Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A.de C. V.)

Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, and Independent Auditors' Report Dated April 27, 2018

Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

Independent Auditors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for 2017 and 2016

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Independent Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Latina Offshore Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries (the "Entity"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) together with the Code of Ethics issued by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants (IMCP Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and with the IMCP Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

As discussed in Note 3a, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Entity will continue as a going concern, also as indicated in Note 2a, the parent Entity renegotiated agreements with PEMEX and continues discussions in relation to the fees and the operation of its Jack-ups, in addition, restructured its debt and obligations with the bondholders.

Regarding the discussions with PEMEX, it is not possible to anticipate the result of these, nor the effects that may have on its operation, the valuation of its Jack-ups as well as the obligations with the bondholders, if applicable. In addition as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Entity presents accumulated losses and shows an imbalance between current assets and liabilities.

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The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the valuation and classification of assets and liabilities that might result from this uncertainty. Management´s plans in regards to these matters are include in Note 3a.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- We obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the Entity's financial information and its business activities to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We continue to be solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

C. P. C. César Román Navarrete Esparza

April 27, 2018

Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In thousands of US dollars)

Assets	Note	2017	2016
Current assets:			
Cash and restricted cash	6	$ 5,123	$ 11,864
Due from related parties	15	42,862	20,220
Other accounts receivable		4,602	4,082
Prepaid expenses, net		316	430
Total current assets		52,903	36,596
Non-current assets:			
Jack-ups and equipment, net	7	387,132	416,711
Deferred income taxes	9	7,202	636
Total non-current assets		394,334	417,347
Total assets		$ 447,237	$ 453,943

Liabilities and Stockholders' equity

	Note	2017	2016
Current liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term debt	8	$ 305,155	$ -
Due to related parties	15	1,686	264
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities		7,799	4,313
Interest payable		14,290	14,290
Total current liabilities		328,930	18,867
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term debt	8	-	302,732
Deferred income taxes	9	-	4,149
Total non-current liabilities		-	306,881
Total liabilities		328,930	325,748
Stockholders' equity:			
Capital stock	12	180,712	180,712
Deficit		(62,405)	(52,517)
Total stockholders' equity		118,307	128,195
Total stockholders' equity and liabilities		$ 447,237	$ 453,943

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Continuing operations:			
Operating leases revenues	15	$ 47,728	$ 18,200
Operating cost	13	2,181	2,092
Depreciation of assets under operating leases	7	36,893	36,411
Gross profit (loss)		8,654	(20,303)
Administrative expenses	13	-	4,292
Others expenses, net		(72)	-
Interest expense, net	14	29,359	29,801
Exchange (loss) gain, net		(31)	234
Loss before income taxes		(20,602)	(54,630)
Deferred income tax benefit	9	(10,714)	(10,402)
Consolidated net loss		$ (9,888)	$ (44,228)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Capital stock	Contributions for future capital increases	Deficit	Total stockholders' equity
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2016	$ 150,812	$ 29,900	$ (8,289)	$ 172,423
Contributions for future capital increases	29,900	(29,900)	-	-
Consolidated net loss	-	-	(44,228)	(44,228)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	180,712	-	(52,517)	128,195
Consolidated net loss	-	-	(9,888)	(9,888)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	$ 180,712	$ -	$ (62,405)	$ 118,307

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Latina Offshore Limited and Subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Grupo Creatica, S. A. de C. V.)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In thousands of US dollars)

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Consolidated net loss	$ (9,888)	$ (44,228)
Adjustments for:		
Deferred income tax benefit	(10,714)	(10,402)
Amortization of bond issuance cost	2,441	2,876
Depreciation	36,893	36,411
Loss on disposal of equipment	51	-
Exchange (gain) loss	(31)	234
Interest income	(1,662)	(1,877)
Interest expense	28,580	28,812
	45,670	14,692
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Due from related parties	(20,980)	51,005
Other accounts receivable	(521)	695
Prepaid expenses	114	810
Increase (decrease) in:		
Trade accounts payable	-	(1,232)
Due to related parties	1,423	(22,499)
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,516	(7,808)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	29,222	35,663
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of Jack-ups and equipment	(7,365)	(2,759)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(7,365)	(2,759)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Long-term debt payments	-	(5,000)
Bond issuance cost	(18)	(1,241)
Interest paid	(28,580)	(15,234)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(28,598)	(21,475)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and restricted cash	(6,741)	11,429
Cash and restricted cash at the beginning of the year	11,864	435
Cash and restricted cash at the end of the year	$ 5,123	$ 11,864

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Activities

Latina Offshore Limited (the "Entity") is a Bermuda exempted company established 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, Zip Code 11510.

The main activities of the Entity and its subsidiaries are the leasing of two Jack-ups ("Santa Maria" and "La Covadonga") 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 provides services exclusively to a related party. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the prevailing conditions or results of operation and cash flows that the Entity would have obtained, if there were no such affiliation.

Beginning January 2017, the Entity's management team, operating and administrative personnel are employed directly by CP Latina. 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 lease of the two Jack-ups to Petróleos Mexicanos ("PEMEX")***

In 2016, CP Latina held negotiations with PEMEX in which they reviewed certain conditions of contracts and assigning workload to keep them in operation. The Jack-ups Santa Maria and La Covadonga had a workload until April 30 and May 5, 2016, respectively, and resumed operations on August 15, 2016.

As part of the negotiations, PEMEX and CP Latina agreed to make a second modification to the contracts to reduce daily rates (see Note 2c) and search for an allocation of workload for the Jack-ups based on high operational efficiency and considering a semiannual daily rate update based on an international index.

As of today the management is in negotiations with PEMEX in regards to one clause in the contracts, with this change the daily rate will be reduced, but in the long run the contract will have better conditions to finalize the current terms.

b. ***$350,000 International bond***

The management as of today is in negotiations with the bondholder group with respect to the conditions of the restructuring to the $306,250 bond which matures on 3 July 2018.

On October 14, 2016, the Entity signed an agreement with the holders of the International Bond of $350,000 ($306,250 outstanding balance as of December 31, 2017) to: i) increase capital stock of CP Latina by the amount of $7,540, which amount that was paid in November 2016; ii) defer payment of past due capital for the month of September 2016, and payments for January and July 2017 equivalent to $40,000 to modify its maturity to January 2018; iii) defer three months of interest payment for the amount of $7,795 corresponding to the half-yearly payment to be settled on January 3, 2017, which was paid on July 3, 2017; iv) maintain a restricted cash minimum of $5,000 instead of $10,000; and v) interest payment, reimbursement of restricted cash and principal amortization are subject to cash generation on a budget approved by international bondholders.

c. ***Changes in the contracts with PEMEX***

During 2016, CP Latina signed amendment with PEMEX with the following agreements:

Santa Maria

i. Temporary suspension of its Jack-up operations for a period from April 30, 2016 to August 14, 2016.
ii. Extension of the ending period of contracts from August 8, 2021 to April 1, 2023.
iii. Upon reactivation of the Jack-ups the rental rate will be:
   - $70 for the period from August 15, 2016 until May 14, 2017.
   - $111.3 for the period from May 15, 2017 to August 14, 2017.
iv. The payment terms will be reduced from 180 days to 90 days.

La Covadonga

i. Temporary suspension of its Jack-up operations for a period from May 5, 2016 to August 14, 2016.
ii. Extension of the ending period of contracts from September 14, 2021 to March 14, 2023.
iii. Upon reactivation of the Jack-ups the rental rate will be:
   - $70 for the period from August 15, 2016 to December 31, 2016.
   - $111.3 for the period from January 1, 2017 to August 14, 2017.
iv. The payment terms will be reduced from 180 days to 90 days.

During 2017, the Entity signed an amendment with the following daily rates: Santa María and La Covadonga $95 for the period from August 15 to December 31, 2017, and from January 1, 2018 an indexed rate with a base floor daily rate of $111.3.

3. Basis of presentation

a. ***Going concern***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Entity will continue as a going concern, also, the parent Entity renegotiated agreements with PEMEX and continues discussions in relation to the rental daily rates and the operation of its jack ups, in addition, restructured its debt and obligations with the bondholders. Regarding the discussions with PEMEX, it is not possible to anticipate the result of these, nor the effects that may have on its operation, the valuation of its jack ups as well as the obligations with the bondholders, if applicable. In addition to December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Entity presents accumulated losses and shows an imbalance between current assets and liabilities. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the valuation and classification of assets and liabilities that might result from this uncertainty.

Management's plans in regards to these matters are:

i. Receive contributions from stockholders. As of December 2016, $29,900 has been contributed, the remaining amount is expected to be received over the following years,
ii. maintain operating efficiency of its Jack-ups,
iii. reduce operating costs,
iv. reduce costs of borrowings and modify or refinance borrowings to change short-term maturities to long-term, and
v. seek alternative sources of financing and capital.

b. ***Application of new and revised International Financing Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "IAS") that are mandatorily effective for the current year***

In the current year, the Entity has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2017.

Amendments to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative

The Entity has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

For 2017 it was not necessary to disclose the above changes in the notes to the Entity's consolidated financial statements, since in 2017 there were no changes in the Entity's debt amounts.

Amendments to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

The Entity has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify how an entity should evaluate whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits against which it can utilize a deductible temporary difference.

The application of these amendments has had no impact on the Entity's consolidated financial statements as the Entity already assesses the sufficiency of future taxable profits in a way that is consistent with these amendments.

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[1]
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (and the related Clarifications)[1]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, 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 2013 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.

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss.

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as of fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.

- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced

Based on an analysis of the Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2017 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at that date, Entity's management does not anticipate that the application of the IFRS 9 will have a material impact on the Entity's consolidated financial statements and performance.

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. Guidance that is far more prescriptive has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, IFRS 15 requires extensive disclosures.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Based on an analysis of the Entity's operation contracts with CP Latina at 31 December 2017, Entity's management does not anticipate that the application of the IFRS 15 will have a material effect on the Entity's consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

a. *Statement of compliance*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB.

b. *Basis of preparation*

The accompanying consolidated 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. *Basis of consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Entity and entities its subsidiaries controlled by it. Control is achieved when the Entity:

- Has power over the investee
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with that entity or,
- It has the ability to use its power to affect those returns.

The Entity reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Entity obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Entity loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Entity gains control until the date when the Entity ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Entity's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Entity are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Entity's shareholding percentage in the capital stock of its subsidiaries on December 31, 2017 and 2016 is shown below:

	Activity	% Ownership 2017 and 2016
Santa Maria Offshore Limited	Lessor	100%
La Covadonga Limited	Lessor	100%

Changes in the Entity's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Entity losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Entity's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Entity.

When the Entity loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Entity had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

d. ***Financial instruments***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the 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.

e. ***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 10.

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.

f. ***Cash and restricted cash***

Mainly consists of mainly of bank deposits in checking accounts and short-term investments, highly liquid and easily convertible into cash. Cash is stated at nominal value and cash equivalents are valued at fair value.

g. ***Jack-ups 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 conditions necessary 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-ups and equipment commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Jack-ups and equipment that are in the process of construction is 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 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-ups and equipment are 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 any item of property, plant and equipment are 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-ups	12
Computers	3
Vehicles	4

h. ***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.

i. ***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.

j. ***Foreign currencies***

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, 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.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Entity's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Entity are reclassified to profit or loss.

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

	December 31		April 27,
	2017	2016	2018
Mexican pesos per one US dollar	$ 19.7354	$ 20.6640	$ 18.6847

k. ***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.

l. ***Income taxes***

Income tax 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 consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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.

m. ***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.

n. ***Financial liabilities and equity instruments***

1. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Entity are classified either as 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 the 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.

o. ***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 Jack-ups, which are recognized as income when earned.
Revenues from operating leases of Jack-ups and equipment are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are included as revenue given its nature.

Revenue from interest

The interest income is recognized as they are accrued and there is the likelihood that the economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

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 consolidated financial statements:

- *Leases* - The 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-ups and equipment to the lease by the end of the lease term.
  b) The lease does not contain an option to purchase the Jack-ups and equipment.
  c) The lease term does not represent a substantial portion of the economic life of Jack ups 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-ups and equipment.

e) The leased Jack-ups 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 the Jack-ups 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 2017 and 2016. The Entity expects to amortize tax losses against tax profits generated from subsequent years, with the normal operations of its Jack-ups.

6. Cash and restricted cash

	2017	2016
Cash and banks deposits	$ 123	$ 6,864
Restricted cash (see Note 8)	5,000	5,000
	$ 5,123	$ 11,864

7. Jack-ups and equipment, net

2017	Balance as of December 31, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Balance as of December 31, 2017
Investments				
Jack-ups	$ 509,217	$ 3,586	$ -	$ 512,803
Computers	414	-	-	414
Spare parts	1,988	3,779	-	5,767
Vehicles	347	-	(207)	140
	511,966	7,365	(207)	519,124
Depreciation				
Jack ups	(94,739)	(36,722)	-	(131,461)
Computers	(316)	(98)	-	(414)
Vehicles	(200)	(73)	156	(117)
	(95,255)	(36,893)	156	(131,992)
Total investments, net	$ 416,711	$ (29,528)	$ (51)	$ 387,132

2016	Beginning as of January 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Balance as of December 31, 2016
Investments				
Jack-ups	$ 508,442	$ 775	$ -	$ 509,217
Computers	414	-	-	414
Spare parts	-	1,988	-	1,988
Vehicles	357	-	(10)	347
	509,213	2,763	(10)	511,966
Depreciation				
Jack ups	(58,541)	(36,198)	-	(94,739)
Computers	(192)	(124)	-	(316)
Vehicles	(117)	(89)	6	(200)
	(58,850)	(36,411)	6	(95,255)
Total investments, net	$ 450,363	$ (33,648)	$ (4)	$ 416,711

The Jack-ups are pledged as collateral for the bonds, as indicated in Note 8.

8. Long-term debt

	2017	2016
Secured – at amortized cost		
Senior secured callable bond for $350,000 maturing on July 3, 2018, bearing interest, payable on semi-annual basis, at a fixed 8.875% rate. Principal will be paid on a semi-annual basis in amount of $15,000, with exception of the first payment of $8,750 that was paid on January 3, 2015. Final payment will be made on July 3, 2018. During 2017, the Entity did not make payments of principal. As mentioned in Note 15, new terms of the loan agreement with bondholders is under discussion.	$ 306,250	$ 306,250
Less:		
Bond issuance cost, net	(1,095)	(3,518)
Total debt	305,155	302,732
Less: current portion	305,155	-
	$ -	$ 302,732

a. As mentioned in Note 2b, the Entity is in negotiations with the bondholder group with respect to restructuring conditions.

b. ***Call option***

The Entity may redeem the bond (Call option) at any time to a nominal value.

c. ***Relevant covenants***

The Entity shall ensure compliance with several negative and affirmative covenants. The relevant covenants are as follows:

i. Restrictions on distributions from the Entity to its parent company.

ii Restrictions on the incurrence of new debt and the right to create security over assets, with certain carve-outs.

iii The Issuer shall at all times from and including the Amendment Date maintain no less than USD 5,000 (the "Retained Amount") in the Minimum Liquidity Account which amount shall, after repayment in full of the Deferred Interest Amount, be increased to USD 10,000 by way of payments through the Excess Cash Flow sweep.

iv The Entity shall on a consolidated basis at all times maintain an Equity Ratio of (i) 20% until 31 December 2017 and (ii) 22.5% from 1 January 2018 onwards.

v The debt level of the Entity (on a consolidated basis) shall not exceed $360,000.

At the date of the issuance of the consolidated financial statement the Entity has complied with the covenants established in the renegotiable agreement.

9. Income taxes

The Entity is not subject to income taxes in Bermuda.

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

a. *Income tax recognized in loss*

	2017	2016
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	$ (10,714)	$ (10,402)

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

	2017	
	Amount	Rate
Loss before income tax	$ (20,602)	
Income tax benefit	(10,714)	52%
Statutory rate	(6,180)	30%
Add effects of permanent differences, mainly non – deductible expenses	1,268	(6%)
Effects of inflation	(1,674)	8%
Other	(4,128)	20%
Effective rate	$ (10,714)	52%

	2016	
	Amount	Rate
Loss before income tax	$ (54,630)	
Income tax benefit	(10,402)	19%
Statutory rate	(16,389)	30%
Add effects of permanent differences, mainly non – deductible expenses	9	-
Effects of inflation	2,364	(4%)
Other	3,614	(7%)
Effective rate	$ (10,402)	19%

b. ***Deferred tax in consolidated statement of financial position***

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

	2017	2016
Deferred ISR assets:		
Effect of tax loss carryforwards	$ 27,091	$ 36,803
Provisions	18	11
Prepaid expenses and issuance cost	1,075	288
Deferred ISR assets	28,184	37,102
Deferred ISR liabilities:		
Jack-ups and equipment	(20,982)	(40,615)
Deferred ISR liabilities	(20,982)	(40,615)
Total liability	$ (7,202)	$ (3,513)

c. The benefits of restated tax loss carryforwards for which the deferred ISR asset have been recognized, and can be recovered subject to certain conditions. Expiration dates and restarted amounts as of December 31, 2017, are:

Year of expiration	Tax loss Carryforwards
2025	$ 19,763
2026	67,800
2027	2,740
	$ 90,303

10. 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 stockholders 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.

The Entity is subject to an equity ratio covenant of a minimum of 20%.

	Amount
Consolidated equity	$ 118,307
Total consolidated assets	447,237
Equity ratio	26.45%

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, 2017 and 2016 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 Entity is subject to a minimum (free and unrestricted) liquidity covenant in the amount of $5,000 on a consolidated basis.

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, 2017					
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	1-6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Non-interest rate bearing	-	$ 1,686	$ -	$ -	$ 1,686	$ 1,686
Fixed interest rate instruments	8.875%	40,000	265,155	-	305,155	305,155
		$ 41,686	$ 265,155	$ -	$ 306,841	$ 306,841

	December 31, 2016					
	Weighted average effective interest rate %	1-6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Non-interest rate bearing	-	$ 264	$ -	$ -	$ 264	$ 264
Fixed interest rate instruments	9.41%	-	20,385	330,989	351,374	302,732
		$ 264	$ 20,385	$ 330,989	$ 351,638	$ 302,996

11. ***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, 2017
Financial assets:		
Cash and restricted cash	$ 5,123	$ 5,123
Due from related parties	42,862	42,862
Financial liabilities held at amortized cost:		
Debt	$ 305,155	$ 232,177
Due to related parties	1,686	1,686

	Carrying amount		Fair value at December 31, 2016	
Financial assets:				
Cash and restricted cash	$	11,864	$	11,864
Due from related parties		20,220		20,220
Financial liabilities held at amortized cost:				
Debt	$	302,732	$	188,344
Due to related parties		264		264

Management believes that the carrying value of receivables 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 9.33% that reflects the Entity's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.

12. Stockholders' equity

a. The historical amount of subscribed and paid-in common stock of the Entity as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

	Number of shares 2017 and 2016		Amount 2017 and 2016
Fixed:			
Series A	100	$	-
Variable:			
Series A	180,712,292		180,712
	180,712,392	$	180,712

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

b. On March 16, 2016, the Shareholders authorized a capital increase through the capitalization of contributions for futures capital increases in the amount of $29,900, by issuing additional common shares with a par value of $1 US dollar.

c. In June 2015, the Shareholders granted a loan to the Entity for the purpose of working capital, thereafter in July 2015, the Shareholders recapitalized the Entity by converting the repayment of the loan to non-refundable contributions for future capital increases by $29,900.

13. Cost and expenses by nature

		2017		2016
Insurance	$	1,920	$	2,092
Services		261		4,292
	$	2,181	$	6,384

14. Interest expense, net

	2017	2016
Interest income from related parties	$ (1,662)	$ (1,877)
Interest expense for senior secured callable bond	28,580	28,812
Amortization of bond issuance cost	2,441	2,876
Other income	-	(10)
	$ 29,359	$ 29,801

15. Balances and transactions with related parties

Balances and transactions between the Entity and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Entity, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Entity and other related parties are disclosed below.

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

	2017	2016
Operating lease revenues	$ 47,728	$ 18,200
Interest income	$ (1,621)	$ 2,225
Income from sale of fixed assets	$ -	$ 5
Purchases of spare parts and tools	$ (7,240)	$ (2,763)
Administrative services	$ -	$ (4,050)
Reimbursement	$ (32)	$ (81)
Interest expenses	$ (5)	$ (348)

b. Balances with related parties are as follows:

	2017	2016
Due from related parties - CP Latina	$ 42,862	$ 20,220
Due to related parties - Latina Offshore Holding Limited	$ 1,686	$ 264

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognized in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

16. Authorization to issue the consolidated financial statements

On April 27, 2018, the issuance of the accompanying consolidated 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 Annual Ordinary Stockholders' Meeting, where they may be modified. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 were approved at the Annual Ordinary Stockholders' Meeting held in April 17, 2017.

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