

**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A.  
de C. V.)

Financial Statements for the year ended  
December 31, 2015 and 2014, and  
Independent Auditors' Report Dated  
April 29, 2016

**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

# **Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements for 2015 and 2014**

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## **Independent Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Santa Maria Offshore Limited**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Santa Maria Offshore Limited (the "Entity"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the statements of (loss) profit, statements of changes in stockholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditors' Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

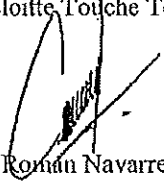
## *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Santa Maria Offshore Limited as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

## *Emphasis of matter*

As discussed in Note 3a, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Entity will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2a, the Parent Entity is currently engaged in negotiations with PEMEX regarding the continuation of its Jack up. However, the Entity cannot predict the results of such negotiations and the resulting effects on its operations and the amounts reported in its financial statements. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments to the valuation and classification of assets and liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Galaz, Yamazaki, Ruiz Urquiza, S. C.  
Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited



C. P. C. César Román Navarrete Esparza  
April 29, 2016

**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
**(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)**

**Statement of Financial Position**

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands of US dollars)

<b>Assets</b>	Note	2015	2014
Current assets:			
Cash		\$ 301	\$ 6,114
Due from related parties	11	32,913	30,029
Other accounts receivables		2,838	5,459
Prepaid expenses, net		<u>627</u>	<u>770</u>
Total current assets		36,679	42,372
Non-current assets:			
Jack up and equipment, net	6	<u>228,627</u>	<u>242,484</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 265,306</u>	<u>\$ 284,856</u>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
Current liabilities:			
Trade accounts payables		\$ 624	\$ 133
Due to related parties	11	13,101	17,608
Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities		<u>1,991</u>	<u>3,991</u>
Total current liabilities		15,716	21,732
Non-current liabilities:			
Due to related parties	11	148,125	163,125
Deferred income tax	7	<u>8,656</u>	<u>6,819</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>156,781</u>	<u>169,944</u>
Total liabilities		<u>172,497</u>	<u>191,676</u>
Stockholders' equity:			
Capital stock	9	90,400	90,400
Contributions for future capital increases		5,600	-
Accumulated results		<u>(3,191)</u>	<u>2,780</u>
Total stockholders' equity		<u>92,809</u>	<u>93,180</u>
Total stockholders' equity and liabilities		<u>\$ 265,306</u>	<u>\$ 284,856</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

**Statements of (Loss) Profit**

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands of US dollars)

	Note	2015	2014
Continuing operations:			
Operating lease revenues	11	\$ 39,055	\$ 38,826
Operating cost	10	1,425	1,984
Depreciation of assets under operating leases	6	<u>17,790</u>	<u>13,366</u>
Gross profit		19,840	23,476
Administrative expenses	10	2,700	2,476
Others expenses, net		123	330
Interest expense, net		<u>21,151</u>	<u>11,071</u>
(Loss) profit before tax		(4,134)	9,599
Deferred income tax expense	7	<u>1,837</u>	<u>6,819</u>
Net (loss) profit		<u>\$ (5,971)</u>	<u>\$ 2,780</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
 (Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

**Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity**

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands of US dollars)

	Capital stock	Contributions for future capital increases	Accumulated results	Total stockholders' equity
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 90,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,400
Net profit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,780</u>	<u>2,780</u>
Balances, December 31, 2014	90,400	-	2,780	93,180
Contributions for future capital increases	-	5,600	-	5,600
Net loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ (5,971)</u>	<u>(5,971)</u>
Balances, December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 90,400</u>	<u>\$ 5,600</u>	<u>\$ (3,191)</u>	<u>\$ 92,809</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
**(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)**

**Statement of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands of US dollars)

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) profit	\$ (5,971)	\$ 2,780
Adjustments for:		
Income tax recognized in results	1,837	6,819
Depreciation	17,790	13,366
Interest expense	<u>21,151</u>	<u>11,071</u>
	34,807	34,036
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Due from related parties	(2,884)	(9,205)
Other accounts receivables	2,621	(5,459)
Prepaid expenses	143	(770)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Trade accounts payables	491	133
Due to related parties	(733)	4,652
Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>3,432</u>
Net cash flows generated by operating activities	<u>22,445</u>	<u>26,819</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of Jack up and equipment	<u>(3,933)</u>	<u>(22,200)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(3,933)</u>	<u>(22,200)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long – term debt	(18,774)	- 5,599
Interest paid	(21,151)	(16,625)
Contributions for future capital increases	<u>5,600</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(34,325)</u>	<u>(11,026)</u>
Net decrease in cash	(5,813)	(6,407)
Cash at the beginning of the year	<u>6,114</u>	<u>12,521</u>
Cash at the end of the year	<u>\$ 301</u>	<u>\$ 6,114</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.



**Santa Maria Offshore Limited**  
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands of US dollars)

### **1. Activity**

Santa Maria Offshore Limited (the "Entity") was incorporated as a Bermuda exempted company on June 6, 2013 under the laws of Bermuda. The Entity has a registered office at Canon's Court 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton, Bermuda. For Mexican tax purposes, the Entity's address is Horacio 1855, 5th floor, Los Morales Polanco, Mexico City, and Zip Code 11510.

The main activity of the Entity is the leasing of a Jack up ("Santa Maria") for oil and gas drilling to Constructora y Perforadora Latina, S. A. de C. V., ("CP Latina") the indirect parent, company incorporated in Mexico.

The Entity's management team, operating and administrative personnel are employed by Rodelva Servicios Administrativos, S. A. de C. V., (related party). Therefore, the Entity has no employees and is not subject to any labor obligations other than any joint and several obligations that may arise from the labor agreements executed with the related party.

### **2. Significant events**

#### **a. *Current situation regarding the rental of the Jack up to PEMEX***

Management is engaged in negotiations with PEMEX in which the parties are reviewing certain conditions of the contract and the assignment of operations in an effort to continue such operations. Santa Maria was operating until March 8, 2016.

As part of the negotiations, PEMEX has indicated its intention to make a second modification to the contract in order to reduce the daily rate charges and seek an assignment of platform workload that is focused on high operating efficiency. The Entity continues focusing its efforts on controlling costs and maximizing the operating efficiency of its platform.

The Entity cannot predict the results of such negotiations and the resulting effects they may have on its operations, its obligations with international bondholders and on the amounts reported in its financial statements.

#### **b. *Start of jack up operations and changes in the contracts with PEMEX***

On February 14, 2014 CP Latina started operations with the Jack up drilling rig referred to as "Santa Maria". On December 12, 2013, CP Latina signed a lease contract without a purchase option agreement with Pemex Exploración y Producción ("PEMEX") for drilling of 2,366 days, with a daily rate of \$158. The total investment for the Jack up was \$259,369. This project was financed by related party debt with a maturity date of July 3, 2018.

On August 4, 2015 CP Latina signed an amendment to the contract to reduce the daily rate of the Jack up from \$158 to \$125. This rate will be applied from June 1, 2015 to May 31, 2016. As a consequence, on October 26, 2015 CP Latina signed an amendment to the contracts to extend the terms of the maturity for an additional year. This means that the contract expires on August 8, 2021. The Entity did not change the lease with CP Latina.

On December 7, 2015, CP Latina signed an amendment to the contract in regards to the condition of the payments and invoices for the Jack up in which the payments will be received in 180 days from the dates of the invoices. During December 2015 and January 2016, CP Latina invoiced the lease from July 2015 to December 2015 in accordance with the new terms.

**3. Basis of presentation**

a. *Going concern*

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Entity will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2a, the Parent Entity is currently engaged in negotiations with PEMEX regarding the continuation of its Jack up. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments to the valuation and classification of assets and liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

b. *Application of new and revised International Financing Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) and interpretations that are mandatorily effective for the current year*

In the current year, the Entity has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs and new Interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board “IASB” that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2015.

c. *New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective*

The Entity has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments <sup>2</sup>
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers <sup>2</sup>
Amendments to IFRS 16	Leases <sup>3</sup>
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative <sup>1</sup>
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation <sup>1</sup>
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted.

### **IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments***

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition and in November 2014 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ("FVTOCI") measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

### **IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers***

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

### **IFRS 16 *Leases***

IFRS 16 "Leases" was issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17 "Leases" and related interpretations. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting, however, remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' has also been applied.

### **Amendments to IAS 1 *Disclosure Initiative***

The amendments to IAS 1 give some guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality in practice. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The directors of the Entity do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 1 will have a material impact on the Entity's financial statements.

### **Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization***

The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items Jack ups and equipment. The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset.

This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

- a) When the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- b) When it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Currently, the Entity uses the straight-line method for depreciation and amortization for its Jack ups and equipment, and intangible assets respectively. The Entity's management believes that the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly, does not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 will have a material impact on the Entity's financial statements.

## Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various IFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to IFRS 5 introduce specific guidance in IFRS 5 for when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa). The amendments clarify that such a change should be considered as a continuation of the original plan of disposal and hence requirements set out in IFRS 5 regarding the change of sale plan do not apply. The amendments also clarifies the guidance for when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

The amendments to IFRS 7 provide additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets.

The amendments to IAS 19 clarify that the rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations should be determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. The assessment of the depth of a market for high quality corporate bonds should be at the currency level (i.e. the same currency as the benefits are to be paid). For currencies for which there is no deep market in such high quality corporate bonds, the market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds denominated in that currency should be used instead.

The directors of the Entity do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material effect on the Entity's financial statements.

### 4. Significant accounting policies

#### a. *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by IASB.

#### b. *Basis of preparation*

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared into English for use outside of Mexico. Certain accounting practices applied by the Entity that conform to IFRS may not conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the country of use.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis; disclosures of fair value have been included where required by IFRS.

#### i. Historical cost

Historical cost is generally measured as the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

#### ii. Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Entity takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value measurements are categorized into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. ***Foreign currencies***

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (US dollar) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

The Exchange rates used to convert foreign currency into US dollars were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
US Dollar	<u>\$ 17.2065</u>	<u>\$ 14.7348</u>

d. ***Cash***

Consists mainly of bank deposits in checking accounts and short-term investments, highly liquid and easily convertible into cash. Cash is stated at nominal value.

e. ***Jack up and equipment***

Acquisitions are recorded at acquisition cost. Cost includes purchase price, including import duties, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and necessary conditions for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management of the Entity and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Entity's accounting policy. Depreciation of Jack up and equipment commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Jack up that are in the process of construction are recorded at cost less any impairment loss recognized. Cost includes professional fees and, in the case of qualifying assets, the costs of borrowing capitalized in accordance with the accounting policy of the Entity. The depreciation of these assets is initiated when assets are ready for their planned use.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost less residual values of assets over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Items of Jack up and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of items of Jack up and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

The averages useful lives of Jack ups and equipment are:

	Years
Jack up	14
Computers	4
Vehicles	4

f. ***Leasing***

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease substantially transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

- **The Entity as lessor**

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Entity's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Entity's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g. ***Impairment of tangible assets***

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest entity of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

h. *Provisions*

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

i. *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

j. *Income taxes*

The expense for income taxes represents the sum of current and deferred tax.

1. Current tax

Current income tax ("ISR") is recognized in the results of the year in which is incurred.

2. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Entity is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Entity expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

k. *Financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

l. *Financial assets*

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL"), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

1. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as of FVTPL.

2. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as of FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as of FVTPL.



A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Entity manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the interest income and expenses line items. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 8.

### 3. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

### 4. Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Entity's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past an average credit period established by the Entity, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of trade or lease receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade or lease receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

5. Derecognition of financial assets

The Entity derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

m. *Financial liabilities and equity instruments*

1. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by an entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities, which include borrowings and trade and other payables, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

4. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Entity derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

n. *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Entity and can be measured reliably, regardless of when the amounts are realized. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the terms provided in the contract, excluding taxes or duties. The Entity assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenues are recognized:

Revenue recognition according to the components of the contracts is as follow:

*Revenue from operating leases*

These revenues are derived from the granting to use of the Rig, which are recognized as income when earned.

Revenues from operating leases of Jack up and equipment are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are included as revenue given its nature.

**5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, the Entity's management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. *Critical judgments in applying accounting policies*

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

- *Leases* - An Entity evaluates the classification of the leases for accounting purposes. In performing such assessment, the Entity is required to exercise its professional judgment and make estimates, as follows:
  - a. The lease does not transfer ownership of the Jack up and equipment to the lease by the end of the lease term.
  - b. The lease does not contain an option to purchase the Jack up and equipment.
  - c. The lease term does not represent a substantial portion of the economic life of the Jack up and equipment.
  - d. At the inception of the lease the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts does not represent a substantial portion of fair value of the leased Jack up and equipment.
  - e. The leased Jack up and equipment can be used by another interested party without major modifications.
- *Contingencies* - By their nature, contingencies are settled when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the use of judgment and significant estimates related to the future outcome of those events.

b. *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

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

*Estimates of useful lives and depreciation methods* - The Entity reviews its estimates of useful lives and methods of depreciation on Jack up and equipment periodically and the effect of any change in estimate is recognized prospectively. Changes in these estimates could have a significant impact on the statements of financial position and comprehensive income of the Entity.

*Recovery of tax losses carryforwards* - The Entity makes financial and tax projections for the purpose of maximizing efficiency with respect to accounting and tax results. For tax purposes, the Entity realized a significant loss due to the devaluation of the Mexican peso with respect to the US dollar during 2015 and 2014. The Entity expects to amortize tax losses against tax profits generated from 2016 and in subsequent years, with the normal operations of its Jack up.

**6. Jack up and equipment, net**

Investments	2015		Balance as of December 31, 2015
	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Additions	
Jack up	\$ 255,453	\$ 3,916	\$ 259,369
Computers	67	-	67
Vehicles	<u>330</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>347</u>
	255,850	3,933	259,783
<b>Depreciation</b>			
Jack up	13,331	17,684	31,015
Computers	7	20	27
Vehicles	<u>28</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>114</u>
	<u>13,366</u>	<u>17,790</u>	<u>31,156</u>
Total investments, net	<u>\$ 242,484</u>	<u>\$ (13,857)</u>	<u>\$ 228,627</u>
	2014		
Investments	2014		Balance as of December 31, 2014
	Balance as of December 31, 2013	Additions	
Jack up	\$ 232,015	\$ 23,438	\$ 255,453
Computers	-	67	67
Vehicles	<u>-</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>330</u>
	232,015	23,835	255,850
<b>Depreciation</b>			
Jack up	-	13,331	13,331
Computers	-	7	7
Vehicles	<u>-</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>13,366</u>	<u>13,366</u>
Total investments, net	<u>\$ 232,015</u>	<u>\$ 10,469</u>	<u>\$ 242,484</u>

The Jack up is pledged as collateral for the bonds, as indicated in Note 12.

7. **Income taxes**

The Entity is not subject to income taxes in Bermuda.

The Entity is subject to ISR in Mexico. The rate of current income is 30%.

a. *Income tax recognized in profit*

	2015	2014
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
In respect of the current year	\$ <u>1,837</u>	\$ <u>6,819</u>

The reconciliation of the statutory and effective ISR rate expressed in amounts off income before income taxes is:

	2015	
	Amount	Rate
Loss before tax	\$ (4,134)	
Income tax expense	<u>1,837</u>	<u>(44%)</u>
Statutory rate	(1,240)	30%
Add effects of permanent differences, mainly non - deductible expenses	822	(19%)
Effects of inflation	<u>2,255</u>	<u>(55%)</u>
Effective rate	\$ <u>1,837</u>	<u>(44%)</u>
	2014	
	Amount	Rate
Profit before tax	\$ 9,599	
Income tax expense	<u>(6,819)</u>	<u>71.04%</u>
Statutory rate	2,780	30%
Add effects of permanent differences, mainly non – deductible expenses	8	0.08%
Effects of inflation	5,081	52.93%
Other	<u>(1,050)</u>	<u>(11.97)%</u>
Effective rate	\$ <u>6,819</u>	<u>71.04%</u>

b. *Deferred tax in statement of financial position*

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets (liabilities) presented in the statements of financial position:

	2015	2014
Deferred ISR assets:		
Effect of tax loss carryforwards	\$ 9,377	\$ 5,626
Provisions	8	56
Prepaid expenses and issuance cost	<u>450</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred ISR assets	9,835	5,682

	2015	2014
Deferred ISR liability:		
Prepaid expenses and bonds issuance cost	-	(231)
Jack ups and equipment	<u>(18,491)</u>	<u>(12,270)</u>
Deferred ISR liability	<u>(18,491)</u>	<u>(12,501)</u>
Total liability	<u>\$ (8,656)</u>	<u>\$ (6,819)</u>

- c. The benefits of restated tax loss carryforwards for which the deferred ISR asset, have been recognized; can be recovered subject to certain conditions. Expiration dates and restated amounts as of December 31, 2015, are:

Year of expiration	Tax loss carryforwards
2023	\$ 6,326
2024	10,074
2025	<u>14,858</u>
	<u>\$ 31,258</u>

## 8. Financial risk management

### a. *Capital management*

The Entity manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as a going concern, while it maximizes returns to its shareholders through the optimization of the balances of debt and equity. The capital structure of the Entity is composed by its net debt and stockholders' equity.

### b. *Interest rate risk management*

The Entity is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of fluctuations in market rates when compared to the fixed rates under which its debt accrues interest. The risk is not currently considered significant but may be managed in the future by entering into derivative financial instruments to hedge such risk.

### c. *Credit risk management*

Credit risk refers to the situation in which the borrower defaults on its contractual obligations, thereby generating a financial loss for the Entity and which is essentially derived from customer accounts receivable and liquid funds. The Entity does not believe it has a significant credit risk as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 a result of its financial position as of such date.

### d. *Liquidity risk management*

Corporate treasury has the ultimate responsibility for liquidity management, and has established appropriate policies to control this through monitoring of working capital, managing short, medium and long-term funding requirements, maintaining cash reserves, continuously monitoring cash flows (projected and actual), and reconciling the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the Entity's remaining contractual maturity for its liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows or financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Entity can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

December 31, 2015						
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	1-6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Fixed interest rate instruments	9.67%	\$ 14,406	\$ 27,813	\$ 144,607	\$ 186,826	\$ 161,226
December 31, 2014						
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	1-6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Fixed interest rate instruments	9.67%	\$ 12,541	\$ 15,462	\$ 203,546	\$ 231,549	\$ 180,733

e. *Fair value measurements*

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, but for which disclosure of their fair value is required are as follows.

	Carrying amount	Fair value at December 31, 2015
<b>Financial assets:</b>		
Receivables from related parties	\$ 32,913	\$ 32,913
<b>Financial liabilities held at amortized cost:</b>		
Payables to related parties	\$ 161,226	\$ 141,710
Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities	1,991	1,991
	Carrying amount	Fair value at December 31, 2014
<b>Financial assets:</b>		
Receivables from related parties	\$ 30,029	\$ 30,029
<b>Financial liabilities held at amortized cost:</b>		
Payables to related parties	\$ 180,733	\$ 164,864
Other accounts payables and accrued liabilities	3,991	3,991

Management believes that the carrying value of receivables from and payables to related parties approximate their fair values based on their nature and short-term maturities. The fair value of bonds was determined by Entity's management, which is a level 2 input. The fair value of the bonds was calculated by Entity using discounted cash flow valuation technique at a discount rate of 9.50% that reflects the Entity's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.

**9. Stockholders' equity**

- a. The historical amount of subscribed and paid-in common stock of the Entity as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

	Number of shares	Amount
Fixed:		
Series A	100	\$ -
Variable:		
Series A	<u>90,400,425</u>	<u>90,400</u>
	<u>90,400,525</u>	<u>\$ 90,400</u>

Common stock consists of ordinary, nominative shares with par value of 1 US dollar.

In June 2015, the Shareholder granted a loan to the Entity for the purpose of working capital; thereafter in July 2015, the Shareholder recapitalized the Entity by converting the repayment of the loan to non-refundable contributions for future capital increases by \$5,600.

**10. Cost and expenses by nature**

Concept	2015		2014	
	Operating cost	Administrative expenses	Operating cost	Administrative expenses
Insurance	\$ 1,227	\$ -	\$ 1,478	\$ -
Maintenance	198	-	506	-
Services	<u>-</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,476</u>
	<u>\$ 1,425</u>	<u>\$ 2,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,984</u>	<u>\$ 2,476</u>

**11. Balances and transactions with related parties**

Balances receivable and payable with related parties are presented within the statement of financial position.

- a. Transactions with related parties, carried out in the ordinary course of business were as follows:

	2015	2014
Operating lease revenues - CP Latina	<u>\$ 39,055</u>	<u>\$ 38,826</u>
Purchases of spare parts and tools - CP Latina	<u>\$ (448)</u>	<u>\$ (14,340)</u>
Administrative services - Rodelva Servicios Administrativos, S.A. de C.V.	<u>\$ (2,700)</u>	<u>\$ (2,476)</u>
Other Expenses - CP Latina	<u>\$ (2,083)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Interest expenses - Latina Offshore Limited	<u>\$ (16,152)</u>	<u>\$ (12,706)</u>

- b. Balances with related parties are as follows:

	2015	2014
Due from related parties -		
Constructora y Perforadora Latina, S. A. de C. V.	\$ 32,913	\$ 20,467
Latina Offshore Limited	<u>-</u>	<u>9,562</u>
	<u>\$ 32,913</u>	<u>\$ 30,029</u>



	2015	2014
Due to related parties -		
Short term:		
La Covadonga Limited	\$ -	\$ 733
Latina Offshore Limited	<u>13,101</u>	<u>16,875</u>
	<u>\$ 13,101</u>	<u>\$ 17,608</u>
Long term:		
Latina Offshore Limited	<u>\$ 148,125</u>	<u>\$ 163,125</u>
Intercompany loan with parent company - at amortized cost		
Loan of \$175,000 maturing on July 3, 2018, bearing interest, payable on semi-annual basis, at 9.50% rate.	\$ 161,226	\$ 175,000
Subordinated loan of \$5,000 maturing on July 3, 2018, bearing interest, payable at monthly average rate of the US Treasury Bonds. (1)	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>\$ 161,226</u>	<u>\$ 180,000</u>

- (1) In July 2015, the Shareholder recapitalized the Entity by converting the repayment of the loan to non-refundable contributions for future capital increases.

## 12. Guaranty

On October 11, 2014, Latina Offshore Limited (parent company) issued an International Bond in the amount of \$350,000. The rig owned by the Entity is pledged as collateral under the Bond.

## 13. Authorization to issue the financial statements

On April, 29, 2016, the issuance of the accompanying financial statements was authorized by C. P. C. Miguel Ruiz Tapia, Chief Financial Officer; consequently, they do not reflect events that occurred after that date, and are subject to the approval at the Entity's ordinary shareholders' meeting, where they may be modified, based on provisions set forth in the Bermuda Law.

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