

Registered No: 4589882

## **Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited**

### **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

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## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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Registered No: 4589882

### Company Information

#### Directors

M J Smart

G E Varn (appointed on 20 January 2021)

#### Secretaries

Abogado Nominees Ltd

#### Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

The Portland Building

25 High Street

Crawley Gatwick, RH10 1BG

#### Registered Office

100 New Bridge Street

London

EC4V 6JA

**Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited**

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**Strategic Report**

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020. The previous financial statements reported the company's results for the year ended 31 December 2019.

**Review of the business**

The Company's principal activity is that of a holding company for the OneSubsea group of companies.

The key financial and other operating indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000	Change
Investments	126,955	126,955	-
Net assets	582,208	574,544	1%
Net profit	7,664	19,953	-62%

The company recorded a profit before tax of £ 8,088,000 (2019: profit of £ 17,939,000).

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The Company has outstanding loan receivables from group undertakings; therefore the key risk to the Company is the risk of these amounts not being recoverable. In order to mitigate this risk, the Treasury function of the ultimate parent company Schlumberger Limited is managed centrally with regular reviews of financing and cash flow across the group.

Another risk is associated with the underlying performance of its subsidiary undertakings which impact the carrying value of the Company's investments.

**Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006****Directors' Statement on performance of their statutory duties**

The Directors are required to act in a manner which complies with their duties as set out in the UK Companies Act 2006.

The Directors have a duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the stakeholders as a whole and have regard to the interests of stakeholders in their decision making. The Directors, acting responsibly and in good faith, consider what is most likely to promote the success of the Company for its stakeholders in the long term.

The Directors are briefed on these duties when appointed and provided with training and professional advice from the Company Secretary and Corporate Entity Management team, or from external independent advisors if necessary.

The values of the Directors and the stewardship of the Company are aligned with those of the Schlumberger Group, details of which can be viewed at [www.slb.com/globalstewardship](http://www.slb.com/globalstewardship)

The following table summarises examples of the stakeholder groups and actions management has taken to develop engagement:

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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Stakeholder	Engagement	Engagement actions
Community	Commitment to invest in local communities.	Continue to implement social risks management process.

The Directors consider that they have acted in accordance with their duties under Section 172 in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2020.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

*Miki Smart*

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M J Smart

Director

4 October 2021

## **Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited**

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### **Director's report**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company who were in office during the year, unless otherwise stated, and up to the date of signing the financial statements were

M J Smart

M R Higgins (resigned on 30 July 2021)

G E Varn (appointed on 20 January 2021)

S Smoker (resigned on 29 May 2020)

#### **Results and Dividends**

The company recorded a profit before tax of £ 8,088,000 (2019: profit of £ 17,939,000). The company had net assets of £582,208,000 at the year ended 31 December 2020 (year ended 31 December 2019: £574,544,000). The Company declared no dividends during the year (2019: nil). No final dividend is recommended for the year.

#### **Future developments**

The company will continue to act as a holding company for the foreseeable future.

#### **Indemnity provision**

The Company had a qualifying third-party indemnity in force during the financial year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements. The qualifying third-party indemnity is purchased by Schlumberger Limited.

#### **Covid-19 impact**

The wide spread of Covid-19 since the beginning of 2020 is a challenging situation facing all industries. The Company is an holding company, investing in other subsidiary undertakings of Schlumberger Limited, hence the global pandemic has indirectly impacted the Company through the financial performance of the group entities. The directors have assessed that there has been no major direct impact to the Company identified to date as a result of Covid-19.

The Directors of the Company did not identify any immediate material impact over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given the net current asset position of the Company which the directors do not anticipate any material change to in the 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor the situation, and to take appropriate and timely actions to minimise any impact where necessary.

## **Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited**

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### **Director's report (continued)**

#### **Going Concern**

The directors note that the Company was in a net asset position of £582,208,000 (2019: net asset position £574,544,000) at the balance sheet date.

The Company is a holding company, which holds investments in wholly owned group companies. The group has strong financial resources and is continuing in its role within the wider Schlumberger group such, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The company's principal risk and uncertainties are set out in the Strategic Report on page 2.

#### **Financial risk management**

##### **Credit risk**

The key risk for the Company is related to the receivables from group undertakings. The Company could suffer from delayed loan repayments, as well as loss of principal and interest. In order to mitigate this risk, the Treasury function of the ultimate parent company Schlumberger Limited is managed centrally with regular reviews of financing and cash flow across the group.

##### **Capital risk**

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

##### **Foreign exchange risk**

The company is also exposed to the risk of foreign currency gains and losses, primarily with respect to turnover in currencies other than GBP. The Company nets off payable and receivable balances with the same entities where possible, in order to reduce the foreign exchange risk.

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the reports and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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### Director's report (continued)

Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

### Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

### Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with an elective resolution made under section 386 of the Companies Act 1985 which continues in force under the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

M J Smart  
Director

DocuSigned by:

Mike Smart

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4 October 2021

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion, Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020; the Income Statement, the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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 of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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



## **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Director's report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

### **Strategic report and Director's report**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Director's report.

## **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

### **Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.*

### **Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to The Health and Safety Act 1974, data protection requirements in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates

and holds data (including The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)), tax legislation and employment regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to management bias in accounting estimates, particularly in relation to impairment of investments. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Performing audit procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, including testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to impairment of investments;
- Incorporating elements of unpredictability into the audit procedures performed.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Simon Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Crawley  
5 October 2021

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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**Income Statement****For the year ended 31 December 2020**

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
		<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Administrative expenses		(5)	(7)
Loss on cross border merger		-	(1,126)
Gain on disposal of investments		-	9,153
<b><i>(Loss)/Profit on operating activities</i></b>		<b><i>(5)</i></b>	<b><i>8,020</i></b>
Interest receivable and similar income	4	8,093	9,919
<b><i>Profit before taxation</i></b>	3	<b><i>8,088</i></b>	<b><i>17,939</i></b>
Tax on profit	5	(424)	2,015
<b><i>Profit for the financial year</i></b>		<b><i>7,664</i></b>	<b><i>19,953</i></b>

All results were derived from continuing operations (2019: same).

The company did not have any other comprehensive income during the current year or the preceding year and consequently has not presented a statement of comprehensive income.

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**Statement of changes in equity**

**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

	<i>Share capital £000</i>	<i>Profit and loss account £000</i>	<i>Total equity £000</i>
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	25,000	592,512	617,512
Profit for the financial year	-	19,953	19,953
Dividends paid	-	(62,921)	(62,921)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>549,544</b>	<b>574,544</b>
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	25,000	549,544	574,544
Profit for the financial year	-	7,664	7,664
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>557,208</b>	<b>582,208</b>

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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**Statement of financial position**

As at 31 December 2020

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2019</i> <i>£000</i>
<b><i>Fixed assets</i></b>			
Investments	6	126,955	126,955
		<u>126,955</u>	<u>126,955</u>
<b><i>Current assets</i></b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	55,262	47,603
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	400,000	400,000
		<u>455,262</u>	<u>447,603</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(9)	(14)
		<u>455,253</u>	<u>447,589</u>
<b><i>Total assets less current liabilities</i></b>		<u>582,208</u>	<u>574,544</u>
<b><i>Net assets</i></b>		<u>582,208</u>	<u>574,544</u>
<b><i>Capital and reserves</i></b>			
Called up share capital	9	25,000	25,000
Profit and loss account		<u>557,208</u>	<u>549,544</u>
<b><i>Total Shareholders' funds</i></b>		<u>582,208</u>	<u>574,544</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 22 were approved by the Board of Directors on 4 October 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 18832B9FEA4E403  
 M J Smart  
 Director  
 4 October 2021

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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# Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1. Accounting policies

### *Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 102*

#### *General information*

Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Registered Office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, EC4V 6JA.

#### *Statement of compliance*

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### *Basis of preparation*

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards. The principal accounting policies are set out below and have been applied consistently in the current and preceding period.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the group and is stated rounded to the nearest £'000.

#### *Exemption for qualified entities under FRS 102*

In its adoption of FRS 102, the Company as a qualifying entity has taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions permitted, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, being the notification of, and no objection to the use of these exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- i) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows of Schlumberger Limited, includes the Company's cash flow. (FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b));
- ii) from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements of Schlumberger Limited (paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29);
- iii) from the related party transactions disclosures, required under FRS 102 as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements of Schlumberger Limited (paragraph 33.1A);
- iv) from the key management personnel disclosures required under FRS 102 as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements of Schlumberger Limited (paragraph 33.7A);
- v) from preparation and delivering of group financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger Limited, a company incorporated in Curacao (a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands), and its results are included in the publicly available consolidated financial statements of Schlumberger Limited (paragraph 9.3)

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## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Consolidation*

The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group. The Company has not prepared Group financial statements as it is exempt from the requirement to do so by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger Limited and is included in the Group financial statements of that company.

#### *Going concern*

The directors note that the Company was in a net asset position of £582,208,000 (2019: net asset position £574,544,000) at the balance sheet date.

The Company is a holding company, which holds investments only in wholly owned group companies. The Company has strong financial resources and is continuing in its role within the wider Schlumberger group. As such, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least one year from the date of these financial statements and 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.

While Covid-19 adversely affected the Group's results during the year and the effects have continued into 2021, from a macro perspective, the rise in oil prices, the ongoing Covid-19 vaccine rollout, and multinational economic stimulus actions drive optimism for a meaningful oil demand recovery throughout 2021 and beyond. The Directors have assessed that Covid-19 is not currently considered to present significant risks to the Company's operations

#### *Investments*

The Company holds investments in subsidiary undertakings at historic cost less impairment. In determining the impairment management considers factors including the net assets of a subsidiary or projected cash flows over five years using an appropriate growth rate, a long term growth rate and applied an appropriate discount rate to these cash flows. No indicators of impairment were identified in the period or subsequently to the date of this report.

The company makes judgements about whether an investment should be subjected to an impairment review and estimates in performing the impairment review concerning the recoverable value of the investments. The estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. When assessing the recoverable amount of investments, EBITDA and discount rate are key assumptions used in the computations, which starts from the projected cash flows from trading forecasts over five years, and the application of an appropriate discount rate to these cash flows, which also reflect capital expenditure estimates and taxation. Impairment losses, where material, are shown in a separate line of the profit and loss account.

#### *Taxation*

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, tax in the future have occurred at the statement of financial position date, with the following exceptions:

- (i) Provision is made for gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets only where, at the statement of financial position date, there is a commitment to dispose of the replacement assets with no likely subsequent rollover or available capital losses.

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

***Taxation(continued)***

- (ii) Provision is made for gains on revalued fixed assets only where there is a commitment to dispose of the revalued assets and the attributable gain can neither be rolled over nor eliminated by capital losses.
- (iii) Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing difference can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

***Foreign currencies***

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and is rounded to the nearest £'000. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the financial statements date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the income statement.

***Basic financial instruments***

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

These are initially accounted for at their transaction price except for financing transactions which are measured at the present value of the future payments discounted using a market rate of interest. Subsequently, basic financial instruments are measured as follows:

- i. Debt instruments(receivables and payables) are measured using the effective interest method. For debt instruments expected to be settled within one year, they are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be received or paid.
- ii. Commitments to make or receive a loan shall are measured at cost less impairment.

**2. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty**

The company makes judgements and estimates concerning the future. The resulting judgements will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below:



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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**2. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)*****Impairment of investments***

The company makes judgements about whether an investment should be subjected to an impairment review and estimates in performing the impairment review concerning the recoverable value of the investments.

In determining the impairment management considers factors including the net assets of a subsidiary or projected cash flows over five years using an appropriate growth rate, a long term growth rate and applied an appropriate discount rate to these cash flows.

The estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. When assessing the recoverable amount of investments, EBITDA and discount rate are key assumptions used in the computations, which starts from the projected cash flows from trading forecasts over five years, and the application of an appropriate discount rate to these cash flows, which also reflect capital expenditure estimates and taxation. The net assets of investees are also taken into account. Impairment losses, where material, are shown in a separate line of the profit and loss account.

***Deferred tax asset***

A deferred tax asset is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in the right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. When assessing the year end position of the deferred tax asset, management uses their judgement in estimating whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to recognise a deferred tax asset. Management also makes estimates about the expected timing of reversal of the deductible and taxable temporary differences when considering whether a deferred tax asset can be recognised. They do this by reviewing the future prospects if the company together with a 4 year forecast of cash flows and consider the appropriateness of tax rates used.

Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited has losses carried forward at the end of 2020 of £ 5,070,030 (2019 : £8,163,782 ) against which there is a recognised deferred tax asset of £ 963,000 (2019 : £ 1,388,000); such losses having been recognised in 2020 based on their expected future recoverability.

***Debtors recoverability***

The company makes an estimate of recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the credit rating of the debtors, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

**3. Profit before taxation**

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Auditors' remuneration - audit services	8	6
Loss from cross border merger	-	(1,126)
Gain on disposal of investment	-	9,153

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**3. Profit before taxation (continued)**

The directors of the company were also directors of various fellow group companies during the year ended 31 December 2020 and year ended 31 December 2019. Their remuneration is paid by those fellow group companies. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of the fellow group undertakings.

The Company has no employees as at 31 December 2020 (2019: no employees).

**4. Interest receivable and similar income**

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	8,093	9,919
	<u>8,093</u>	<u>9,919</u>

**5. Tax on profit****(a) Tax on profit**

The tax charge/(credit) is made up as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
<i>Current tax :</i>		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(627)
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>(627)</u>
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	587	(1,551)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(163)	163
Total deferred tax	<u>424</u>	<u>(1,388)</u>

**(b) Factors affecting the tax charge/(credit)**

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%), as illustrated below:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	8,089	17,939
Corporation taxation of 19% (2019: 19 %)	<u>1,536</u>	<u>3,408</u>

Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK

Effects on:

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**5. Tax on profit (continued)**

Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	215
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	(1,739)
Effect of group relief not paid for	(949)	(1,383)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods (i)	-	(627)
Tax rate changes	(163)	163
 Brought forward losses utilised in current period previously unrecognised	-	-
Movement on unrecognised deferred tax recognised (c)	-	(500)
		(1,551)

**CoTotal tax charge/(credit) for the year**

424

(2,014)

- (i) Tax charge includes adjustments for prior periods which represents prior periods group relief receivable from group undertakings which will not be settled in cash.

**(c) Deferred tax assets**

Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited has losses carried forward at the end of 2020 of £ 5,070,030 (2019 : £8,163,782 ) against which there is a recognised deferred tax asset of £ 963,000 (2019 : £ 1,388,000); such losses having been recognised in 2020 based on their expected future recoverability.

**Deferred tax assets**

	2020 £000	2019 £000
B/fwd	(1,388)	-
Movement in year	587	(1,551)
Tax rate charges	(163)	163
<b>C/fwd</b>	<b>(964)</b>	<b>(1,388)</b>

**Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**5. Tax on profit (continued)****(d) Factors that will affect future tax charges**

In the Spring Budget 2020, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not

included in these financial statements. Were the deferred tax on the losses to be recognised at the new rate of 25%, this would result in an uplift in the deferred tax asset of \$304,203.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

**6. Investments*****Investment in subsidiary undertakings***

	<i>£000</i>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020	197,739
At 31 December 2020	<u>197,739</u>
<b>Provision for impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2020	70,784
At 31 December 2020	70,784
<b>Net book amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	126,955
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>126,955</u></u>

The principal subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2020 were:

Name of company	Nature of business	Percentage of ownership	Registered address
Cameron Flow Control Technology (UK) Limited	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery not elsewhere classified	100%	100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA
Cameron Flow Control Services (UK) Limited	Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	100%	100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA
Cameron Systems Limited	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery not elsewhere classified	100%	100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA

**Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**6. Investments(continued)**

Cameron Petroleum Investments Limited	Activities of other holding companies not elsewhere classified	100%	100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA
Cameron Flow Control Technology Africa SARL	Dormant	100%	Senegal 29 Avenue Pasteur, BP 6531

All of the principal subsidiary undertakings are wholly owned and the holdings are of ordinary shares, and all of these companies are engaged in the manufacturing and engineering of products for the oil and gas industries.

Indirect subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are:

Name of company	Nature of business	Direct parent	Registered office
Cameron Manufacturing (India) Private Limited	Manufacture of general purpose machinery	Cameron Petroleum Investments Ltd	India
Cameron B.V.	Metal Valve & Pipe Fitting Manufacturing Industry	Schlumberger Investment Services BV	Netherlands
Cameron Energy Services B.V.	Dormant	Cameron International Holding BV	Netherlands
Jiskoot Holdings Limited	Activities of other holding companies not elsewhere classified	Cameron Flow Control Technology (UK) Ltd	United Kingdom
Petresco International (Middle East)	Oil & Gas Field Services Industry	Cameron Flow Control Technology (UK) Ltd	United Arab Emirates
Cameron Flow Control Technology (UK) Ltd Kenya Branch	Sales, Marketing or Distribution;#Provision of Services to unrelated parties	Cameron Flow Control Technology (UK) Ltd	Kenya

The Company's investments portfolio has been reviewed for impairment due to the downturn in the oil and gas market and potential impact of Covid-19. No impairment has been recognized this accounting period.

**7. Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>		
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	1,437	2,081
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	9,981	19,954
Amounts owed by group undertakings	42,881	24,180
Deferred tax asset	963	1,388

## Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**7. Debtors (continued)***Amounts falling due after more than one year*

Amounts owed by parent undertakings	400,000	400,000
	<u>455,262</u>	<u>447,603</u>

On 1 August 2014, the company granted a loan to a subsidiary undertaking in amount of £7,372k re-payable on 1 August 2021 and with a fixed rate of interest of 4.956%. The amount is unsecured. £2,347k represents accrued interest as at 31 December 2020.

On 9 January 2018, the Company granted a loan to the parent undertaking of £400,000k re-payable on 9 January 2022 with an interest rate of 3 month LIBOR+150 BPS per annum. £1,422k represents accrued interest on the loan as at 31 December 2020.

£21,045k represents unsecured intercompany cash advances which bear interest at the rate of Libor +15 bps.

An amount of £21,990k is related to the dividends in specie that the company received from one of its investments during 2019, before being dissolved as part of a Cross Border Merger project. This remained unpaid at the end of 2020.

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Corporation tax payable	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1	1
Accruals and deferred income	8	13
	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>

**9. Called up share capital**

	Authorised		Allotted, called up and fully paid	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Number	Number	£000	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000	25,000

Cameron Petroleum (UK) Limited

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## **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### **10. Parent undertaking and ultimate parent company**

The immediate parent company is Schlumberger Oilfield UK Plc.

Schlumberger Limited, a company incorporated in Curacao, a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. The directors consider Schlumberger Limited to be the ultimate parent company and controlling party.

Copies of the financial statements of Schlumberger Limited can be obtained from 17<sup>th</sup> Floor, 5599 San Felipe, Houston, Texas, 77056, USA or on the Group's website at [www.slb.com](http://www.slb.com).