Revenue

Turnover recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is analysed as follows:

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Revenue from geophysical services	139,474	124,565
MultiClient late sales	29,765	46,803
Total turnover from continuing operations	169,239	171,368

The company performs geophysical services on a project by project basis. An analysis of turnover by geographical area is given below:

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
United Kingdom	79,396	119,614
Other European countries	17,101	2,773
Americas	36,942	1,372
Middle East & Africa	26,546	46,030
Rest of the World	9,254	1,579
	169,239	171,368

6 Operating (loss) / profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Depreciation expense (Note 11)	4,228	5,066
Amortisation of MultiClient library (Note 12)	35,075	31,203
Impairment of MultiClient library (Note 12)	4,861	4,399
Research and development cost	2,730	1,969
Foreign exchange losses	910	87
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	21,684	14,472
Operating lease expense - other	7,444	8,087
Loss / (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15	(26)
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit of the financial statements	126	86
- Taxation services	10	-

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Wages and salaries	18,411	22,039
Social security costs	2,129	2,912
Pension costs, defined benefit scheme	4,368	5,677
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	1,696	1,168
Share based payments (see Note 17)	776	859
	27,380	32,654

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Operations	129	150
Selling and administration	33	38
Other departments	48	45
	210	233

8 Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received any fees or remunerations for services as a director of the company during the financial year (2015: Nil).

The remuneration of the directors is paid by the parent company, which makes no recharges to the company. The directors act in a group capacity only and do not allocate specific time to the company and therefore it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of the company.

9 Interest payable

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Interest payable on group loans	1,556	1,577
Unwinding of discount rate	110	240
Other finance costs	-	3
	1,666	1,820

10 Income tax

(a) Analysis of tax charged/(credited)

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Foreign tax	684	93
Total current income tax	**684**	**93**
Deferred taxation		
Current year (credit) / charge	-	1,292
Adjustments to the estimated recoverable amounts of deferred tax assets arising in previous periods	9,107	(3,343)
Total deferred taxation	9,107	(2,051)
Tax expense / (credit)	**9,791**	**(1,958)**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge / (credit)

The tax on loss before tax for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
(Loss) / profit before tax	(22,110)	2,613
Corporation tax at standard rate	(4,422)	529
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	146	147
Foreign tax expensed	684	74
UK deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax laws and rates	-	635
Disallowable interest expense	311	-
Tax losses on which no deferred tax recognised	4,686	-
Movement in temporary differences unrecognised for deferred tax	(721)	-
Adjustments to the estimated recoverable amounts of deferred tax	9,107	(3,343)
Total tax charge / (credit)	**9,791**	**(1,958)**

10 Income tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

The company has carried forward timing differences as shown below that are available indefinitely to be offset against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have been recognised in relation to those losses and other timing differences where they satisfy the recognition criteria for deferred tax assets in line with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

	At 1 January 2016	Recognised in income	At 31 December 2016
	$ 000	$ 000	$ 000
Depreciation in advance of capital allowances	2,811	(2,811)	-
Other timing differences	1,944	(1,944)	-
Unrelieved tax losses	4,352	(4,352)	-
Total	9,107	(9,107)	-

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they satisfy the recognition criteria for deferred tax assets in line with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'..

	Unrecognised 2016	Unrecognised 2015
	$ 000	$ 000
Depreciation in advance of capital allowances	1,109	
Other timing differences	7,104	5,567
Unrelieved tax losses	9,847	-
Total	18,060	5,567

The UK tax rate is in the process of being reduced to 17%. At 31 December 2016, the UK tax rates that had been substantively enacted were 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and 17% (effective from 1 April 2020). At 31 December 2015 the UK tax rates that had been substantively enacted were 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and 18% (effective from 1 April 2020). Due to the uncertainty around when the timing differences will be recovered, the tax rate used for the deferred tax asset calculations at the balance sheet date is 17% (2015: 18%).

11 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements $ 000	Computer equipment & software $ 000	Seismic equipment & vehicles $ 000	Furniture & office equipment $ 000	Total $'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	16,599	21,523	194	7,749	46,065
Additions	-	746	-	99	845
Disposals	-	(2,186)	(10)	(28)	(2,224)
At 31 December 2016	16,599	20,083	184	7,820	44,686
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	7,905	17,737	194	4,568	30,404
Charge for the year	1,513	2,388	-	326	4,227
Disposals	-	(2,169)	(10)	(28)	(2,207)
At 31 December 2016	9,418	17,956	184	4,866	32,424
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	**7,181**	**2,127**	**-**	**2,954**	**12,262**
At 31 December 2015	8,694	3,786	-	3,181	15,661

12 MultiClient Library

Seismic data library	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Balance as at 1 January	80,861	96,785
Capitalised cash costs	12,603	31,711
Capitalised interest	302	1,152
Capitalised depreciation	532	1,564
Amortisation expense	(35,075)	(27,269)
Accelerated amortisation	-	(3,934)
Impairments	(4,861)	(4,399)
Transfers out	-	(14,749)
Balance as at 31 December	54,362	80,861

In 2016, an additional impairment charge of $4,861,000 (2015: $4,399,000) was recognised to reflect the discounted cash flow of future sales on certain individual surveys.

The change in amortisation policy for completed MultiClient Library surveys, from sales-based to straight line, removes the annual variability of amortisation charge that would otherwise have arisen and shortens the maximum amortisation life by one year. The financial impact in the current and future periods has not been disclosed because of the difficulty in accurately estimating each year's amortisation under the previous method due to the inherent uncertainty in estimating the timing and level of forecast annual sales for each finished survey.

13 Debtors

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Trade debtors	22,273	12,935
Amounts receivable from immediate parent undertaking	-	516
Amounts receivable from group undertakings	13,446	13,786
Accrued income	25,900	33,407
Prepayments	2,638	3,614
Other debtors	2,680	2,945
Deferred tax asset (see Note 10)	-	9,107
	66,936	76,310

Amounts receivable from the immediate parent undertaking and other group undertakings are treated as trading balances and do not bear any interest.

14 Creditors

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Trade creditors	3,931	3,644
Amounts owed to ultimate parent undertaking	44,509	55,191
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	10,977	11,091
Accrued expenses	19,161	14,914
Social security and other taxes	697	1,096
Other payables	1,056	1,447
Deferred income	1,185	925
	81,516	88,308

Amounts payable to the ultimate parent undertaking, Petroleum Geo-Services ASA, are repayable on demand and unsecured, and bear interest at 3-month LIBOR plus 3% per annum.

Amounts owed to other group undertakings are treated as trading balances and do not bear interest.

15 Creditors payable after more than 1 year

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
Other long term liabilities	3,793	3,219
Long term bonuses and payroll related costs	148	166
	3,941	3,385

16 Operating lease commitments

The company has operating lease commitments, primarily for office space and computer equipment, expiring at various dates through to 2023. Future minimum payments related to non-cancellable operating leases of buildings, seismic equipment and office equipment were as follows:

	2016 $ 000	2015 $ 000
within one year	7,246	7,767
In 2 to 5 years	10,566	12,432
after 5 years	5,200	-
	23,012	20,199

17 Share based payments

Share options and restricted stock unit awards in the company's ultimate parent Petroleum Geo-Services ASA ("the Company") are granted to senior executives. The share-based payment arrangements existing during the period are as follows:

For the 2010 and 2011 employee option plans, the options vest 3 and 4 years, respectively, after the date of grant for each half of the award. The options may only be exercised four times each year, during a defined period after the publication of the Company's quarterly earnings release. The latest possible exercise date for each plan is five years subsequent to the grant date. Settlement is in equity only. The options granted under the last share option program for 2011 expired in 2016.

The Restricted Stock Unit programs ("RSU") requires the participant's continued employment with the Company (or a subsidiary) and is settled three years after grant. Settlement is in equity only. Upon settlement, the participant will receive at no charge a number of shares in the Company which equals the number of RSUs awarded. In 2015 and 2016, the Company also granted Performance based Restricted Stock Unit programs ("PRSU"). Settlement of the PRSUs and subsequent transfer of shares to the eligible employee will take place three years later subject to achieving a satisfactory Total Shareholder Return compared to the companies in STOXX TMI Oil Equipment, Services & Distribution index, adjusted for dividends and further employment by the Company.

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		2015	
	No.	$ 000	No.	$ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	28,898,952	41,214	28,898,952	41,214

19 Special Reserve

The special reserve was created in 2006 following a capital reduction, to protect certain outstanding creditors at the capital reduction date. At the balance sheet date, some of these creditors were still outstanding and so the reserve has been retained.

20 Foreign exchange

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars. The exchange rate at 31 December 2016 applied was 1.2283 USD to 1.0 GBP.

21 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Petroleum Geo-Services ASA the company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group companies. There were no other related party transactions.

22 Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Petroleum Geo-Services (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent and controlling party is Petroleum Geo-Services ASA, a company registered in Norway.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Petroleum Geo-Services ASA. These financial statements are available upon request from Petroleum Geo-Services ASA, Lilleakerveien 4C, P.O. Box 251 Lilleaker, 0216 Oslo, Norway.