SHELF DRILLING

Shelf Drilling Q1 2022 Results Highlights

May 12, 2022

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‘’EBITDA’’ as used herein represents revenue less: operating and maintenance expenses, Corporate G&A, provision for / (reversal of provision for) credit losses, net, share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures and other, net expense, and excludes interest expense and financing charges, interest income, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and (gain) / loss on disposal of assets. ‘’Adjusted EBITDA’’ as used herein represents EBITDA as adjusted for the exclusion of restructuring costs. These terms, as we define them, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies and are not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for operating income, net income or other income or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We believe that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are useful because they are widely used by investors in our industry to measure a company’s operating performance without regard to items such as interest, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization and other non-recurring expenses (benefits), which can vary substantially from company to company. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have significant limitations, such as not reflecting our cash requirements for capital expenditures and deferred costs, contractual commitments, working capital, taxes or debt service. Our management uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the reasons stated above. In addition, our management uses Adjusted EBITDA in presentations to our Board of Directors to provide a consistent basis to measure operating performance of management; as a measure for planning and forecasting overall expectations; for evaluation of actual results against such expectations; and in communications with equity holders, lenders, note holders, rating agencies and others concerning our financial performance.

“Capital expenditures and deferred costs” as used herein include rig acquisition and other fixed asset purchases, construction expenditures on newbuild rigs and certain expenditures associated with regulatory inspections, major equipment overhauls, contract preparation (including rig upgrades), mobilization and stacked rig reactivations. Capital expenditures are included in property and equipment. Deferred costs are included in other current assets and other long-term assets. This term, as we define it, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies and is not calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Capital expenditures and deferred costs should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for capital expenditures prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We believe that Capital expenditures and deferred costs is a useful measure as it better represents the overall level of the Company’s capital investments. Capital expenditures and deferred costs as used herein is a non-U.S. GAAP measure defined and periodically reported in the Company’s financial statements on a consistent basis.

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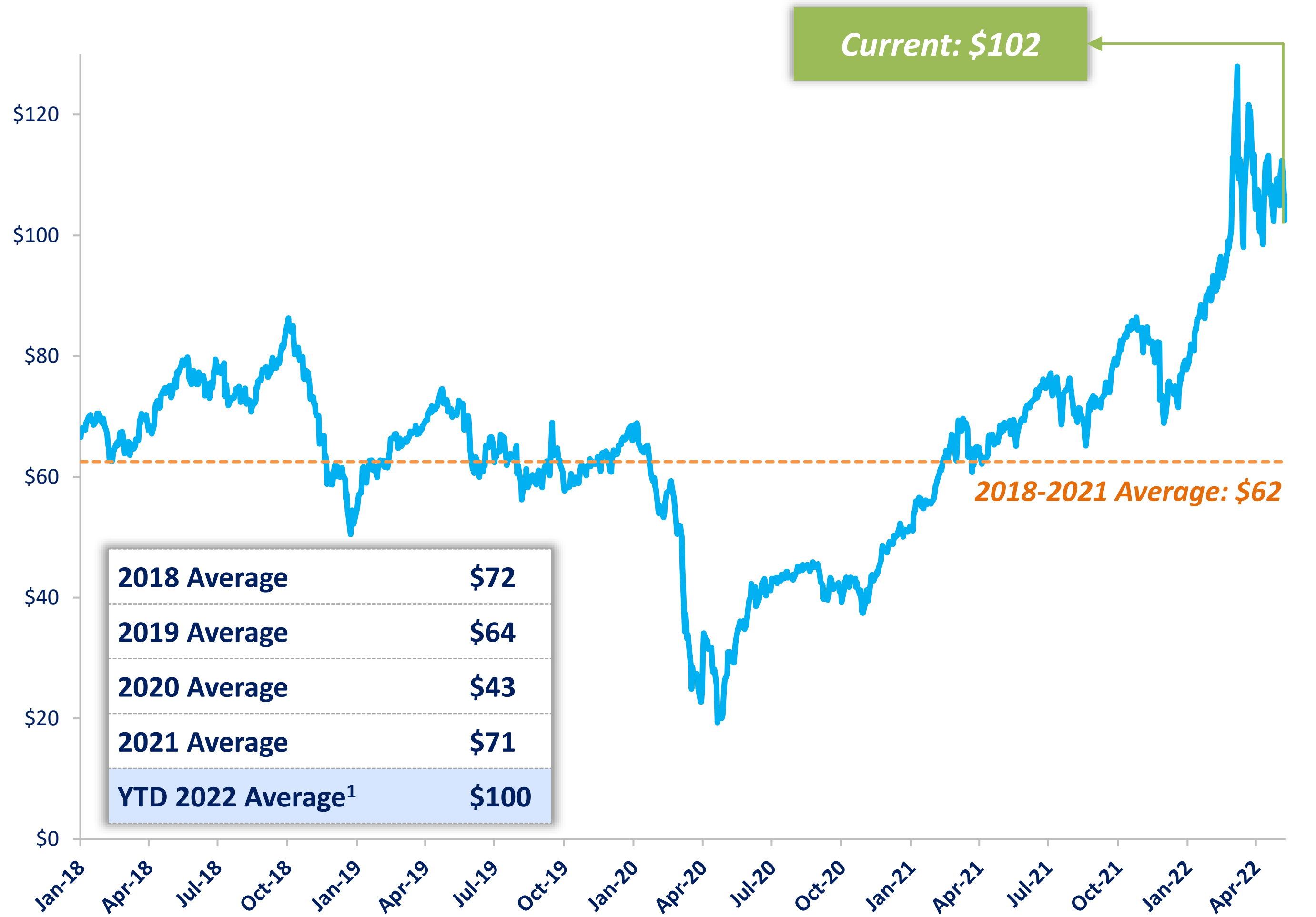
Robust Commodity Price Backdrop

- Brent crude oil prices improved from an average of $71 per barrel in 2021 to $100 per barrel in January through May 2022
- Global demand for oil and natural gas has increased significantly due to easing of COVID-19 restrictions, strong economic recovery and sanctions against Russia following the conflict with Ukraine
- 2022 upstream oil and gas spending is now projected to grow 16% compared to 2021 as oil and gas producers around the world up their investment budgets to increase output[2]
- Industry forecasts, including a recent forecast from the World Bank, indicate that oil and natural gas prices are expected to remain elevated during 2022 and into 2023 and 2024

Brent Oil Price ($/bbl)



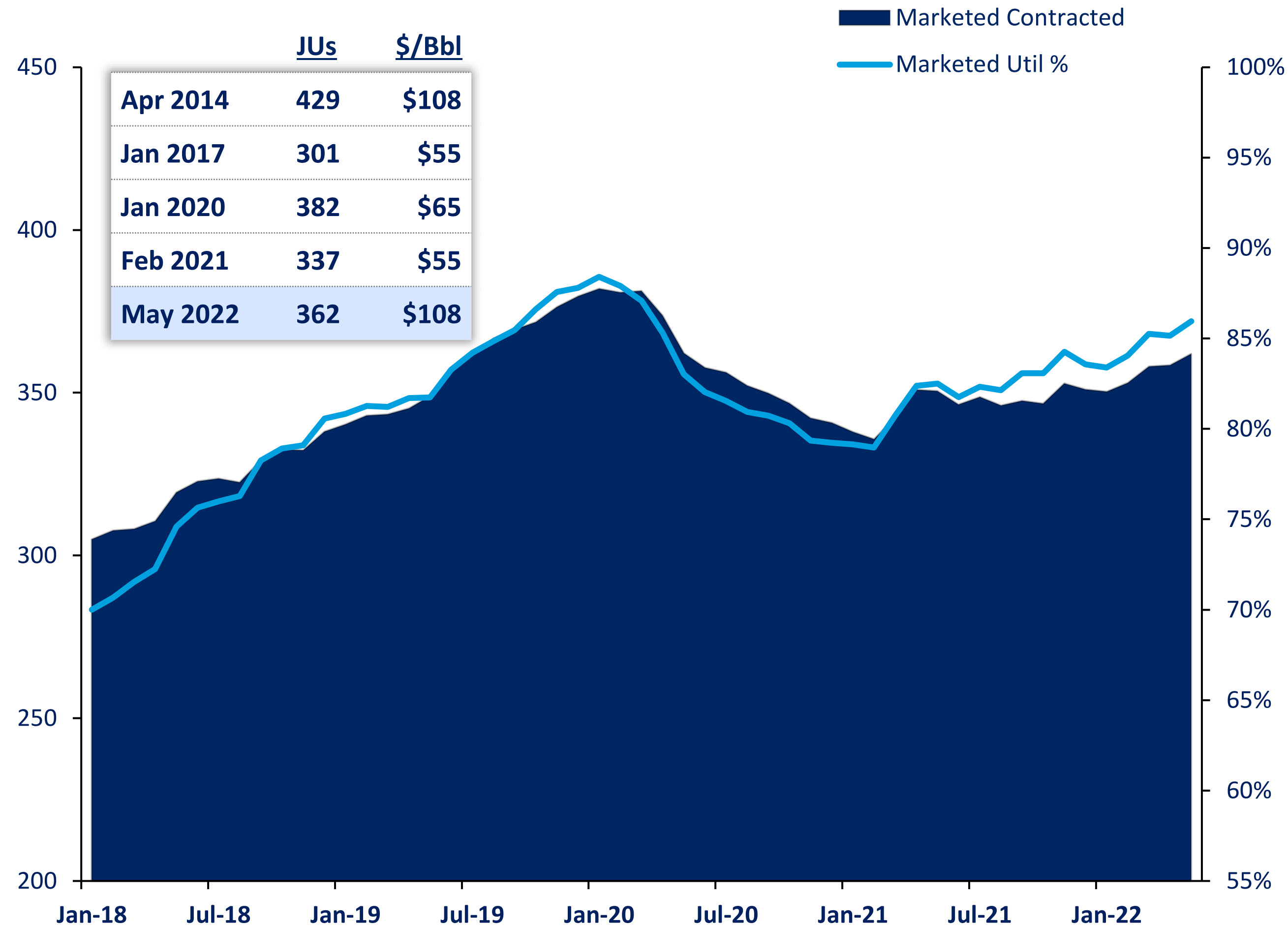
2018 Average	**$72**
2019 Average	**$64**
2020 Average	**$43**
2021 Average	**$71**
YTD 2022 Average[1]	**$100**

Source: Bloomberg, as of 10 May 2022.
Note (1): YTD 2022 Average Brent oil price based on 1 January 2022 to 10 May 2022.
Note (2): Source Rystad Energy ServiceCube.

Recovery In Jack-up Demand Accelerating

- Global number of contracted jack-up rigs increased from 350 in January 2022 to 362 in May 2022
  - Marketed utilization improved from 83% in to 86% during the same period
- Expect shallow water activity to show a significant increase in 2022, driven by rising oil prices and demand
  - Ongoing tenders anticipated to drive contracted rig count in Saudi Arabia from 50 jack-ups in Q1 2022 to 80+ units in 2023
- Beginning to see upward dayrate momentum on new contracts

of Contracted Jack-ups[1]



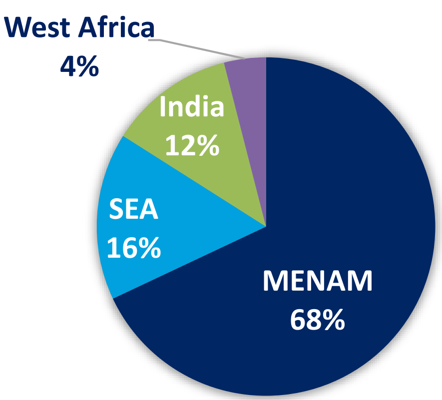
Source: IHS Petrodata, as of 11 May 2022.
Note (1): Independent leg and cantilever (ILC) jack-up rigs only, excludes mat-supported.

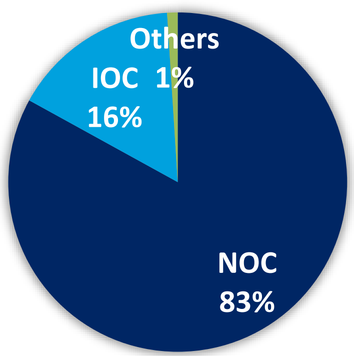
High Fleet Utilization and Strong Backlog

Fleet Status Summary *(As of 11 May 2022)*

	Contracted	Available	Total	% Contracted	Contract Expirations Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	2023+
MENAM	**10**	**0**	**10**	**100%**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**8**
Arabian Gulf[1]	7	0	7	**100%**	-	-	1	6
NAF/Med[2]	3	0	3	**100%**		-	1	2
India	**9**	**1**	**10**	**90%**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**6**
West Africa	**5**	**1**	**6**	**83%**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**2**
SE Asia	**4**	**0**	**4**	**100%**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**
Total	**28**	**2**	**30**	**93%**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**19**

Total Backlog – $1,660 Million *(As of 31 Mar 2022)*





Recent Developments

- High Island V secured a 3-year contract extension with Saudi Aramco
- SD Mentor secured a 225-day contract with an undisclosed operator in Nigeria, includes options for additional wells and expected to commence in June 2022
- Rig 141 secured a 6-month firm contract with additional 6-month option period with PetroGulf
- Key Singapore secured an additional 6-month firm contract plus option with Cairn India
- SD Scepter secured a short-term contract with Cuu Long JOC (CLJOC) in Vietnam, expected to commence in July 2022. The rig completed its previous contract with Chevron Thailand in April 2022, currently undergoing contract preparation project in Singapore.
- SD Enterprise completed its contract with Chevron Thailand in April 2022, currently undergoing contract preparation for its 3-year contract with PTTEP Thailand expected to begin in July 2022

Note (1): Arabian Gulf includes Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain and Oman.
Note (2): North Africa & Mediterranean include Italy, Tunisia and Egypt operations.

Investment Highlights

- Fit for Purpose Strategy Underpins Commitment to Sustainability
- Best in Class Operational Platform
- Strong Customer Relationships and Industry Leading Backlog
- Concentrated Exposure to Short Cycle, Low Cost, Low Carbon Activity
- Full Cycle Financial Resilience and Balance Sheet Management
- Well-Positioned to Benefit from Higher Commodity Prices

Q1 2022 Results

Shelf Drilling Q1 2022 Results Highlights

Results of Operations

(In thousands USD)	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
Revenues	**$ 136,058**	**$ 156,020**
Operating Costs & Expenses		
Operating and maintenance	83,492	85,481
Depreciation	16,922	14,415
Amortization of deferred costs	11,340	15,277
General and administrative	10,191	12,504
Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets	698	(328)
Operating Income	**13,415**	**28,671**
Other Expense, Net		
Interest expense and financing charges, net of interest income	(26,688)	(26,725)
Other, net	1,127	138
(Loss) / Income Before Income Taxes	**(12,146)**	**2,084**
Income tax expense	5,089	6,710
Net Loss	**$ (17,235)**	**$ (4,626)**

Revenue Summary

- $20.0 million, or 14.7%, sequential increase in revenues:
  - Effective utilization increased to 85% in Q1 2022 from 74% in Q4 2021, mainly due to:
    - Start-up of three new contracts in Angola (Shelf Drilling Tenacious), Congo (Shelf Drilling Mentor) and India (Parameswara) that began operations in January 2022
    - Increase in mobilization and other revenues largely driven by Angola
  - Average dayrate decreased marginally to $61.8 thousand in Q1 2022 from $62.9 thousand in Q4 2021
- Sequential revenue increases in Angola, Congo, Saudi Arabia and India partially offset by a decrease in Thailand

	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
Operating Data		
Average marketable rigs[1]	30.0	30.0
Average dayrate[2] (in thousands USD)	$ 62.9	$ 61.8
Effective utilization[3]	74%	85%
Revenue *(in thousands USD)*		
Operating revenues – dayrate	$ 128,944	$ 141,368
Operating revenues – others	3,946	9,180
Other revenues	3,168	5,472
Total Revenues	**$ 136,058**	**$ 156,020**

Note (1): ''Marketable rigs'' are defined as the total number of rigs operating or available to operate, excluding: stacked rigs and rigs under contract for activities other than drilling or plug and abandonment services, as applicable.
Note (2): ''Average dayrate'' is defined as the average contract dayrate earned by marketable rigs over the reporting period excluding mobilization fees, contract preparation, capital expenditure reimbursements, demobilization, recharges, bonuses and other revenues.
Note (3): ''Effective utilization'' is defined as the number of calendar days during which marketable rigs generate dayrate revenues divided by the maximum number of calendar days during which those rigs could have generated dayrate revenues.

Operating Expense Summary

- Operating and maintenance of $85.5 million in Q1 2022, higher by $2.0 million versus Q4 2021:
  - Higher operating costs for one rig in Angola (Shelf Drilling Tenacious) that started a new contract in January 2022
  - Higher contract preparation expenses for one rig mobilizing to India (Key Singapore) and expected to commence its new contract in June 2022
  - Partially offset by lower maintenance and shipyard expenses for three rigs in India (Trident XII, Parameswara and Harvey H. Ward) and lower spending in fleet spares
- General and administrative expenses of $12.5 million in Q1 2022 increased by $2.3 million from Q4 2021 primarily due to an increase in compensation and benefit expenses in Q1 2022 as compared to Q4 2021.

(in thousands USD)	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
Operating Expenses		
Rig operating costs	$ 75,651	$ 76,501
Shore-based costs	7,841	8,979
Operating and maintenance	**$ 83,492**	**$ 85,481**
Corporate G&A	$ 9,695	$ 11,847
(Reversal of provision for) / provision for credit losses, net	(106)	33
Share-based compensation	602	624
General & administrative	**$ 10,191**	**$ 12,504**

Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

(In thousands USD)	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
Net Loss	**$ (17,235)**	**$ (4,626)**
Add Back		
Interest expense and financing charges, net of interest income [1]	26,688	26,725
Income tax expense	5,089	6,710
Depreciation	16,922	14,415
Amortization of deferred costs	11,340	15,277
Loss (Gain) on disposal of assets	698	(328)
EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 43,502**	**$ 58,173**
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**32.0%**	**37.3%**

Note (1): "Interest expense and financing charges, net of interest income'' is defined as interest expenses incurred and accrued on our debt and the amortization of debt issuance fees and costs over the term of the debt, net of interest income.

Capital Expenditures and Deferred Costs Summary

- Capital Expenditures and Deferred Costs totaled $22.9 million in Q1 2022, down $10.9 million from Q4 2021 primarily as a result of:
  - Lower contract preparation expenditures for two rigs in India (Compact Driller and Parameswara), one rig each in Angola (Shelf Drilling Tenacious) and Congo (Shelf Drilling Mentor) which started operations in late 2021 or early 2022
  - Lower spending on fleet spares
  - Partially offset by the initial contract preparation work for one rig mobilizing to India (Key Singapore) expected to start operations in June 2022

(In thousands USD)	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
Capital Expenditures and Deferred Costs:		
Regulatory and capital maintenance [1]	$ 22,236	$ 16,074
Contract preparation [2]	7,151	6,659
Fleet spares and other [3]	4,341	186
	$ 33,728	$ 22,919
Rig acquisitions [4]	43	—
Total Capital Expenditures and Deferred Costs	**$ 33,771**	**$ 22,919**
Reconciliation to Statements of Cash Flow		
Cash payments for additions to PP&E	$ 16,395	$ 8,032
Net change in accrued but unpaid additions to PP&E	(1,349)	(582)
Total Capital expenditures	$ 15,046	$ 7,450
Changes in deferred costs, net	$ 7,385	$ 192
Add: Amortization of deferred costs	11,340	15,277
Total deferred costs	$ 18,725	$ 15,469
Total Capital Expenditures and Deferred Costs	**$ 33,771**	**$ 22,919**

Note: (1): "Regulatory and capital maintenance" includes major overhauls, regulatory costs, general upgrades and sustaining capital expenditures.
Note: (2): "Contract preparation" includes specific upgrade, mobilization and preparation costs associated with a customer contract.
Note: (3): "Fleet Spares and Others" includes: (i) acquisition and certification costs for the rig fleet spares pool which is allocated to specific rig expenditures as and when required by that rig, which will result in an expenditure charge to that rig and a credit to fleet spares and (ii) office and infrastructure expenditures.
Note: (4): "Rig acquisitions" includes capital expenditures and deferred costs associated with the acquisition and readiness projects for the Shelf Drilling Enterprise acquired in January 2020.

Capital Structure Summary

(In millions USD)	YE 2020	YE 2021	Q1 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 73	$ 232	$ 214
Total Long-lived Assets [1]	1,168	1,166	1,158
Total Assets	**$ 1,516**	**$ 1,618**	**$ 1,591**
8.25% Senior unsecured notes due 2025 [2]	$ 891	$ 893	$ 894
8.875% Senior secured notes due 2024 [3]	—	299	300
8.75% Senior secured notes due 2024 [4]	78	—	—
RCF Drawdowns due 2023	55	—	—
Total Debt	**$ 1,024**	**$ 1,192**	**$ 1,194**
Net Debt	$ 951	$ 960	$ 980
Total Equity	**$ 289**	**$ 214**	**$ 210**

- LTM Adjusted EBITDA of $170.0 million and Net Leverage ratio of 5.8x as of March 31, 2022
- Total restricted cash securing bank guarantees was $22.0 million at March 31, 2022 compared to $20.9 million at December 31, 2021
- Total shares outstanding of 137.1 million as of March 31, 2022
  - Primary insiders: 66.4 million or 48.4%, consisting primarily of China Merchants: 26.8 million (19.5%), Castle Harlan: 19.7 million (14.4%) and Lime Rock: 17.2 million (12.5%)

Note (1): "Total Long Lived Assets" are defined as property plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and short term and long term deferred costs. This excludes assets held for sale.
Note (2): Reflects carrying value. Principal value is $900.0 million.
Note (3): Reflects carrying value. Principal value is $310.0 million.
Note (4): Reflects carrying value. Principal value was $80.0 million for YE 2020.

Free Cash Flow Summary

- Q1 2022 Adjusted EBITDA of $58.2 million and Adjusted EBITDA Margin of 37%
- Cash and cash equivalents decreased by $17.9 million to $214.4 million during Q1 2022, this was less than the $19.0 million decrease in Q4 2021, mainly due to:
  - An increase in revenues and EBITDA during Q1 2022 as compared to Q4 2021
  - Decreased spending on capital expenditures and deferred costs of $22.9 million in Q1 2022 as compared to $33.8 million in Q4 2021
  - Partially offset by a higher cash interest payment of $37.1 million in February 2022 compared to a payment of $17.5 million made in November 2021

Quarterly Cash Flow Summary ($MM)	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 43.5**	**$ 58.2**
Adjustments	—	—
EBITDA	**$ 43.5**	**$ 58.2**
Interest expense, net of interest income	(26.7)	(26.7)
Income tax expense	(5.1)	(6.7)
Capital expenditures and deferred costs [1]	(33.8)	(22.9)
Sub-Total	**$ (22.1)**	**$ 1.9**
Working Capital Impact		
Interest [2]	9.2	(10.4)
Other	(6.1)	(9.4)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$ (19.0)**	**$ (17.9)**
Beginning Cash	251.3	232.3
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$ 232.3**	**$ 214.4**

Note (1): Excludes rig acquisitions.
Note (2): Represents the difference between interest expense, net and cash interest payments during the period.

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