Company number: 1461021

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SERVICES (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

Year to 31 March 2017

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Strategic report

Year Ended 31 March 2017

The directors present their strategic report of Exploration and Production Services (Holdings) Limited (the "Company" or "We") for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The Company's business

We are a member of the Expro[1] group of companies. Expro is a market-leading global oil and gas services provider, specialising in well flow management services to the oil and gas industry, with a specific focus on offshore, deepwater and other technically challenging environments. With over 40-years of experience, Expro has grown to become one of the largest global service providers in the market for well flow management services.

Expro provides a range of well flow management products and services that measure, improve, control and process flow from high value oil and gas wells, across three key areas:

- Well test and appraisal services;
- Subsea, completion and intervention services; and
- Production services.

Our principal activity is that of a holding company and our subsidiaries include a number of the main operating companies of the Expro group. As such, they operate in a large number of locations across the globe and their activities span each of Expro's core areas of capability.

In addition to acting as a holding company, we act as a clearing house for Expro's intercompany accounts and cash pooling arrangements. We also generate rental income from an investment property which is leased to an external party.

Financial results and operating performance

i) Key matters arising

We would like to highlight the following point in this report.

Market conditions

In the second half of 2014, the oil market experienced an excess of supply, most notably as a result of high domestic output in North America. This was combined with a slowdown in demand from key consumer regions such as Europe and parts of Asia and the position of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") to maintain production output levels. During 2015, additional economic and political events, such as a slowdown of growth in China, the resumption of Iranian exports and continued increase in Russian production, added to the negative sentiment weighing on the price of crude oil, causing prices to fall to a low of $30 per barrel in January 2016.

In response to the lower oil price the industry has cut exploration and production spending, leading to a reduction in rig count associated with exploration activity and subsequently, a reduction in development activity. This excludes the Middle East, where rig count and activity levels have remained largely unchanged. Combined with unplanned production outages, Canadian wild fires, disruption in the Niger Delta and increasing oil imports to the US to replace declines from shale production, the oil price strengthened back to $50 per barrel in October 2016. This subsequently stabilized at $55 in late December/early January 2017, following OPEC's recent announcement to cut production by 1.2m barrels per day, supplemented by non OPEC countries reducing their output by a further 600,000 barrels. Over the past six months, the oil price has remained stable around $48 to $53 per barrel.

While we are beginning to see increases in shale production, which may impact oil prices, 2017 still marks a clear turning point for the industry. We expect market conditions to remain challenging in the short-term and mid-term, in particular, a significant proportion of our business is driven by offshore field development activity which is a late cycle market and this area of our business remains highly challenging in the current environment. However, we are confident that in the longer term we will see strong demand for our services as oil and gas companies will need to maintain their reserve base and develop new fields in order to counter production decline from existing fields and provide for future growth. We will continue to monitor market conditions and work closely with our key stakeholders in order to manage the business through the industry downturn.

[1] "Expro" or "The Group" refers to Expro Holdings UK 3 Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries

Strategic report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

ii) Trading performance

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016	Change
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Selected statement of profit and loss line items			
Revenue	111	112	(1)
Administrative and other expenses	(20,068)	(13,503)	(6,565)
Investment impairment	(147,333)	(1,383,800)	1,236,467
Impairment of amounts due from related parties	(102,940)	-	(102,940)
Dividend income	2,168	1,733,166	(1,730,998)
Net finance cost	(833)	(776)	(57)
Tax expense	(326)	(847)	521
Net (loss) income	**(269,221)**	**334,352**	**(603,573)**

Revenue for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 represent income the Company earned from leasing out an office building unit.

Administrative and other expenses for the year ending 31 March 2017 comprises recharges from Expro North Sea Limited which we bear on behalf of certain of our subsidiary companies of $5.2m (2016: $9.0m) and foreign exchange losses of $6.5m (2016: $5.0m). In the current year we have recorded $8.0m against the write-off of the management incentive plan, (this charge is one time in nature and non-recurring).

The charge for investment impairment for the year ended 31 March 2017 is $147.3m which comprises $6.0m in Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Limited Company, $140.8m in Expro Benelux Limited and $0.5m in Expro do Brasil Servicos Ltda as a result of the deterioration in performance of these subsidiaries. For the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company impaired investments amounting to $1,384.0m which comprises $1,048.0m as a result of the Expro Overseas Ltd capital restructuring, $40.0m from the recapitalisation of Expro do Brasil Servicos Ltda and $296.0m as a result of the deterioration in performance of the subsidiaries of Expro Benelux Limited, in particular Expro Worldwide BV.

During the year we recorded provision for impairment of amounts due from related parties of $102.9m (2016: Nil).

Dividend income for the year ended 31 March 2017 relates to dividend income of $2.2m (31 March 2016: $2.9m) from our Chinese joint venture, COSL – Expro Testing Services (Tianjin) Co. Limited. Dividend income for the year ended 31 March 2016 primarily related to dividend income of $1,725.0m that was received from Expro Benelux Limited and Expro Overseas Limited as a result of the capital restructuring of Expro Overseas Limited. In addition we received $5.0m of dividend income from an operating subsidiary in China, Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Limited Company.

Strategic report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

iii) Financial position

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016	Change
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Selected statement of financial position line items			
Investment property	933	963	(30)
Investments	262,776	409,609	(146,833)
Net working capital and cash	16,222	22,404	(6,182)
Intercompany current accounts	308,700	487,634	(178,934)
Other	(9,463)	(72,221)	62,758
Net assets	**579,168**	**848,389**	**(269,221)**

We increased our investments by $0.5m in Expro Do Brasil Servicos Ltda and recorded impairment for $147.3m (refer to note 8 for further details). The decrease in net working capital and cash is mainly due to lower cash holdings as at 31 March 2017. Intercompany current account balance has reduced as a result of provision for impairment recorded for $102.9m and others have reduced as a result of release of liability for derivative financial instruments by $63.0m.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following risks could materially affect our subsidiaries' business or financial position. Controls are put in place for the mitigation of internal risks and management seeks to identify risks that are not within our control.

Financial position

We are a guarantor of the Expro Group's borrowing facilities and substantially all of the assets in which we hold ownership have been pledged as collateral for these facilities. Expro has a leveraged capital structure and is subject to certain maintenance covenants, including financial targets, which must be achieved to maintain full access to its borrowing facilities. Expro monitors key ratios on both historical and forward looking bases to ensure continued compliance with those covenants, and to ensure that it has adequate liquidity to meet its contractual obligations as they fall due. Expro also regularly reviews its medium term financial projections to highlight potential shortfalls, in order to ensure mitigating actions could be taken if necessary.

Oil price

The market conditions for upstream well flow management services are closely linked to the price for oil and gas. Price is a factor of supply and demand, and in the short-term this is impacted by immediate issues such as the global economic and geopolitical environments.

In the medium to long-term, reserve levels and views on alternative energy have an impact. While short-term price is important, it is the impact of that price on our customers which has a direct impact on activity levels in the upstream oil and gas sector. The prevailing price for oil, as well as the expectations in respect of future prices, will therefore directly impact our revenues, adjusted operating profit and cash flows. Weather conditions can also affect supply and therefore price.

Political

We operate in a number of locations that are susceptible to political, social or economic instability. In such locations we may be exposed to increased risk of discriminatory adverse changes to relevant regulations or taxation policy and in some cases may not be able to effectively enforce our contractual rights through an independent legal system. In such locations we can also be exposed to slower collection of accounts receivable balances compared to more developed markets. Extreme periods of instability may result in an increased risk of disruption to our operations, security threats to our employees or expropriation of our assets. We seek to structure our operations and contractual arrangements to mitigate these risks where possible.

Strategic report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Regulatory risk

The general upstream oil and gas sector is subject to significant regulation which aims to ensure that the exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons are achieved in a safe and responsible manner. As a service provider, we are impacted by both regulation on our customers and regulations which impact us directly. Regulations on customers will impact where and how hydrocarbons could be developed and this in turn will impact the demand for our well-testing and commissioning segments. Regulation on the sector and service companies can be positive as it limits the amount of direct competition we experience in a number of our product and service offerings.

Foreign currency

We transact in a number of different currencies both directly and through the operations of our subsidiaries. We are therefore exposed to both transactional foreign exchange risk and translational risk from the revaluation of net monetary assets and liabilities. Exposure to foreign exchange risk is monitored on an ongoing basis through the analysis of the profile of our monetary assets and liabilities.

Credit risk

Our exposure to credit risk is primarily through our direct holdings of cash, short term deposits and trade and other receivables and through those of our subsidiaries. Liquid assets are invested in cash or short term deposits with maturities of less than 90 days and are amongst the most creditworthy of investments available. The counterparties for these investments are large international financial institutions.

Other matters

Health and safety

The health and safety of personnel remains of paramount importance to us and we are committed to delivering the highest standards of safety performance. As a member of the Expro Group of Companies we are required to comply with Expro's *Excellence in Operations* programme and its *Champion Safety* campaign. The *Excellence in Operations* programme is a strategic focus to drive safety and quality across Expro with three main themes: safety, service quality and customer care and is embedded across the organisation through established objectives and targets. The Champion Safety Campaign was implemented in July 2015 and provides a platform for delivering a range of safety initiatives, starting with mandatory training for all personnel. The Expro Group has won a number of awards for its safety performance. In 2016 Expro received the President's Award from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents for its commitment to continuous improvement in health and safety management. Expro is working on a range of campaigns to target key areas of safety, including the reduction of recordable vehicle incidents in MENA, which has fallen by nearly 70% in fiscal year 2017 and are being rolled out globally. Process Safety is also a key campaign for next year, focused on preventing the loss of primary containment from any given process – a major priority for operators.

Employees

We do not directly employ any members of staff. Our subsidiaries employ approximately 3,364 employees and 346 contractors across the geographical regions in which they operate.

We benefit from a range of training tools, competency processes and structured development programmes that have been developed by Expro in order to maintain and develop the knowledge of employees and promote a performance based culture.

The two key processes followed are the *Employee Development Plan* and the *End of Grade Assessment.* The *Employee Development Plan* empowers employees to succeed in their current job and to develop for the future with the career aspiration discussion enhancing our leadership succession planning. The *End of Grade Assessment* incorporates a review of the behaviours and individual performance of the operational employees. In addition, Expro have rolled out a suite of programmes to facilitate training and development in a number of key areas, such as the *Management Development Programme* and the *Graduate Development Programme.*

Strategic report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Reputation

As a member of the Expro Group of Companies we are required to follow the *Expro Code of Conduct,* which provides a framework for responsible, innovative and ethical yet commercial business practices. The *Expro Code of Conduct* applies to all employees, and all contractors and service providers are expected to comply with those parts of the Expro Code that relate to them, or have adopted similar codes of conduct.

We consider compliance with the *Expro Code of Conduct* to be one of the cornerstones of delivering operational excellence, and critical to the maintenance of Expro's reputation as a trustworthy and reliable organisation that protects the international operating reputations of its customers.

Social responsibility

We strive to have a positive impact on the communities in which we operate and are committed to conducting business with integrity at all times. We achieve this by complying with the law of the countries in which we operate, supporting the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, giving proper regard to health, safety and the environment, and adhering to the Expro Code of Conduct.

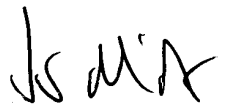
Risk management

As a member of the Expro Group of Companies we benefit from a comprehensive set of policies and procedures to cover major risk areas, including, but not limited to, finance, operations, human resources, health and safety. Expro also operates a self-certification process, which requires us to confirm compliance with key financial policies. This certification process is completed quarterly.

Future developments

There continues to be a high level of volatility in the oil market and the duration of the current downturn remains uncertain. We therefore expect market conditions to remain challenging in the short-term and mid-term. However, we are confident that the longer term demand for well flow management services will be robust, as oil and gas companies will need to maintain their reserve base and develop new fields in order to counter production decline from existing fields and provide for future growth in demand. We will continue to monitor market conditions and work closely with our key stakeholders in order to manage the business through the industry downturn. As discussed in the Director's report, Expro completed a group reorganisation on 5 February 2018, which eliminated the entire funded debt of Expro, providing the Group with a stronger and more sustainable financial foundation to manage and grow the business.

By order of the Board



John McAlister
Director
Third Floor
14-16 Cross Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 1SN
United Kingdom
19 February 2018

Directors' report

Year Ended 31 March 2017

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Corporate structure and Ultimate parent company

As at 31 March 2016, the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party was Umbrellastream Limited Partnership Incorporated, ("ULPI"), which was registered in Guernsey and owned by a private equity consortium led by Goldman Sachs Capital Partners and Arle Capital Partners. The same entity was the parent undertaking of the largest group for which consolidated financial statements were prepared and which included the Company. The largest entity incorporated in England and Wales for which consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared, and that included the Company, was Expro International Group Holdings Limited ("EIGHL"). The corporate structure that existed between EIGHL and ULPI took the form of a sequence of holding companies incorporated in Guernsey and Luxembourg.

On 25 October 2016 the Expro Group concluded a refinancing whereby Mezzanine Loan facility debt previously issued by the Expro Group was cancelled in exchange for new equity in EIGHL. Following this refinancing all companies in the corporate structure above EIGHL were collapsed such that EIGHL was the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. From this point EIGHL was owned by a private equity consortium including both the former owners of ULPI and the former holders of the Mezzanine Loan facility debt that was converted into equity in EIGHL. The parties that previously owned ULPI before the transaction continue to own the majority of shares in EIGHL.

Subsequently, on 18 December 2017, the Group filed a pre-packaged plan of re-organisation under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (which was approved by the Court on 25 January 2018). Under the plan, the Group's Term Loan, Revolving Credit Facility and Mezzanine lenders exchanged all of their outstanding principal and accrued interest for equity in the reorganised Group. As part of the restructuring, the Group's former ultimate holding company, Expro International Group Holdings Ltd, transferred all of its interest in the Group to Expro Group Holdings International Limited ('EGHIL'), a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, in exchange for share warrants in EGHIL. The Group emerged from Chapter 11 on 5 February 2018 at which point EGHIL became the Ultimate Parent Company of the Group.

The parent company of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and which include the Company is Expro Holdings UK 3 Limited ("EHUK3"). The Company's immediate parent company is Expro International Group Limited ("EIGL").

Results and dividend

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to $269.2m (31 March 2016: $334.4m profit). Dividends of $Nil were paid during the year (31 March 2016: $673.7m). No further dividends have been proposed.

Business review and future developments

The information contained in the strategic report constitutes the review of our business. It also contains details of expected future developments in our business. The directors have chosen, in accordance with S414c (11) of the Companies Act 2006, to include principal risks and uncertainties within the strategic report.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of signature of the accounts. In making this assessment, the directors considered the Company's principal risks and uncertainties, the current market conditions and future expectations, including financial forecasts for the next twelve months. Accordingly, the directors have determined it is appropriate to prepare and issue these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Events after the reporting date

Events between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorised for issue that require disclosure are set out in Note 22.

Directors' report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Directors

The directors who served during the year or to the date of this report were:

John McAlister	
Michael Bentham	(appointed on 10 July 2017)
Jean Vernet	(resigned on 30 June 2017)

Share capital

There were no changes to the Company's share capital in the year.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of this report was aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor was unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Re-appointment of auditor

Ernst & Young LLP has been appointed as auditor by resolution of the Company's sole shareholder and has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor

Directors' report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and 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 judgments and 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 UK 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.

By order of the Board



John McAlister
Director
Third Floor
14-16 Cross Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 1SN
United Kingdom
19 February 2018

Exploration and Production Services (Holdings) Limited.
Registered in England & Wales with number 1461021
Registered office: Third Floor, 14-16 Cross Street, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 1SN, United Kingdom.

Independent auditor's report

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Independent auditor's report to the members of Exploration and Production Services (Holdings) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Exploration and Production Services (Holdings) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 8, 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 Practice 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. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the statement of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

David Hales (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Reading, United Kingdom
Date: 19 February 2018

Statement of total comprehensive income

Year Ended 31 March 2017

	Note	Year to 31 March 2017	Year to 31 March 2016
		$'000	$'000
Revenue	3	111	112
Administration and other expenses		(20,068)	(13,503)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary undertakings	8	(147,333)	(1,383,800)
Impairment of amounts due from related parties	11	(102,940)	-
Operating loss		**(270,230)**	**(1,397,191)**
Dividend income	3	2,168	1,733,166
Net finance cost	6	(833)	(776)
(Loss) profit before tax		**(268,895)**	**335,199**
Tax expense	7	(326)	(847)
(Loss) profit and total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		**(269,221)**	**334,352**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

Year Ended 31 March 2017

	Note	31 March 2017 $'000	31 March 2016 $'000
Non-current assets			
Investment property	9	933	963
Investments	8	262,776	409,609
		263,709	**410,572**
Current assets			
Receivables	10	77	3,134
Derivative financial instruments	14	-	67
Amounts due from related parties	11	2,097,478	2,067,537
Asset held for sale	12	463	463
Cash		16,156	19,291
		2,114,174	**2,090,492**
Current liabilities			
Other payables	13	(11)	(21)
Tax liabilities		(137)	(25)
Derivative financial instruments	14	-	(63,720)
Amounts due to related parties	15	(1,788,778)	(1,579,903)
Provisions	16	-	(419)
		(1,788,926)	**(1,644,088)**
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to related parties	15	(9,789)	(8,587)
		(9,789)	**(8,587)**
Total assets less total liabilities		**579,168**	**848,389**
Equity			
Share capital	19	1,231	1,231
Share premium		98,225	98,225
Capital redemption reserve		3,848	3,848
Accumulated profit		475,864	745,085
Total equity		**579,168**	**848,389**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 February 2018. They were signed on its behalf by:

John McAlister
Director

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 March 2017

Year Ended 31 March 2017	Share capital $'000	Share premium $'000	Capital redemption $'000	Accumulated profit $'000	Total $'000
At 1 April 2016	1,231	98,225	3,848	745,085	848,389
Total comprehensive loss during the year	-	-	-	(269,221)	(269,221)
At 31 March 2017	**1,231**	**98,225**	**3,848**	**475,864**	**579,168**

Year Ended 31 March 2016	Share capital $'000	Share premium $'000	Capital Redemption $'000	Accumulated profit $'000	Total $'000
At 1 April 2015	1,231	98,225	3,848	1,084,389	1,187,693
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	334,352	334,352
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(673,656)	(673,656)
At 31 March 2016	**1,231**	**98,225**	**3,848**	**745,085**	**848,389**

The capital redemption reserve arose as a result of the Company purchasing its own shares during a past reporting period.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Company's financial statements

Year Ended 31 March 2017

1. Corporate information

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 February 2018.

The Company's principal activity is to be a holding company of subsidiaries that provide services and products that measure, improve, control and process flow from high value oil and gas wells, from exploration and appraisal through to mature field production optimisation and enhancement. Its business activities, principal risks and uncertainties are detailed in the Strategic report.

As at 31 March 2016, the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party was Umbrellastream Limited Partnership Incorporated, ("ULPI"), which was registered in Guernsey and owned by a private equity consortium led by Goldman Sachs Capital Partners and Arle Capital Partners. The same entity was the parent undertaking of the largest group for which consolidated financial statements were prepared and which included the Company. The largest entity incorporated in England and Wales for which consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared and that included the Company was Expro International Group Holdings Limited ("EIGHL"). The corporate structure that existed between EIGHL and ULPI took the form of a sequence of holding companies incorporated in Guernsey and Luxembourg.

On 25 October 2016, Expro Group's shareholders concluded a refinancing whereby Mezzanine Loan facility debt previously issued by the Expro Group was cancelled in exchange for new equity in EIGHL. Following this refinancing all companies in the corporate structure above EIGHL were collapsed such that EIGHL was the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. From this point EIGHL was owned by a private equity consortium including both former owners of ULPI and the former holders of the Mezzanine loan facility debt that was converted into equity in EIGHL. The parties that previously owned ULPI before the transaction continue to own the majority of shares in EIGHL.

Subsequently, on 18 December 2017, the Group filed a pre-packaged plan of re-organisation under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (which was approved by the Court on 25 January 2018). Under the plan, the Group's Term Loan, Revolving Credit Facility and Mezzanine lenders exchanged all of their outstanding principal and accrued interest for equity in the reorganised Group. As part of the restructuring, the Group's former ultimate holding company, Expro International Group Holdings Ltd, transferred all of its interest in the Group to Expro Group Holdings International Limited ('EGHIL'), a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, in exchange for share warrants in EGHIL. The Group emerged from Chapter 11 on 5 February 2018 at which point EGHIL became the Ultimate Parent Company of the Group.

The parent company of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and which include the Company is Expro Holdings UK 3 Limited (EHUK3). The Company's immediate parent company is Expro International Group Limited (EIGL).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare and deliver group accounts. Accordingly the financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of EHUK3 and the company financial statements of EIGL are available from the Registrar of Companies.

The Company is a limited company incorporated in Great Britain with its registered office situated in England and Wales. The registered office is located at Third Floor, 14-16 Cross Street, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 1SN, United Kingdom.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and a statement of compliance with FRS 101

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with (i) Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101), as they apply to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017, and (ii) the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern and historical cost basis (except for derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value). They are presented in US Dollar and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand US Dollars ($'000) except where otherwise stated.

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

- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- 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;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures;*
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS *13 Fair Value Measurement;*

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial period. The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in Note 2.3.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

2.2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date of the financial statements, and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year.

Estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key judgments at the reporting date 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.

Impairment assessment and testing

FRS 101 requires management to perform impairment tests annually for indefinite lived assets and, for finite lived assets, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Such impairment tests include, but are not limited to, investment property and investments. Impairment testing requires management to assess whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows that they generate. Calculating the net present value of future cash flows requires assumptions to be made with respect to appropriate discount rates and future financial results. Changes in the assumptions selected by management, especially discount rates used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect the Company's impairment evaluations and therefore reported assets and financial results. The carrying value of investments and investment property and the further details of the calculations are provided in Notes 8 and 9, respectively.

Provisions

Provisions primarily comprise management's best estimate of the potential costs that could be incurred in the event of adverse outcomes of various unfavourable (non-income) tax assessments in both the UK and foreign jurisdictions.

Functional currency

In determining the functional currency for the Company, management has made judgements regarding the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Management 's view is that the currency which mainly influences the global market for oilfield services is the US dollar and therefore has assessed the US dollar to be the functional currency of the Company.

Income taxation

An estimate must be made for taxation liabilities before tax returns are filed and review or audit of these returns by the local taxation authorities can take place several years later. Management makes provisions for taxation liabilities on what it believes to be a fair and reasonable calculation of the probable liability, which includes recognition of deferred tax assets or liabilities on temporary differences between accounting and taxable profit. The Company's income tax expense (benefit) is calculated based on management's interpretation of the tax laws in various jurisdictions where the Company conducts business. This requires an evaluation of current tax obligations and uncertain tax positions and an assessment of temporary differences.

Changes in the underlying assumptions regarding the reversal of these differences, or in the tax regime where the differences arise, could result in significant changes in the carrying value of tax assets or liabilities. Refer to Note 7 for further information regarding the Company's income taxes.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the US Dollar as this is considered to be the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the monthly average rate which is approximate to the actual rate for the relevant accounting period on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date with all differences taken to the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the monthly average rate at the date of the transaction.

Provisions

The Company recognises provisions when it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event where it is probable that the Company will be required to settle and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment and investment property

Property, plant and equipment, including investment property, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided once an asset is placed into operational service and, other than land, is on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively. Useful economic lives are as follows:

Investment properties	-	50 years

Costs related to the routine repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred as part of a major refurbishment of an asset are capitalised where the refurbishment either significantly prolongs the useful economic life of the asset or upgrades it for an enhanced use. The costs of replacing significant components are capitalised and depreciated over the useful economic life of the replaced component.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Prior impairments of non-financial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax payable and deferred tax.

The current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement. Management regularly evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available, against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiary undertakings and jointly controlled entities, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Uncertain tax positions generally occur where there is an uncertainty as to the meaning of the law, or to the applicability of the law to a particular transaction, or both. The Company determines whether it is more likely than not that its tax position will be sustained upon examination, based on the position's technical merits (this likelihood is the 'recognition threshold') and measures the amount of tax benefit that is to be recognized in the financial statements. A tax position that meets the recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that has more than a fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement. No benefit is recorded for tax positions that do not meet the recognition threshold.

Cash

Cash comprises cash at bank, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount, which due to the short maturity period of receivables approximates to amortised cost. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Payables

Payables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently carried at book value which, due to the short maturity period of trade payables, approximates to amortised cost.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are shareholdings in group undertakings which are shown at cost less provision for impairment. The Company also has investment in a joint venture which is shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment of a forecasted transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the income statement in the same period in which the hedged item affects net profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to net profit or loss for the period.

Revenue recognition

The geographical analysis of revenue has been omitted as the Company is a holding company and the activities are not relevant for segmental disclosure. The rental income from the Company's investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating leases

The Company has entered into commercial property lease as a lessor on its investment property. The property is presented as an investment property and is depreciated over its estimated useful life. Rental income, including the effect of lease incentives, is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is either:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when either:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

3 Revenue

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's revenue for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	Year to 31 March 2017 $'000	Year to 31 March 2016 $'000
Rental income	111	112
Revenue	**111**	**112**
Dividend income from:		
Expro Overseas Limited	-	863,656
Expro Benelux Limited	-	861,273
Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Limited Company	-	5,292
COSL – Expro Testing Services (Tianjin) Co. Ltd	2,168	2,930
Expro Group Integrated Sv	-	15
Dividend income	**2,168**	**1,733,166**

4 Staff costs

There were no employees of the Company in the year ended 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: Nil).

Directors' emoluments have been borne by another Group company. All directors of the Company are also directors of EHUK3. The remuneration of EHUK3's directors is set out in Note 6 to the accounts of EHUK3.

The directors' services to the Company do not occupy a significant amount of their time and, as such, the directors consider it is not appropriate to allocate their remuneration in respect of their services provided to the Company.

5 Auditor remuneration

Audit fees of $10k (31 March 2016: $14k) have been borne by another Group company.

Full disclosure of the Group audit and non-audit fees are set out in Note 7 to the accounts of EHUK3 and accordingly the Company has used the exemption from disclosure in its own accounts.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

6 Net finance cost

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's net finance costs for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	Year to 31 March 2017 $'000	Year to 31 March 2016 $'000
Finance income:		
Interest income on cash at bank and on deposit	96	18
Other interest income	381	525
Total finance income	**477**	**543**
Finance cost:		
Interest expense on bank loans and overdrafts	(108)	(260)
Interest expense on shareholder loan (note 15)	(1,202)	(1,059)
Total finance cost	**(1,310)**	**(1,319)**
Net finance cost	**(833)**	**(776)**

7 Tax

The following is an analysis of the major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	Year to 31 March 2017 $'000	Year to 31 March 2016 $'000
Income tax:		
Foreign tax : corporation tax	326	847
Current tax expense	**326**	**847**

The following is a reconciliation of the charge for the year to the tax per the statement of profit and loss for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	Year to 31 March 2017 $'000	Year to 31 March 2016 $'000
(Loss) Profit before tax	(268,895)	335,199
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 20% (31 March 2016: 20%)	(53,779)	67,040
Expenses not deductible	2,845	1,837
Other timing differences	713	1,273
Non creditable overseas taxes	326	847
Losses surrendered to subsidiaries and carried forward	-	(277)
Non-taxable dividend income	(434)	(346,633)
Transfer pricing adjustments	600	-
Impairment of investments	29,468	276,760
Impairment of amounts due from related parties	20,587	-
Tax expense at the effective tax rate of (0.1) % (31 March 2016: 0.3%)	**326**	**847**

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of $11.8m (2016: $11.8m). The asset remains unrecognised as management do not expect the Company to generate profits to utilise these losses in the foreseeable future

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

8 Investments

The following table is a breakdown of the Company's investments as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
	$'000	$'000
Investment in subsidiaries	258,746	405,579
Investment in joint venture	4,030	4,030
	262,776	**409,609**

Investment in subsidiaries

The following table shows the movement in the Company's investment in subsidiaries for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	$'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	821,934
Additions :	
1 $1 share in Expro Overseas Limited	1,051,273
166,303,800 BRL1 share in Expro do Brasil Serviços Ltda	40,365
At 31 March 2016	**1,913,572**
Additional investment in Expro do Brasil Serviços Ltda	500
At 31 March 2017	**1,914,072**
Accumulated impairment	
At 1 April 2015	(124,193)
Impairment:	
Expro Overseas Limited	(1,047,224)
Expro Benelux Limited	(296,211)
Expro do Brasil Serviços Ltda	(40,365)
At 1 April 2016	**(1,507,993)**
Impairment:	
Expro do Brasil Serviços Ltda	(500)
Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Limited Company	(6,000)
Expro Benelux Limited	(140,833)
At 31 March 2017	**(1,655,326)**
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	**258,746**
At 31 March 2016	**405,579**

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

8 Investments (continued)

The following table is an analysis of the carrying value of investment by directly held subsidiaries as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:

Investments in subsidiaries	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value
	$'000	$ '000	$ '000
PT Expro Indonesia	7,166	-	7,166
Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Limited Company	6,000	(6,000)	-
Expro Overseas Limited	1,051,507	(1,047,458)	4,049
Expro Benelux Limited	752,901	(507,120)	245,781
Expro do Brasil Propriedades Ltda	1,750	-	1,750
Expro do Brasil Serviços Ltda	40,865	(40,865)	-
Expro Meters Inc.	53,772	(53,772)	-
Expro Group Malaysia	111	(111)	-
As at 31 March 2017	**1,914,072**	**(1,655,326)**	**258,746**

Investments in subsidiaries	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value
	$'000	$ '000	$ '000
PT Expro Indonesia	7,166	-	7,166
Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Limited Company	6,000	-	6,000
Expro Overseas Limited	1,051,507	(1,047,458)	4,049
Expro Benelux Limited	752,901	(366,287)	386,614
Expro do Brasil Propriedades Ltda	1,750	-	1,750
Expro do Brasil Serviços Ltda	40,365	(40,365)	-
Expro Meters Inc.	53,772	(53,772)	-
Expro Group Malaysia	111	(111)	-
As at 31 March 2016	**1,913,572**	**(1,507,993)**	**405,579**

A list of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries at 31 March 2017 is set out on the next page.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

8 Investments (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation or registration	Address of registered office
Expro Do Brasil Propriedades Ltda	Brazil	Av Rio Branco 138 sala 1602, centro Rio de Janeiro 20040-002
Expro Do Brasil Servicos Ltda	Brazil	Av Rio Branco 138 sala 1602, centro Rio de Janeiro 20040-002
Expro Petroleum Equipment Technology (Beijing) Ltd. Co.	China	Room 510, Air China Plaza No.36 Xiaoyun Road Chaoyang District Beijing 100027
Expro Equatorial Guinea Limited	Equatorial Guinea	Calle Parque de Africa Malabo
Expro International Limited*	Guernsey	PO Box 25 Regency Court Glategny Esplanade St Peter Port GY1 3AP
PT Expro Indonesia	Indonesia	The Garden Centre 5-19 Cilandak Commercial Estate Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO Jakarta 12560
Expro-ECOCP JV LLP	Kazakhstan	Office 203 43 Dostyk Avenue 050010 Almaty
Expro Group Malaysia SDN BHD	Malaysia	Level 7 Menara Milenium Jalan Damanlela Pusat Bandar Damansara 50490 Damanasara Heights Kuala Lumpur
Exprotech (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Level 7, Menara Milenium Jalan Damanlela Pusat Bandar Damansara 50490 Damansara Heights Wilayah Persekutuan
Expro Peru S.A.	Peru	c/o Rodrigo, Elias & Medrano Abogados Ave San Felipe 758 Lima 11
Expro Benelux Ltd	UK	Third Floor 14-16 Cross Street Reading Berkshire RG1 1SN
Expro-ECOCP Ltd	UK	Third Floor 14-16 Cross Street Reading Berkshire RG1 1SN

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

8 Investments (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation or registration	Address of registered office
Expro Eurasia Limited*	UK	Third Floor 14-16 Cross Street Reading Berkshire RG1 1SN
Expro North Sea Limited*	UK	Third Floor 14-16 Cross Street Reading Berkshire RG1 1SN
Expro Overseas Limited	UK	Third Floor 14-16 Cross Street Reading Berkshire RG1 1SN
Expro Resources Limited*	UK	Third Floor 14-16 Cross Street Reading Berkshire RG1 1SN
Expro Meters, Inc.	USA	c/o Corporation Service Company 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400 Wilmington DE 19808
Expro International BV	Netherlands	Nijverheidsweg 4 1785 AA Den Helder
Expro Oilfield Services Ghana Ltd	Ghana	1000 Axis Lane, PMB 9 New Amanful Road Takoradi
Expro Argentina, S.r.l.	Argentina	San Martin 140 Piso 14 Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires
Expro Group Canada Inc.	Canada	3700, 400-3RD Avenue S.W. Calgary AB AB T2P 4H2
Expro Egypt LLC	Egypt	Katamia - Ein El Sokhna at KM 12 Cairo The Arab Republic of Egypt
Expro Gabon Sarl	Gabon	Zone Portuaire Oprag Port Gentil B P 2843
PT Power Well Services Indonesia (in liquidation)	Indonesia	The Garden Centre 5-19 Cilandak Commercial Estate Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO Jakarta 12560

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

8 Investments (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation or registration	Address of registered office
Expro Oilfield Services SDN BHD	Malaysia	Suite 1005, 10th Floor Wisma Hamzah-Kwong Hing No.1 Leboh Ampang 50100 Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan
Expro Servicios, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Calle Via 3 # 126 Planta Baja Tabasco 2000 Fracc. La Hacienda Villahermosa CP 86035
Expro Tool, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Prolongacion Periferico Arco Noreste s/n Gonzalez 1 ra Seccion Centro Tabasco Villahermosa Tabasco 86280
Expro Worldwide BV*	Netherlands	Nijverheidsweg 4 1785 AA Den Helder
Exprotech Nigeria Limited	Nigeria	188 Awolowolo Road S W Ikoyi Lagos
PWSH Nigeria Limited	Nigeria	1 Murtala Muhammed Drive Ikoyi Lagos
Expro Trinidad Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	48 - 50 Sackville Street Port of Spain
Expro (B) Sdn Bhd	Brunei Darussalam	Lot No 2237 No 80 Lorong Setia DiRaja Kuala Belait KA 3131
Expro Gulf Ltd*	Cyprus	Arch. Makariou Iii, 284 Fortuna Court Block B, 2 & 3 Floor Limassol
Expro Overseas Inc.*	Panama	piso 9 y 10 Boulevard Oeste Santa Maria Business District
Ecodrill Nigeria Limited	Nigeria	1a Elelenwo Road Rumukurusi Port-Harcourt

*. In addition to its place of incorporation, operates in other countries

All of the above companies are wholly owned subsidiaries with the exception of Expro Oilfield Services SDN BHD, PT Expro Indonesia, AS Petrotech Knowledge (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, Exprotech (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, PT Power Well Services Indonesia and Expro Oilfield Services Ghana Limited.

All of the companies are involved in the provision of well flow management services and products to the upstream oil and gas industry.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

8 Investments (continued)

Investment in joint venture

At 31 March 2017, the Company had a 50% stake in a joint venture called COSL – Expro Testing Services (Tianjin) Co. Ltd ("CETS") in China. This joint venture is strategic to activities of the Company's subsidiaries as it provides them access to the Asia markets that otherwise would be challenging to penetrate and develop effectively. CETS offers extensive offshore well testing capabilities and has a strong market share with NOC and IOC and independent clients. The joint venture is independently managed but with full capabilities and technology of the Group.

The Company has no capital commitment or contingent liabilities in respect of CETS. The Company has received dividends from CETS, gross of withholding tax, of $2.2m during the financial year ended 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: $2.9m).

An impairment review has been carried out for the investment in CETS as at 31 March 2017 and management has concluded that no impairment charge is necessary (31 March 2016: $ nil).

9 Investment property

The following table shows the movement in the Company's investment property for the year ended 31 March 2017.

	Buildings $'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	**1,100**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	(137)
Charge for the year	(30)
At 31 March 2017	**(167)**
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2016	963
At 31 March 2017	**933**

The investment property generated a rental income of $0.1m during the year ended 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: $0.1m). The Company does not have any contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment, nor for repairs, maintenance or enhancements. Direct expenses incurred in the generation of rental income were $0.1m (31 March 2016: $0.1m).

The fair values of the investment property as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 approximate to the cost at the respective dates.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

10 Receivables

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's receivables as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Other receivables	77	3,134
	77	**3,134**

11 Amounts due from related parties

The following table shows the amounts due from related parties as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Current accounts with related parties	2,179,463	2,067,537
Impairment provision	(102,940)	-
Net current accounts with related parties	2,076,523	2,067,537
Related party receivables – structural loan	20,955	-
	2,097,478	**2,067,537**

The Company acts as a clearing house for the Group's intercompany accounts and cash pooling arrangements. The amounts due from related parties represent the amounts due from other companies within the Group arising from trading and other current activities on which no interest is charged and are repayable on demand.

Related party receivables – structural loan is interest free and receivable on demand.

12 Asset held for sale

The following table shows the carrying value of the Company's asset held for sale as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Office building unit	463	463
	463	**463**

The fair values of the building as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 approximate to the fair values at the respective dates.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

13 Other payables

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's other payables as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Accrued liabilities	11	21
	11	**21**

14 Derivative financial instruments

The following table is an analysis of the Company's asset and liability in respect of derivative financial instruments as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Presented within current assets:		
GBP currency swap	-	67
	-	**67**
Presented within current liabilities:		
NOK currency swap	-	63,720
	-	**63,720**

GBP currency swap

Until May 2016, we used currency swaps as part of our currency risk management program to hedge 90% of the Expro Group's balance sheet exposure related to GBP. At 31 March 2017, the notional value of the Company's GBP currency swaps was $Nil (31 March 2016: $12.6m). The fair value asset of the currency swap as at 31 March 2017 was $Nil (31 March 2016: $0.1m). The gain as a result of this arrangement was $Nil for the year ended 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: $3.4m).

NOK currency swap

The Company also has a NOK currency forward agreement in place with another Group company, Expro Holdings Norway AS ("EHNAS"), under which the Company has agreed to buy 1,552.5m NOK for $250.0m from EHNAS. The deal matured on 31 December 2016. At 31 March 2017, the notional value of the Company's NOK currency swaps was $Nil (31 March 2016: $250 m) and the fair value liability was $Nil (31 March 2016: $63.7 m). The loss as a result of this arrangement was $Nil for the year ended 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: $7.1m).

The Company has not adopted hedge accounting for these two derivative hedges.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

15 Amounts due to related parties

The following table is an analysis of the amounts due to related parties as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Presented within current liabilities:		
Current accounts with related parties	1,788,778	1,579,903
	1,788,778	**1,579,903**
Presented within non-current liabilities :		
14% Shareholder loan	9,789	8,587
	9,789	**8,587**

The Company acts as a clearing house for the Group's intercompany accounts and cash pooling arrangements. The amounts due to related parties represent the amounts due to other companies within the Group arising from trading and other current activities on which no interest is charged and are repayable on demand.

The amount due to related parties presented within non-current liabilities is a shareholder loan from Expro Holdings UK 4 Limited, issued on 16th November 2010 which bears interest at 14%. Interest is compounded into the principal annually and the loan matures on 15th July 2019. The initial principal was $4.2m and $5.6m of interest has been compounded onto the loan as at 31 March 2017.

16 Provisions

The following table shows the movement in provision during the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

	Taxation related provision[2] $'000	Total $'000
At 1 April 2016	**419**	**419**
Release	(381)	(381)
Foreign exchange difference	(38)	(38)
At 31 March 2017	-	-

The Company had no material contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: none).

[2] Tax related provisions do not include provisions for uncertain tax positions for profit related taxes, which are classified under tax liabilities.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

17 Operating lease arrangements

The Company has leased out an office building unit with a remaining, non-cancellable, lease term of 3.5 years. No contingent rent is payable in respect of these leases. They have terms of renewal but no purchase options nor escalation clauses.

At the reporting date, the Company's future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Within one year	99	108
In the second to fifth years inclusive	250	27
	349	**135**

18 Collateral

We are a guarantor of the Expro Group's borrowing facilities and substantially all of the assets in which we hold an ownership interest are encumbered or have been pledged as collateral under these facilities.

19 Share capital

The following table shows the number of authorised shares at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:

	At 31 March 2017 Thousands	At 31 March 2016 Thousands	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 March 2016 £'000
Authorised				
Ordinary shares £1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6.5% redeemable cumulative preference shares £1	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	3,500	**3,500**	**3,500**	**3,500**

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's share capital as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:

	At 31 March 2017 Thousands	At 31 March 2016 Thousands	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 March 2017 $'000	At 31 March 2016 £'000	At 31 March 2016 $'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid						
Ordinary shares of £1 each	800	800	800	1,231	800	1,231
	800	**800**	**800**	**1,231**	**800**	**1,231**

All ordinary shares issued have the same rights.

Notes to the Company's financial statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

20 Dividends

Dividends paid during the year was $Nil (31 March 2016: $673.7m). This is $Nil per share (31 March 2016: $842 per share).

21 Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company received dividends from its joint venture CETS, gross of withholding tax, of $2.2m (31 March 2016: $2.9m). As at 31 March 2017, no dividends were receivable from the joint venture (31 March 2016: nil).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with other group undertakings.

22 Subsequent events

On 18 December 2017, the Group filed a pre-packaged plan of re-organisation under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (which was subsequently approved by the Court on 25 January 2018). Under the plan, the Group's Term Loan, Revolving Credit Facility and Mezzanine lenders exchanged all of their outstanding principal and accrued interest for equity in the reorganised Group. As part of the restructuring, the Group's former ultimate holding company, Expro International Group Holdings Ltd, transferred all of its interest in the Group to Expro Group Holdings International Limited ('EGHIL'), a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, in exchange for share warrants in EGHIL. The Group emerged from Chapter 11 on 5 February 2018 at which point EGHIL became the Ultimate Parent Company of the Group.

There were no other events between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorised for issue that require disclosure.