Condensed Consolidated Income Statement

	Notes	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Revenue	2,3	**528.6**	493.8
Cost of sales		**(381.7)**	(358.6)
Gross profit		**146.9**	135.2
Selling and distribution costs		**(27.8)**	(26.0)
Administrative expenses		**(82.9)**	(68.7)
Research and development costs		**(3.9)**	(2.9)
Net operating income and other expenses	4	**1.9**	2.7
Share of associates' and joint venture's results		**2.0**	(0.2)
Operating profit		**36.2**	40.1
Finance income	6	**6.1**	1.0
Finance expense	6	**(11.7)**	(4.9)
Profit before tax		**30.6**	36.2
Taxation	7	**(9.2)**	(9.6)
Profit for the period		**21.4**	26.6
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**20.2**	26.2
Non-controlling interests		**1.2**	0.4
		21.4	26.6

		cents	cents
Earnings per share			
Basic	8	**12.8**	16.4
Diluted	8	**12.1**	15.5

The notes on pages 21 to 37 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Profit for the period	**21.4**	26.6
Other comprehensive income/(expense), after tax		
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange adjustments	**8.2**	(2.3)
Fair value gains/(losses) arising on cash flow hedges during the period	**0.9**	(1.0)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension schemes	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Other comprehensive income/(expense), after tax	**9.0**	(3.4)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**30.4**	23.2
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	**29.0**	23.1
Non-controlling interests	**1.4**	0.1
	30.4	23.2

Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent arises from the Group’s continuing operations.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Notes	Unaudited At 30 June 2025 $m	Audited At 31 December 2024 $m
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	**253.9**	252.8
Right-of-use assets	9	**28.0**	28.3
Goodwill	9	**65.5**	45.1
Other intangible assets	9	**105.3**	39.4
Investment in associates and joint ventures		**11.2**	9.2
Investments		**5.1**	4.8
Trade, contract and other receivables	11	**4.3**	5.4
Deferred tax assets		**100.5**	108.5
		573.8	493.5
Current assets			
Inventories	12	**262.3**	303.3
Trade, contract and other receivables	11	**243.8**	261.5
Cash and cash equivalents		**180.3**	206.6
Current tax assets		**2.8**	2.2
Assets held for sale	9	**1.6**	12.1
		690.8	785.7

	Notes	Unaudited At 30 June 2025 $m	Audited At 31 December 2024 $m
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade, contract and other payables		**(172.6)**	(208.5)
Lease liabilities		**(7.9)**	(7.4)
Borrowings	13	**(38.5)**	(11.3)
Provisions	14	**(19.9)**	(12.6)
Current tax liabilities		**(8.5)**	(9.0)
		(247.4)	(248.8)
Net current assets		**443.4**	536.9
Non-current liabilities			
Trade, contract and other payables		**(5.1)**	(5.5)
Lease liabilities		**(22.8)**	(22.7)
Borrowings	13	**(66.4)**	(94.5)
Provisions	14	**(1.0)**	(1.7)
Deferred tax liabilities		**(9.5)**	(3.7)
		(104.8)	(128.1)
Net assets		**912.4**	902.3
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital		**66.5**	66.5
Share premium		**153.1**	153.1
Other components of equity		**7.5**	6.4
Retained earnings		**678.4**	670.8
Total attributable to owners of the parent		**905.5**	896.8
Non-controlling interests		**6.9**	5.5
Total equity		**912.4**	902.3

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

		Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2025						
	Notes	Share capital $m	Share premium $m	Other components of equity $m	Retained earnings $m	Total attributable to owners of the parent $m	Non-controlling interests $m	Total equity $m
At 1 January 2025		**66.5**	**153.1**	**6.4**	**670.8**	**896.8**	**5.5**	**902.3**
Profit for the period		**–**	**–**	**–**	**20.2**	**20.2**	**1.2**	**21.4**
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		**–**	**–**	**8.9**	**(0.1)**	**8.8**	**0.2**	**9.0**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**–**	**8.9**	**20.1**	**29.0**	**1.4**	**30.4**
Transfer of cash flow hedging losses to the initial carrying value of hedged items		**–**	**–**	**0.5**	**–**	**0.5**	**–**	**0.5**
Dividends to Hunting PLC shareholders	17	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9.5)**	**(9.5)**	**–**	**(9.5)**
Treasury shares:								
– purchase of treasury shares		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(18.7)**	**(18.7)**	**–**	**(18.7)**
– disposal of treasury shares		**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**–**	**1.1**
Share options and awards:								
– value of employee services		**–**	**–**	**6.4**	**–**	**6.4**	**–**	**6.4**
– discharge		**–**	**–**	**(14.7)**	**13.3**	**(1.4)**	**–**	**(1.4)**
– taxation		**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**–**	**1.3**
At 30 June 2025		**66.5**	**153.1**	**7.5**	**678.4**	**905.5**	**6.9**	**912.4**

		Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2024						
	Notes	Share capital $m	Share premium $m	Other components of equity $m	Retained earnings $m	Total attributable to owners of the parent $m	Non-controlling interests $m	Total equity $m
At 1 January 2024		66.5	153.0	8.7	718.6	946.8	3.3	950.1
Profit for the period		–	–	–	26.2	26.2	0.4	26.6
Other comprehensive expense		–	–	(3.0)	(0.1)	(3.1)	(0.3)	(3.4)
Total comprehensive income		–	–	(3.0)	26.1	23.1	0.1	23.2
Dividends to Hunting PLC shareholders	17	–	–	–	(8.0)	(8.0)	–	(8.0)
Treasury shares:								
– purchase of treasury shares		–	–	–	(3.2)	(3.2)	–	(3.2)
– disposal of treasury shares		–	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	–	0.3
Share options and awards:								
– value of employee services		–	–	6.4	–	6.4	–	6.4
– discharge		–	–	(9.0)	8.5	(0.5)	–	(0.5)
– taxation		–	–	–	2.5	2.5	–	2.5
Transfer between reserves		–	–	(2.6)	2.6	–	–	–
At 30 June 2024		66.5	153.1	0.5	747.3	967.4	3.4	970.8

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Operating activities			
Operating profit		**36.2**	40.1
Adjusting items (NGM A)	5	**13.1**	–
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment (NGM C)		**20.9**	20.2
EBITDA (NGM C)		**70.2**	60.3
Share-based payment expense		**7.3**	7.0
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**44.1**	(3.6)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		**38.3**	(13.0)
Decrease in payables		**(56.6)**	(23.3)
Decrease in provisions		**(0.7)**	(0.9)
Net taxation paid		**(6.1)**	(1.4)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**(0.3)**	(1.1)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment held for rental		**–**	0.3
Purchase of property, plant and equipment held for rental		**(0.8)**	(0.2)
Loss on disposal of assets classified as held for sale	9	**0.1**	–
Acquisition related costs presented as adjusting items	5	**(1.7)**	–
Restructuring costs presented as adjusting items	5	**(1.4)**	–
Share of associates' and joint venture's results		**(2.0)**	0.2
Other non-cash items		**0.4**	0.4
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**90.8**	24.7
Investing activities			
Interest received		**2.9**	0.6
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**1.5**	0.2
Proceeds from disposal of associates	9	**12.0**	–
Loans issued to associates and joint ventures		**(0.8)**	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(12.8)**	(12.3)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(6.1)**	(2.4)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	18	**(61.8)**	–
Acquisition of assets	18	**(18.2)**	–
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(83.3)**	(13.9)

	Notes	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Financing activities			
Interest and bank fees paid		**(7.6)**	(3.4)
Payment of lease liabilities, principal and interest		**(4.2)**	(4.6)
Increase in bank borrowings		**–**	34.7
Dividends paid to Hunting PLC shareholders	17	**(9.5)**	(8.0)
Purchase of treasury shares		**(18.7)**	(3.2)
Proceeds on disposal of treasury shares		**1.1**	0.3
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		**(38.9)**	15.8
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(31.4)**	26.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**205.1**	44.1
Effect of foreign exchange rates		**6.0**	(0.8)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**179.7**	69.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period comprise:			
Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets		**180.3**	71.2
Bank overdrafts included in borrowings		**(0.6)**	(1.3)
		179.7	69.9

Notes

1. Basis of Accounting

Hunting PLC is a public company limited by shares, quoted on the London Stock Exchange in the Equity Shares in Commercial Companies (ESCC) category. Hunting PLC was incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 30 Panton Street, London, SW1Y 4AJ, United Kingdom.

The condensed consolidated interim financial report to 30 June 2025 is presented in US Dollars and has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority.

This condensed set of consolidated financial statements does not include all of the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Accordingly, this interim financial report should be read in conjunction with the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts, which was prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, and with any public announcements made by Hunting PLC during the interim period. Terms used in this condensed set of consolidated financial statements are defined in the Glossary on pages 266 to 269 contained in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

The information for the year ended 31 December 2024 contained in this interim financial report does not constitute statutory accounts as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. A copy of the statutory accounts for that year has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The independent auditor's report on those accounts was unqualified, did not draw attention to any matters by way of emphasis and did not contain any statement under section 498(2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006. This condensed set of consolidated interim financial statements has been reviewed, not audited.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts except for the following:

- the estimation of income taxes, which are accrued using an estimated weighted average tax rate that would be applicable to the full year profit or loss;
- the policy election to expense variable costs in relation to purchases of intangible assets (note 18(b)); and
- the adoption of new and amended standards as described below.

New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Group

There are no new standards that came into effect for the current financial year. The amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability became effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025, however, the Group did not have to change its accounting policies or make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments.

Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Critical accounting judgements are those that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements. Key estimates are those concerning future expectations and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period and which may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements, the critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for in electing to apply a policy to expense variable costs, rather than capitalise them, in relation to purchases of intangible assets, as described in note 18(b), which is a critical accounting judgement.

Presentation

A new line, 'Research and development costs', has been added to the Group's Income Statement to present the costs separately from 'Net operating income and other expenses'. This presentation reflects the growth in R&D spend and the requirement to present material categories of cost by nature under IAS 1. The comparative amounts in the Group's Income Statement have also been amended to reflect this change.

Climate Change

The Directors have considered the potential impact that climate change could have on the financial statements of the Group and recognise that climate change is a principal risk that the Group will monitor and will react to appropriately. The judgements made by the Directors in this regard are disclosed in note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. There are no changes to these judgements at 30 June 2025.

Going Concern

The Group's principal cash flows and processes for reporting current and forecast cash balances are unchanged from those disclosed on page 111 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

The Group has access to sufficient financial resources, including a $200m revolving credit facility and a $100m term loan, the latter being fully drawn during 2024. At 30 June 2025, the Group had total cash and bank/(borrowings) of $79.3m (NGM I). The Group's internal financial projections indicate that the Group is expected to continue to deliver a cash positive position and consequently has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements.

In conducting its review of the Group's ability to remain as a going concern, the Board assessed the Group's recent trading performance and its latest forecasts and took account of reasonably predictable changes in future trading performance. The Board also considered the principal risks faced by the Group and the potential financial impact of the estimates, judgements and assumptions that were used to prepare these condensed financial statements and concluded that, given the significant financial headroom, the Group is able to maintain sufficient cash resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements. The Board is also satisfied that no material uncertainties have been identified.

Accordingly, the Board is satisfied that it has conducted a robust review of the Group's going concern and has a high level of confidence that the Group has the necessary liquid resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Consequently, the Board has considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the half year financial statements.

2. Segmental Reporting

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group has been reporting on five operating segments in its internal management reports, which are used to make strategic decisions by the Hunting PLC Board, the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The Hunting PLC Board examines the Group's performance mainly from a geographic perspective, based on the location of the operating activities, as well as by product group, in order to understand the drivers of Group performance and trends. Due to their size and/or nature of their operations, Hunting Titan and Subsea Technologies are reported separately. There is no aggregation of operating segments.

The Board assesses the performance of the operating segments based on revenue and adjusted operating result. Adjusted operating result is reported operating profit excluding adjusting items (see NGM A). Finance income and finance expense are not allocated to operating segments, as this type of activity is overseen by the Group's central treasury function, which manages the funding position of the Group. Inter-segment sales are priced in line with the transfer pricing policy on an arm's length basis and are eliminated on consolidation. Costs and overheads are apportioned to the operating segments on the basis of level of activity and time attributed to those operations by senior executives. Accounting policies used for segmental reporting reflect those used for the Group. The UK is the domicile of Hunting PLC.

Segment Revenue and Profit

	Six months ended 30 June 2025					
	Total segment revenue $m	Inter-segment revenue $m	Total external revenue $m	Adjusted operating result $m	Adjusting items[i] $m	Reported operating result $m
Hunting Titan	**105.5**	**(2.8)**	**102.7**	**1.3**	**–**	**1.3**
North America	**189.0**	**(14.0)**	**175.0**	**22.7**	**–**	**22.7**
Subsea Technologies	**59.0**	**(0.4)**	**58.6**	**4.9**	**–**	**4.9**
EMEA	**39.4**	**(0.9)**	**38.5**	**(5.5)**	**(9.0)**	**(14.5)**
Asia Pacific	**155.6**	**(1.8)**	**153.8**	**25.9**	**–**	**25.9**
Adjusting items not apportioned to operating segments	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(4.1)**	**(4.1)**
Total	**548.5**	**(19.9)**	**528.6**	**49.3**	**(13.1)**	**36.2**
Net finance expense				**(5.6)**	**–**	**(5.6)**
Profit before tax				**43.7**	**(13.1)**	**30.6**

	Six months ended 30 June 2024					
	Total segment revenue $m	Inter-segment revenue $m	Total external revenue $m	Adjusted operating result $m	Adjusting items[i] $m	Reported operating result $m
Hunting Titan	122.9	(6.5)	116.4	(2.6)	–	(2.6)
North America	192.7	(17.0)	175.7	19.9	–	19.9
Subsea Technologies	78.7	–	78.7	15.5	–	15.5
EMEA	46.7	(0.8)	45.9	(3.4)	–	(3.4)
Asia Pacific	79.6	(2.5)	77.1	10.7	–	10.7
Total	520.6	(26.8)	493.8	40.1	–	40.1
Net finance expense				(3.9)	–	(3.9)
Profit before tax				36.2	–	36.2

i. Adjusting items are disclosed in note 5.

2. Segmental Reporting continued

Segment Revenue and Profit continued

A breakdown of external revenue by product group is presented below:

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Perforating Systems	**102.6**	119.4
OCTG	**270.4**	188.6
Advanced Manufacturing	**53.5**	61.7
Subsea	**58.6**	78.7
Other Manufacturing	**43.5**	45.4
Total	**528.6**	493.8
Revenue from products is further analysed between:		
Oil and gas	**490.9**	457.8
Non-oil and gas	**37.7**	36.0
Total	**528.6**	493.8

3. Revenue

In the following table, a breakdown of the Group's different revenue streams by segment has been given, including the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025				Six months ended 30 June 2024			
	Revenue from contracts with customers $m	Rental revenue $m	Other revenue $m	Total external revenue $m	Revenue from contracts with customers $m	Rental revenue $m	Other revenue $m	Total external revenue $m
Hunting Titan	**102.4**	**0.3**	**–**	**102.7**	116.1	0.3	–	116.4
North America	**174.3**	**0.7**	**–**	**175.0**	174.9	0.6	0.2	175.7
Subsea Technologies	**58.6**	**–**	**–**	**58.6**	78.7	–	–	78.7
EMEA	**36.2**	**2.3**	**–**	**38.5**	44.4	1.5	–	45.9
Asia Pacific	**153.8**	**–**	**–**	**153.8**	76.9	0.2	–	77.1
Total	**525.3**	**3.3**	**–**	**528.6**	491.0	2.6	0.2	493.8

Revenue is typically recognised for products when the product is shipped or made available to customers for collection, or over time as control of the product is transferred to customers, and for services either on completion of the service or, at a minimum, monthly for services covering more than one month.

Of the total external revenue, $400.1m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $363.9m) was recognised at a point in time and $128.5m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $129.9m) was recognised over time. The Group's revenue recognised over time is predominantly within the North America and Subsea Technologies operating segments.

The amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component as, at contract inception, the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

4. Net Operating Income and Other Expenses

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Operating income from leasing assets	**0.6**	0.9
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**0.7**	1.1
Foreign exchange gains	**0.9**	1.2
Other income	**1.6**	1.3
Total operating income	**3.8**	4.5
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(0.3)**	–
Loss on disposal of held for sale assets	**(0.1)**	–
Foreign exchange losses	**(1.5)**	(1.7)
Other operating expenses	**–**	(0.1)
Total other operating expenses	**(1.9)**	(1.8)
Net operating income and other expenses	**1.9**	2.7

5. Adjusting Items

Due to their size and nature, the following items have been disclosed separately, as required by IAS 1.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025	
	Gross amount $m	Tax impact $m
Restructuring costs	**(9.0)**	**0.6**
Acquisition related costs	**(4.1)**	**–**
Total	**(13.1)**	**0.6**

There were no adjusting items in the six months ended 30 June 2024.

During the period, the Group incurred $9.0m of costs associated with restructuring the EMEA operating segment. The restructuring programme will result in the consolidation of OCTG threading and accessories manufacturing and geothermal activity into the UK, the consolidation and transfer of all well intervention manufacturing activities into the Dubai operating site and the closures of the OCTG operating sites in the Netherlands and Norway. The programme is ongoing and will continue in the second half of 2025 and into 2026. The charge comprised employee severance and separation costs of $7.2m, inventory impairment provisions of $1.2m, impairments of right-of-use assets of $0.4m and consultancy, legal and other costs of $0.2m.

During the period, the Group completed the acquisition of Flexible Engineered Solutions (Group) Holdings Limited incurring direct transaction related costs of $3.1m and also continued to explore other potential acquisitions, incurring direct transaction related costs of $1.0m. The cost comprised adviser fees. These costs are central costs and therefore are not apportioned to operating segments.

There will be a total cash outflow of $11.5m in respect of adjusting items charged during the period, $3.1m of which was paid during the first half of 2025. The total cash outflow in respect of adjusting items is reported within cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

6. Net Finance Expense

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Finance income:		
Interest received on bank balances and deposits	**1.3**	0.1
Foreign exchange gains	**0.9**	0.3
Fair value gains on money market funds	**1.4**	–
Fair value gains on non-hedging derivative financial instruments	**2.4**	0.3
Other finance income	**0.1**	0.3
	6.1	1.0
Finance expense:		
Interest on lease liabilities	**(0.8)**	(0.7)
Bank fees and commissions	**(2.0)**	(1.1)
Interest on bank borrowings	**(3.3)**	(2.3)
Foreign exchange losses	**(0.3)**	(0.3)
Fair value losses on non-hedging derivative financial instruments	**(2.7)**	(0.1)
Other finance expense[i]	**(2.6)**	(0.4)
	(11.7)	(4.9)
Net finance expense	**(5.6)**	(3.9)

i. Other finance expense includes losses on derecognition of financial assets recognised at amortised cost arising on letter of credit discounting and interest incurred in respect of trade receivable purchasing programmes of $2.2m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $0.3m).

7. Taxation

The taxation charge for the six months ended 30 June 2025 has been calculated as follows:

- A weighted average annual tax rate has been applied, where appropriate, in line with IAS 34 methodology. This has been calculated on a jurisdiction basis and the full year forecast jurisdictional average tax rate has been applied to the profit or loss for the period of that jurisdiction.
- Where the weighted average annual tax rate would not provide a reliable estimate of the taxation for the period, we have used a discrete taxation basis, taxing these items in the period on an item-by-item basis. Examples of discrete items in the period are tax rate changes that have been substantively enacted in the first half of the year and prior year adjustments that have crystallised in the first half of the year.

7. Taxation continued

The taxation charge for the six months ended 30 June 2025 is $9.2m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $9.6m). This reflects an effective tax rate of 30% (six months ended 30 June 2024 – 27%).

Adjusting items are taxed on an item-by-item basis. For the six months ended 30 June 2025, there were adjusting items of $13.1m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – no adjusting items), with an associated tax credit of $0.6m, as detailed in note 5 and NGM A. The adjusted taxation charge (NGM D) for the six months ended 30 June 2025 was, therefore, $9.8m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $9.6m).

Tax-related Judgements
The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions and significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for those taxes, as tax legislation can be complex and open to different interpretation. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The recoverability of deferred tax assets is supported by deferred tax liabilities against which the reversal can be offset as well as the expected level of future profits. This is considered by jurisdiction, or by entity, dependent on the tax laws of the jurisdiction. Where there is both a history of loss making and continued loss making in the year, stronger supporting evidence is required to meet recognition policy criteria. Supporting evidence reviewed includes: whether actual results, when excluding non-recurring items, meet or exceed budget; the level of taxable profits generated in the base case and downside case longer-term forecasts; and the nature of how the deferred tax assets arose and how this relates to the ongoing activities of the business.

The recognition of deferred tax assets as at 30 June 2025 has been based on the forecast accounting profits in the 2025 and 2026 budget and the extended forecast period as presented to the Board. This is the same forecast that is used to derive cash flows for the goodwill impairment test. For periods extending beyond the extended forecast period, profits have been assumed to grow in a manner consistent with the terminal growth rate assumptions used for impairment testing. In addition, a risk factor has been applied to reduce future profits for the extended forecast period and beyond. These adjustments are to reflect the potential decrease in reliability of forecasts for future periods beyond the Board approved budget period.

Historic tax losses make up the majority of the deductible temporary differences. These losses arose from varying factors including non-recurring events such as losses arising at the start of newly formed businesses and losses arising from periods of economic downturn, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Management will continue to monitor the position in those jurisdictions where deferred tax is not recognised.

8. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to Ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

For diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of outstanding Ordinary shares is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential Ordinary shares. Dilution arises though the possible issue of shares to satisfy awards made under the Group's long-term incentive plans.

Reconciliations of the earnings and weighted average number of Ordinary shares used in the calculations are set out below:

	Six months ended 30 June 2025			Six months ended 30 June 2024		
	Earnings attributable to Ordinary shareholders $m	**Basic weighted average number of Ordinary shares millions**	**Earnings per share cents**	Earnings attributable to Ordinary shareholders $m	Basic weighted average number of Ordinary shares millions	Earnings per share cents
Basic EPS	**20.2**	**158.2**	**12.8**	26.2	159.5	16.4
Effect of dilutive long-term incentive plans	**–**	**9.0**	**(0.7)**	–	9.9	(0.9)
Diluted EPS	**20.2**	**167.2**	**12.1**	26.2	169.4	15.5

The calculation of adjusted earnings per share can be found in NGM B.

9. Non-current Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment; Right-of-use Assets; Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

	Property, plant and equipment $m	Right-of-use assets $m	Goodwill $m	Other intangible assets $m
Cost:				
At 1 January 2025	638.7	67.0	526.9	198.4
Exchange adjustments	7.1	1.7	4.1	3.5
Additions	13.6	0.7	–	6.1
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 18)	0.2	1.3	19.5	44.1
Acquisition of assets (note 18)	0.1	0.6	–	18.1
Disposals	(9.4)	(0.8)	–	–
Reclassification as held for sale	(3.7)	–	–	–
Reclassification from inventories (note 12)	0.3	–	–	–
Modifications	–	0.6	–	–
At 30 June 2025	646.9	71.1	550.5	270.2
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment:				
At 1 January 2025	(385.9)	(38.7)	(481.8)	(159.0)
Exchange adjustments	(4.5)	(1.1)	(3.2)	(1.8)
Charge for the year	(13.1)	(3.7)	–	(4.1)
Disposals	8.4	0.8	–	–
Reclassification as held for sale	2.1	–	–	–
Impairment of assets	–	(0.4)	–	–
At 30 June 2025	(393.0)	(43.1)	(485.0)	(164.9)
Net book amount at 30 June 2025	253.9	28.0	65.5	105.3

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment
Additions to property, plant and equipment include $6.4m for land and buildings, $6.4m for plant, machinery and motor vehicles and $0.8m for rental tools.

Group capital expenditure committed for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, but not provided for at 30 June 2025 amounted to $2.3m (31 December 2024 – $2.5m).

(b) Goodwill
Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units ("CGUs") as follows:

CGU	Operating segment	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Hunting Titan	Hunting Titan	5.8	5.7
Subsea Stafford	Subsea Technologies	15.0	15.0
Enpro	Subsea Technologies	4.7	4.3
Flexible Engineered Solutions	Subsea Technologies	19.9	–
Dearborn	North America	7.6	7.6
US Manufacturing/Connections	North America	12.5	12.5
Total		65.5	45.1

(c) Assets Held for Sale
At 30 June 2025, an amount totalling $1.6m relating to a building in the Netherlands met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Accordingly, the asset has been presented within current assets on the face of the consolidated balance sheet.

On 3 March 2025, the Group sold its investment in associate, Rival Downhole Tools LC for consideration of $13.0m. Hunting received $12.0m cash at closing and the remaining $1.0m in July 2025, which was contingent on the completion and outcome of outstanding matters. The investment in Rival of $12.1m was classified as held for sale at 31 December 2024. A loss on disposal of $0.1m was recognised during the period.

10. Impairment of Non-current Assets

(a) Indicators of Impairment and Updated Impairment Tests

In preparing the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group has considered whether any indicators of significant impairment exist, which may indicate that the carrying amount of any of the CGUs may not be recoverable. As part of this assessment, the Group reviewed the key assumptions underlying the value-in-use calculations used in the 2024 annual impairment test. This included comparisons of performance in the period and the latest outlook for 2025 against budget, reviews of the latest external market drilling and production outlook, as well as considering possible changes in discount rates used to discount the cash flow projections and long-term growth rates.

In the first half of 2025, Group performance has been strong with growth of 7% in revenue and 16% in EBITDA over the same period last year, due to growth in international markets and the OCTG product line. Additionally, the medium- to long-term trading outlook is broadly in line with expectations.

The Group's review for potential indicators of significant impairment did not indicate that the carrying value of any of the CGUs was not recoverable as at 30 June 2025, except for at Hunting Titan, where there were potential indicators of significant impairment following the impairment charge taken at the end of 2024, and the continued headwinds in US onshore activity. This has resulted in a full impairment review of the Hunting Titan CGU.

Hunting Titan

The trading performance at Hunting Titan has continued to be impacted by the subdued activity in the North America end-markets. However, improved production efficiencies and a focus on stronger margin work has enhanced the profitability of the CGU. Management has reassessed its short and medium-term forecasts. For 2025, cash flows are based on the latest detailed forecast, as approved by management. For 2026 to 2029, management made revenue projections using Spears & Associates' "Drilling and Production Outlook" and "Global Wireline Market" independent reports, as well as market knowledge based on public customer information.

The recoverable amount of the Hunting Titan CGU was determined using a value-in-use method which uses discounted cash flow projections. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculation are revenue growth rates, EBITDA margins, the terminal growth rate and the discount rate applied. Having determined the projected revenues, management modelled the expected impact on margins and cash flows from the resulting revenue projections. The compound annual growth rate for revenue for Hunting Titan from 2025 to 2029 was 2.7% (31 December 2024 – 2024 to 2029 was 3.0%). After 2029, a terminal value was calculated assuming a growth rate of 2.4% (31 December 2024 – 2.2%), which management estimates to be the approximate average long-term growth rate for the market in which Hunting Titan operates. EBITDA margin is expected to reach low double digits by 2029.

The revised outlook for Hunting Titan is underpinned by modest growth in the US onshore market, including fracking activity, and improvements in international markets. Furthermore, management expects continued benefits from the cost reduction programme, production efficiencies and the strategic focus on margin improvements.

The cash flow projections were discounted using a nominal pre-tax rate of 11.1% (31 December 2024 – 11.4%). Refer to note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts for further information on the discount rate methodology. The resulting recoverable amount was in excess of the carrying value for the Hunting Titan CGU and there was no impairment.

The following changes to key assumptions would, in isolation, lead to an impairment charge in the six months ended 30 June 2025:

	Increase/ (decrease)
Pre-tax discount rate	**0.1%**
Terminal value growth rate	**(0.1%)**
Revenue growth rates (CAGR from 2025 to 2029)	**(0.2%)**
EBITDA margins (reduction in 2029 and into perpetuity)	**(0.1%)**

The following reasonably possible changes to key assumptions would, in isolation, lead to the below impairment charges in the six months ended 30 June 2025:

	Increase/ (decrease)	Impairment $m
Pre-tax discount rate	**1.0%**	**(17.4)**
Terminal value growth rate	**(0.5%)**	**(7.3)**
Revenue growth rates (CAGR from 2025 to 2029)	**(1.0%)**	**(9.2)**
EBITDA margins (reduction in 2029 and into perpetuity)	**(1.0%)**	**(23.6)**

(b) Impairment Tests for Individual Assets

For individual assets, an impairment test is conducted if there are indicators of significant impairment. Impairment arises when the carrying value of the asset is greater than the higher of either its fair value less costs of disposal or its value-in-use. The fair value less costs of disposal or the value-in-use is a Level 3 measurement as per the fair value hierarchy defined within IFRS 13 due to unobservable inputs used in the valuation. If the cash flows of an asset cannot be assessed individually, the asset or the group of assets are aggregated into a CGU and tested as part of the impairment testing of CGUs.

There were no indicators of significant impairment relating to individual assets in the first half of 2025 or 2024, except for right-of-use assets where an impairment charge of $0.4m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $0.1m) was taken in relation to vacant facilities (note 9).

11. Trade, Contract and Other Receivables

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Non-current:		
Prepayments	**2.3**	3.0
Other receivables	**2.0**	2.4
	4.3	5.4

Other receivables includes finance lease receivables of $1.9m (31 December 2024 – $2.3m).

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Current:		
Trade receivables	**175.3**	195.0
Accrued revenue	**6.0**	3.2
Gross receivables	**181.3**	198.2
Less: provisions for impairment	**(3.9)**	(3.7)
Net receivables	**177.4**	194.5
Prepayments	**28.8**	36.9
Other receivables	**10.0**	6.4
Total trade and other receivables	**216.2**	237.8
Contract assets	**27.6**	23.7
Trade, contract and other receivables	**243.8**	261.5

11. Trade, Contract and Other Receivables continued

Impairment of Trade, Contract and Other Receivables

At 30 June 2025, the ageing of the Group's gross financial assets, based on days overdue, is as follows:

	Not overdue $m	1 – 30 days $m	31 – 60 days $m	61 – 90 days $m	91 – 120 days $m	More than 120 days $m	Total gross financial assets $m
Trade receivables – contracts with customers	**95.5**	**37.2**	**12.1**	**5.3**	**8.0**	**16.9**	**175.0**
Trade receivables – rental receivables	**0.1**	**0.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.3**
Total gross trade receivables	**95.6**	**37.4**	**12.1**	**5.3**	**8.0**	**16.9**	**175.3**
Accrued revenue – contracts with customers	**5.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5.4**
Accrued revenue – rental receivables	**0.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.6**
Other receivables[i]	**7.8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.6**	**8.4**
Contract assets	**27.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27.6**
	137.0	**37.4**	**12.1**	**5.3**	**8.0**	**17.5**	**217.3**

i. Other receivables excludes $2.9m in relation to receivables from tax as these are not considered financial assets and $0.7m in relation to derivative assets as these are not subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

During the period, the amount of trade receivables not overdue as a percentage of total gross trade receivables has decreased from 62% at 31 December 2024 to 55% at 30 June 2025. Total gross trade receivables have decreased by 10% from $195.0m at 31 December 2024 to $175.3m at 30 June 2025. During the period, the Group sold trade receivables amounting to $28.4m to third parties under trade receivables purchasing programmes in order to accelerate collections. Upon sale, the receivables were derecognised from the balance sheet. Given the profile of revenue and timing of invoicing of trade receivables during the period, trade receivable days have increased to 76 days at 30 June 2025 compared to 67 days at 31 December 2024 (NGM G).

At 31 December 2024, the ageing of the Group's gross financial assets, based on days overdue, was as follows:

	Not overdue $m	1 – 30 days $m	31 – 60 days $m	61 – 90 days $m	91 – 120 days $m	More than 120 days $m	Total gross financial assets $m
Trade receivables – contracts with customers	118.8	28.4	18.6	6.2	7.3	13.8	193.1
Trade receivables – rental receivables	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	–	1.9
Total gross trade receivables	120.3	28.6	18.7	6.3	7.3	13.8	195.0
Accrued revenue – contracts with customers	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	2.8
Accrued revenue – rental receivables	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4
Other receivables[i]	4.7	–	0.1	–	–	–	4.8
Contract assets	23.7	–	–	–	–	–	23.7
	151.9	28.6	18.8	6.3	7.3	13.8	226.7

i. Other receivables excludes $3.5m in relation to receivables from tax as these are not considered financial assets and $0.5m in relation to derivative assets as these are not subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

Whilst a proportion, 14% (31 December 2024 – 11%), of the Group's trade receivables are more than 90 days overdue, the majority of these have not been impaired. Some of these debts have become overdue due to billing and other issues or due to general slow payment by the customer. Where there is no history of bad debts and there are no indicators that the debts will not be settled, the receivables have not been impaired. These customers are monitored very closely for any indicators of impairment.

11. Trade, Contract and Other Receivables continued

Provision for Impairment – Trade and Other Receivables

During the period, the movements in the provisions for impairment were as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Year ended 31 December 2024 $m
At 1 January	**(3.7)**	(3.5)
Charge to the consolidated income statement – lifetime expected credit losses	**(0.6)**	(1.1)
Unused provisions released to the consolidated income statement	**0.1**	0.3
Utilised against receivables written off	**0.3**	0.6
	(3.9)	(3.7)

The provision for the impairment of trade and other receivables has remained broadly flat in the period. Management is of the view that the credit risk is largely unchanged during the period.

12. Inventories

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Raw materials	**92.8**	107.8
Work in progress	**83.2**	81.0
Finished goods	**86.3**	114.5
Net inventories	**262.3**	303.3

The movements on inventories during the period were as follows:

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Gross inventories:		
At 1 January	**360.4**	380.9
Exchange adjustments	**3.3**	(2.9)
Additions	**317.9**	713.9
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 18)	**1.9**	–
Charged to cost of sales in the consolidated income statement	**(362.8)**	(729.8)
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment (note 9)	**(0.3)**	(1.7)
	320.4	360.4
Provisions for impairment:		
At 1 January	**(57.1)**	(52.5)
Exchange adjustments	**(1.2)**	0.5
Charged to the consolidated income statement	**(6.1)**	(10.2)
Provisions utilised against inventories written off	**2.0**	3.1
Provisions released to the consolidated income statement	**4.3**	2.0
	(58.1)	(57.1)
Net inventories	**262.3**	303.3

The Group's inventory is highly durable and it can hold its value well with the passing of time. The nature of our market is that demand for products depends on the technical requirements of the projects being developed. For some markets and product lines there may be a limited number of sales, or even no sales, to form a benchmark in the current year. Management looks at relevant historical activity levels and has to form a judgement as to likely future demand in light of market forecasts and likely competitor activities.

During the first half of 2025, inventory provisions increased by $1.0m to $58.1m at 30 June 2025, which represents 18% (31 December 2024 – 16%) of gross cost balances. The broadly unchanged provision in the year reflects new charges offsetting utilisation of provisions and the reversal of unutilised provisions. Of the inventory provisions charged to the consolidated income statement during the period of $6.1m (2024 – $10.2m), amounts totalling $4.9m (2024 – $10.2m) were charged to cost of sales and amounts totalling $1.2m (2024 – $nil) were charged to administrative expenses and presented as adjusting items (note 5).

Inventories of $195.9m are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date (31 December 2024 – $225.7m) and $66.4m after 12 months (31 December 2024 – $77.6m).

13. Changes in Net Cash/(Debt)

Hunting operates a centralised treasury function that manages all cash and borrowing positions throughout the Group and ensures funds are used efficiently through the use of cash concentration account structures and other such measures. Net cash/(debt) (NGM J) is a non-GAAP measure; however, management and the Group treasury function monitor total cash and bank/(borrowings) (NGM I) to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet business requirements. As the Group manages funding on a total cash and bank/(borrowings) basis, internal reporting focuses on changes in total cash and bank/(borrowings) and this is presented in the Management Report. The net cash/(debt) reconciliation below provides an analysis of the movement in the period for each component of net cash/(debt) split between cash and non-cash items. Net cash/(debt) comprises total cash and bank/(borrowings) less total lease liabilities and the shareholder loan from a non-controlling interest.

	At 1 January 2025 $m	Cash flow $m	Non-cash movements on lease liabilities[i] $m	Exchange movements $m	At 30 June 2025 $m
Cash and cash equivalents	**206.6**	**(32.3)**	**–**	**6.0**	**180.3**
Bank overdrafts[ii]	**(1.5)**	**0.9**	**–**	**–**	**(0.6)**
Cash and cash equivalents – per condensed consolidated statement of cash flows	**205.1**	**(31.4)**	**–**	**6.0**	**179.7**
Total lease liabilities	**(30.1)**	**4.2**	**(4.0)**	**(0.8)**	**(30.7)**
Shareholder loan from non-controlling interest[iii]	**(3.9)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3.9)**
Bank borrowings – current[ii]	**(9.8)**	**(28.1)**	**–**	**–**	**(37.9)**
Bank borrowings – non-current[iii]	**(90.6)**	**28.1**	**–**	**–**	**(62.5)**
Liabilities arising from financing activities	**(134.4)**	**4.2**	**(4.0)**	**(0.8)**	**(135.0)**
Total net cash	**70.7**	**(27.2)**	**(4.0)**	**5.2**	**44.7**

i. Non-cash movements on lease liabilities comprise new leases of $0.7m, leases from acquisitions of subsidiaries of $1.3m, leases from acquisitions of assets of $0.6m, lease modifications of $0.6m and interest expense of $0.8m.
ii. Bank overdrafts and bank borrowings totalling $38.5m at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024 – $11.3m) are presented within current borrowings in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.
iii. Shareholder loan from non-controlling interest and bank borrowings totalling $66.4m at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024 – $94.5m) are presented within non-current borrowings in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

During the period, $0.6m of loan facility fees were amortised (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $0.4m) in respect of the borrowing facility. The fees for the borrowing facility were capitalised in prepayments and amortised over the expected useful life of the facility.

	At 1 January 2024 $m	Cash flow $m	Non-cash movements on lease liabilities[i] $m	Exchange movements $m	At 30 June 2024 $m
Cash and cash equivalents	45.5	26.5	–	(0.8)	71.2
Bank overdrafts	(1.4)	0.1	–	–	(1.3)
Cash and cash equivalents – per condensed consolidated statement of cash flows	44.1	26.6	–	(0.8)	69.9
Total lease liabilities	(28.7)	4.6	(4.2)	0.5	(27.8)
Shareholder loan from non-controlling interest	(3.9)	–	–	–	(3.9)
Bank borrowings – current	(44.9)	(34.7)	–	–	(79.6)
Liabilities arising from financing activities	(77.5)	(30.1)	(4.2)	0.5	(111.3)
Total net debt	(33.4)	(3.5)	(4.2)	(0.3)	(41.4)

i. Non-cash movements on lease liabilities comprise new leases of $1.2m, lease modifications of $2.3m and interest expense of $0.7m.

14. Provisions

	Restructuring $m	Import tax $m	Other $m	Total $m
At 1 January 2025	**0.3**	**8.6**	**5.4**	**14.3**
Exchange adjustments	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**1.3**
Charged to the consolidated income statement	**7.4**	**0.2**	**–**	**7.6**
Provisions utilised	**(1.4)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.7)**	**(2.3)**
At 30 June 2025	**6.7**	**9.3**	**4.9**	**20.9**

Provisions are due as follows:

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Current	**19.9**	12.6
Non-current	**1.0**	1.7
	20.9	14.3

Other provisions include provisions for onerous contracts, asset decommissioning and remediation, a provision for a pension fund for officers and ratings in the mercantile marine industry from a legacy subsidiary, warranties and tax indemnities, litigation costs and various other items.

The provision for import tax of $9.3m (31 December 2024 – $8.6m) relates to an ongoing review which commenced in July 2024 and identified that an EMEA business unit had not followed the tax authority's interpretation of the correct processes for importing goods, under specific contracts, in their jurisdiction and thus had not paid amounts which would have been due based the tax authority's guidance in place at the time. The business is working with the tax authority to regularise the position. While no incremental profit or cash flow was recognised, resolution is dependent upon discretion by the authority, and therefore an exposure exists. The provision represents the best estimate of the potential liability and is expected to be settled within 12 months. The provision contains uncertainties with respect to the amount of the liability, including whether there are any mitigations available, relief that can be utilised or penalties which may be incurred.

The restructuring provisions are largely for employee severance and separation costs in relation to the EMEA restructuring programme, outlined in note 5. The opening balance relating to restructuring provisions of $0.3m was included in other provisions at 31 December 2024, therefore, this has been represented in the table above.

15. Financial Instruments: Fair Values

This note provides information about the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value, including information about determining the fair value of the instruments and any judgements and estimation uncertainty involved.

The Group's exposure to various risks associated with financial instruments is discussed in note 16. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of financial asset. Contract assets are not financial assets; however, they are explicitly included in the scope of IFRS 7 for the purpose of the credit risk disclosures in note 16.

(a) Valuation Techniques used to Determine Fair Values

There have been no changes to the valuation techniques used during the period.

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

The following tables present the Group's net financial assets and liabilities that are measured and recognised at fair value at the period-end and show the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements are categorised. There were no transfers between levels during the period.

	Fair value at 30 June 2025 $m	Level 1 $m	Level 2 $m	Level 3 $m
Equity instruments at FVTPL				
Listed equity investments and mutual funds	**2.9**	**2.9**	**–**	**–**
Debt instruments at FVTPL				
Well Data Labs convertible financing	**2.2**	**–**	**–**	**2.2**
Money market funds	**35.6**	**35.6**	**–**	**–**
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Contingent consideration (note 18)	**(3.0)**	**–**	**–**	**(3.0)**
Current derivatives in a hedge				
Derivative financial assets	**0.3**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**
Current derivatives held for trading				
Derivative financial assets	**0.4**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**
Derivative financial liabilities	**(0.1)**	**–**	**(0.1)**	**–**
	38.3	**38.5**	**0.6**	**(0.8)**

15. Financial Instruments: Fair Values continued

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy continued

	Fair value at 31 December 2024 $m	Level 1 $m	Level 2 $m	Level 3 $m
Equity instruments at FVTPL				
Listed equity investments and mutual funds	2.6	2.6	–	–
Debt instruments at FVTPL				
Well Data Labs convertible financing	2.2	–	–	2.2
Money market funds	76.7	76.7	–	–
Current derivatives in a hedge				
Derivative financial assets	0.1	–	0.1	–
Derivative financial liabilities	(3.3)	–	(3.3)	–
Current derivatives held for trading				
Derivative financial assets	0.4	–	0.4	–
Derivative financial liabilities	(0.1)	–	(0.1)	–
	78.6	79.3	(2.9)	2.2

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:
Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability.
Level 3 – unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

- The fair values of non-US Dollar denominated financial instruments are translated into US Dollars using the period-end exchange rate.
- The inputs used to determine the fair value of derivative financial instruments are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and so the fair value measurement is categorised in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.
- The fair value of listed equities and mutual funds and money market funds are based on quoted market prices, and therefore the fair value measurements are categorised in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.
- Due to unobservable inputs used in the valuation, the fair value of the Well Data Labs financial asset and contingent consideration financial liability (note 18) are Level 3 measurements as per the fair value hierarchy.

(c) Fair values of Other Financial Instruments Carried at Amortised Cost

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying values of trade receivables, accrued revenue, other receivables considered to be financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, accruals, other payables considered to be financial liabilities, lease liabilities, bank overdrafts and bank borrowings approximates their fair value.

16. Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to certain financial risks, namely market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), as well as credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management strategy seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on its financial performance. As part of its strategy, both primary and derivative financial instruments are used to hedge certain risk exposures. The condensed set of consolidated financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; they should be read in conjunction with the Group's 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

(a) Liquidity Risk

(i) Bank Facilities

The Group's treasury function ensures that there are sufficient committed facilities available to the Group, with an appropriate maturity profile, to provide operational flexibility and to support investment in key Group projects.

The Group has sufficient credit facilities to meet both its long- and short-term requirements. The Group's treasury function ensures flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit facilities. The Group's credit facilities are provided by a variety of funding sources and total $447.3m at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024 – $432.4m).

The Group's undrawn facilities at the period end were as follows:

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Secured committed facilities	**200.0**	200.0
Unsecured uncommitted facilities	**119.9**	40.1
	319.9	240.1

Secured Committed Facilities: Term Loan and Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")

In October 2024, the Group entered into $300m of new committed borrowing facilities to finance the ongoing working capital requirements of the existing business and to support Hunting's growth strategy. The new funding arrangements comprised a $200m RCF and a $100m term loan. These facilities replaced the $150m Asset Based Lending ("ABL") facility, increasing the Group's access to committed liquidity and extending the maturity of bank borrowing facilities.

A conventional earnings-based covenant regime governs the new facilities and includes a leverage test (being the ratio of total net debt to adjusted EBITDA not exceeding 3.0:1) and an interest cover test (being the ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated net finance charges not being less than 4.0:1).

16. Financial Risk Management continued

(a) Liquidity Risk continued

(i) Bank Facilities continued

The RCF was arranged with an initial tenor of four years, expiring on 16 October 2028, with an option that allows the Group to extend the contracted maturity date by an additional twelve-month term. The RCF contains an accordion feature which allows the Group to increase the facility quantum by an additional $100m (subject to further credit approval from the relevant lenders) enabling an increase of the total RCF to $300m.

The $100m term loan was arranged with a three-year tenor and pursuant to the conditions of the facility agreement, was fully drawn on signing of the facilities. After an initial twelve-month grace period, the term loan is repaid with eight quarterly repayments of $9.4m and a final repayment of $25.0m in September 2027. On signing of the new facilities, the ABL facility was repaid and cancelled, with drawings under the new term loan used in part for this purpose.

Management has detailed the wider considerations regarding going concern and future covenant compliance in the Going Concern Statement on page 111 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

In order to support the sizable orders from Kuwait Oil Company received during 2024, the Group utilises letter of credit discounting arrangements and bank acceptance drafts with financial institutions to assist with management of the working capital cycle.

Unsecured Uncommitted Facilities

To support orders in China, a number of local facilities have been arranged. The facilities comprise the Bank of Jiangsu for CNY120.0m, ICBC for CNY210.0m, HSBC China for CNY540.0m and a final facility with China Merchants Bank for CNY150.0m. All of these facilities mature in 2025/2026. These facilities, totalling CNY1,020.0m ($142.3m; 31 December 2024 – $127.4m), have all been arranged on an uncommitted, unsecured basis and are only available to the Group's Chinese subsidiary. Utilisation of the facilities can occur through cash borrowing or trade finance, including bank acceptance drafts. At 30 June 2025, $27.4m of the facilities were utilised (31 December 2024 – $92.4m).

(ii) Management of Cash

The Group needs to ensure that it has sufficient liquid funds available to support its working capital and capital expenditure requirements and that adequate liquidity levels are maintained. All subsidiaries submit weekly cash forecasts to the treasury function to enable it to monitor the Group's requirements. A consolidated 12-week forecast, produced weekly, is maintained by the Group's treasury function, which monitors long- and short-term liquidity requirements of the Group and also identifies any unexpected variances week-on-week.

Treasury's cash management objective is to centrally manage and, where possible, to concentrate the Group's cash and bank balances back to the central treasury function to ensure that funds are managed in the best interests of the Group. Short-term cash balances, together with undrawn facilities, enable the treasury function to manage the Group's day-to-day liquidity risk. Any short-term surplus is invested in accordance with Board-approved treasury policy. This strategy is subject to legislative and regulatory constraints in certain jurisdictions such as exchange control restrictions and minimum capital requirements. Where cash concentration cannot be applied, Group treasury approves all local banking arrangements, including the opening and closing of bank accounts and the investment of surplus cash via bank deposits.

(b) Credit Risk

The Group's credit risk arises from its cash at bank and in hand, money market funds, short-term deposits, investments, derivative financial instruments, accrued revenue, outstanding trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets.

At 30 June 2025, the Group had credit risk exposure to a wide range of counterparties. Credit risk exposure is continually monitored and no individual exposure is considered to be significant in the context of the ordinary course of the Group's activities whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

(i) Credit Risk: Total Cash and Bank/(Borrowings)

Approved institutions that the Group's treasury function can invest surplus cash with must all have a minimum A2, P2 or F2 short-term rating from Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch rating agencies, respectively.

At 30 June 2025, cash at bank and in hand totalled $114.4m (31 December 2024 – $78.1m), with $87.8m (31 December 2024 – $63.6m) deposited with banks with Fitch short-term ratings of F1 to F1+. Of the remaining $26.6m (31 December 2024 – $14.5m), $22.9m (31 December 2024 – $5.3m) was held with two financial institutions within mainland China which, given the Group's operations in this jurisdiction, were deemed necessary. Despite not having formal credit ratings from any of the agencies mentioned above, an internal assessment determined that the banks' credit profiles were appropriate for the amounts held. Additionally, at 30 June 2025, amounts held in short-term deposits with less than three months to maturity totalled $30.3m (31 December 2024 – $51.8m) and were deposited with banks with Fitch short-term ratings of F1 to F1+ and amounts invested in money market funds totalled $35.6m (31 December 2024 – $76.7m) and were invested with banks with Fitch short-term ratings of AAAmmf.

(ii) Credit Risk: Receivables

The Group makes sales to a large number of different customers; however, a significant proportion of sales are made to service companies in the oil and gas sector. The majority of the Group's customers are based in North America. On a quarterly basis, the Group's entities submit information to the head office on individual receivables balances greater than $0.2m, on individual receivable balances that are both greater than $32,500 and 60 days overdue, and on quarterly average receivables balances. At 30 June 2025, trade receivables of $135.1m (31 December 2024 – $137.7m) comprised individual balances greater than $0.2m, with no individual customer balance representing more than 6% (31 December 2024 – 8%) of the period-end receivables balance of $175.3m (31 December 2024 – $195.0m).

16. Financial Risk Management continued

(b) Credit Risk continued

(ii) Credit Risk: Receivables continued

The risk of customer default for outstanding trade receivables, accrued revenue and contract assets is continuously monitored. Credit account limits are set locally by management and are primarily based on the credit quality of the customer taking into account past experience through trading relationships and the customer's financial position. The probability that a customer would default has remained broadly flat in 2025.

The Group uses Credit Benchmark software to monitor the creditworthiness and changing credit profiles of its customers.

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, 46% of sales, which is more than $243m of the Group's revenue (year ended 31 December 2024 – 44%/$463m), were made to customers with a Credit Benchmark investment-grade rating of bbb or higher, as shown in the table below, and 43% of the Group's revenue was from customers with an a rating, compared to 39% for the year ended 31 December 2024, an increase of 4 percentage points. This includes customers with a single-source rating, whereby rating is based on only a single source rather than a consensus rating based on a number of contributing views.

	% of Revenue	
Credit Benchmark – Credit Consensus Ratings	**Six months ended 30 June 2025**	Year ended 31 December 2024
aa	**1**	1
a	**43**	39
bbb	**2**	4
bb	**11**	8
b	**–**	3
No rating	**43**	45

To reduce credit risk exposure from outstanding receivables, the Group has taken out credit insurance with an external insurer, subject to certain conditions. Details of the impairment of trade and other receivables can be found in note 11.

17. Dividends Paid to Hunting PLC Shareholders

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Ordinary dividends:		
2024 final dividend paid – 6.0c	**9.5**	–
2023 final dividend paid – 5.0c	**–**	8.0
	9.5	8.0

The 2024 final dividend of 6.0 cents was paid on 9 May 2025. The Board is declaring a 2025 interim dividend of 6.2 cents per share, which will absorb an estimated $9.8m, and will be paid on 31 October 2025 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 3 October 2025. The ex-dividend date is 2 October 2025.

18. Acquisitions

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries

Flexible Engineered Solutions (Group) Holdings Limited ("FES")

On 23 June 2025, Hunting acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Flexible Engineered Solutions (Group) Holdings Limited, a company based in the UK, for initial cash consideration of $89.1m ($61.8m net of cash acquired), subject to customary post-completion adjustments. Additionally, there are amounts of up to $3.0m payable, based on the collection of certain outstanding trade receivables. The transaction was funded from Hunting's existing cash resources. FES qualifies as a business as defined in IFRS 3.

FES owns proprietary subsea fluid transfer technologies and system solutions for the offshore oil and gas and renewable energy industries, which are well aligned to Hunting's current customer base. FES's portfolio of fluid transfer solutions are used in Floating Production Storage and Offloading vessels ("FPSOs") and Subsea Distribution Systems ("SDSs") and provides significant product bundling and cross-selling opportunities for Hunting's other subsea businesses across key offshore regions. The business will be incorporated into the Subsea Technologies operating segment.

The amounts due to the seller based on the collection of certain outstanding trade receivables are payable if the applicable invoices are collected within one year of the acquisition date. These amounts have been included as contingent consideration on acquisition and a liability recorded. On acquisition date, the fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated at $3.0m.

18. Acquisitions continued

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries continued

The provisional fair values of identifiable net assets acquired and the consideration are set out below:

	Provisional fair value $m
Property, plant and equipment (note 9)	0.2
Right-of-use assets (note 9)	1.3
Other intangible assets (note 9)	44.1
Inventories (note 12)	1.9
Trade, contract and other receivables	16.5
Cash and cash equivalents	27.3
Trade, contract and other payables	(6.4)
Lease liabilities	(1.3)
Deferred tax liabilities	(11.0)
Total identifiable net assets	72.6
Goodwill on acquisition (note 9)	19.5
Net assets acquired	92.1
Satisfied by:	
Initial cash consideration	89.1
Contingent consideration accrued	3.0
	92.1

	$m
Cash flows:	
Initial cash consideration	89.1
Cash acquired	(27.3)
	61.8

The fair value adjustments arose in relation to the recognition of acquired other intangible assets of $44.1m, net of the associated deferred tax liability of $11.0m. The trade and other receivables were mainly trade receivables due from customers and contract assets, and the book value on acquisition date approximated the fair value. All of the receivables acquired are expected to be collected.

The other intangible assets recognised and their assigned useful economic lives are as follows:

	Provisional fair value $m	Useful economic life years
Patented technology	33.2	15
Customer relationships	9.4	10
Order book	1.5	0.9

The goodwill arising of $19.5m represents the value of the assembled workforce at the time of acquisition and is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Direct acquisition related costs of $3.1m have been expensed to administrative expenses within the income statement and presented as adjusting items (note 5).

From the date of acquisition to 30 June 2025, FES contributed negligible revenue and profit before tax to the Group, before charging $3.1m of acquisition related costs and $nil of acquired other intangible asset amortisation. If the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the financial year, revenue of $10.9m and profit before tax of $3.5m would have been included in the Group result, before charging $3.1m of acquisition related costs and $2.3m of acquired other intangible asset amortisation.

There were no acquisitions of subsidiaries in 2024.

(b) Acquisition of assets

Titan Oil Recovery, Inc. ("Titan OOR")

On 7 March 2025, Hunting completed the acquisition of the Organic Oil Recovery (OOR) technology from its founding shareholders, for consideration of $17.5m. Hunting also agreed to pay a 15% royalty to the seller on revenue earned for a period of 15 years, post-completion. The transaction was funded from Hunting's existing cash resources. The technology was acquired from Titan Oil Recovery, Inc., a company incorporated in the US. The OOR technology will be presented within the Other Manufacturing product group.

Hunting acquired the entire portfolio of intellectual property, comprising over 25 discreet patents, the distribution rights for the technology, and the laboratory located in California, US. Following the acquisition, the Group holds the global rights for the OOR technology and is well placed to further accelerate commercialisation across North America and the rest of the world.

The acquisition does not meet the definition of a business combination due to the assets acquired not meeting the definition of a business, therefore, IFRS 3 does not apply. Accordingly, acquisition accounting has not been applied and the transaction has been accounted for as an asset acquisition with the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognised based on their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Additionally, direct acquisition related costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets acquired.

Given the significant variability and uncertainty relating to the royalty agreement, the Group has elected to recognise a liability and associated expense for the variable costs arising from this when incurred, instead of including it within the cost of the intangible asset recognised on initial acquisition.

18. Acquisitions continued

(b) Acquisition of assets continued

The intangible assets acquired represent patented technology and have been assigned a useful economic life of 15 years, aligned with the royalty agreement. The consideration of $18.2m includes initial cash consideration of $17.5m and capitalised acquisition costs of $0.7m.

The relative fair values of net assets acquired are as follows:

	Relative fair values $m
Property, plant and equipment (note 9)	**0.1**
Right-of-use assets (note 9)	**0.6**
Other intangible assets (note 9)	**18.1**
Lease liabilities	**(0.6)**
Net assets acquired	**18.2**

There were no acquisitions of assets in 2024.

19. Related Party Transactions

The following related-party transactions took place between wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group and associates and joint ventures during the period:

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Revenue from sales to joint ventures	**1.8**	0.5
Period-end balances:		
Receivables outstanding from associates	**0.3**	–
Receivables outstanding from joint ventures	**0.5**	–
Shareholder loan from non-controlling interest	**(3.9)**	(3.9)

During the period, revenue of $0.1m (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $2.1m) was generated from sales to Bestlink Tube Pte. Ltd., the minority shareholder in Hunting Energy Services (China) Pte. Ltd.

Additionally, revenue of $nil (six months ended 30 June 2024 – $3.5m) was recognised from sales to Jindal SAW, the Indian joint venture partner.

The nature of related party transactions relating to key management personnel is unchanged from the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

20. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

(a) Rival divestment

In July 2025, the Group received the final amounts due relating to the sale of its investment in associate, Rival Downhole Tools LC of $1.0m, which were contingent on the completion and outcome of outstanding matters.

(b) EMEA restructuring

On 21 August 2025, the Group announced the relocation and consolidation of its manufacturing footprint from the existing Fordoun Oil Country Tubular Goods ("OCTG") facility into its Badentoy site, Portlethen, UK, as part of the broader EMEA restructuring programme, which commenced in the first half of 2025. The transfer of production and winding down of services will likely be completed within 12 months.

(c) Share buyback

On 28 August 2025, the Group announced the commencement of a share buyback programme in respect of its ordinary shares for a maximum consideration of up to $40m.

Non-GAAP Measures

The performance of the Group is assessed by the Directors using a number of measures, which are not defined under IFRS, and are therefore considered to be non-GAAP measures ("NGMs"). The measures used by the Group may not be comparable with similarly described measures presented by other businesses.

The Group presents adjusted profitability measures below, which exclude adjusting items (see NGM A). The adjusted results, when considered together with results reported under IFRS, provide investors, analysts and other stakeholders with complementary information which aids comparison of the Group's financial performance from one period to the next. These adjusted measures are used by management for planning, reporting and performance management purposes. The adjusted profitability measures are reconciled to unadjusted IFRS results on the face of the income statement, with details of the adjusting items provided in NGM A. Adjusted results can be higher than the IFRS results as they often exclude significant items and should not be regarded as a complete picture of the Group's financial performance, which is presented by the IFRS results in the income statement.

In addition, the Group's results and financial position are analysed using certain other measures that are not defined under IFRS and are therefore considered to be NGMs. These measures are used by management to monitor ongoing business performance. This section provides a definition of each NGM presented in this report, the purpose for which the measure is used, and a reconciliation of the NGM to the reported IFRS numbers.

This condensed set of consolidated financial statements does not include all NGMs of the Group; this section should be read in conjunction with the NGM section within the Group's 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

A. Adjusting Items

Due to their size and nature, the following items are considered to be adjusting items and have been presented separately.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m	Six months ended 31 December 2024 $m
Restructuring costs (note 5)	**(9.0)**	–	–
Acquisition related costs (note 5)	**(4.1)**	–	–
Impairment of goodwill	**–**	–	(109.1)
Total adjustments to operating profit	**(13.1)**	–	(109.1)
Tax impact of adjusting items (note 5)	**0.6**	–	27.8
Adjusting items after tax	**(12.5)**	–	(81.3)
Adjusting items after tax attributable to owners of the parent	**(12.5)**	–	(81.3)
Adjusting items after tax attributable to non-controlling interests	**–**	–	–

During the six months ended 31 December 2024, the Hunting Titan CGU recognised an impairment charge to goodwill of $109.1m, with an associated deferred tax credit of $27.8m reflecting the reduction in the book value for deferred tax purposes for tax deductible goodwill in the US.

B. Adjusted Profitability Measures

Certain reported profit and loss measures are adjusted for the items described in NGM A. This is the basis used by the Directors in assessing performance.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m	Six months ended 31 December 2024 $m
Operating profit/(loss) – condensed consolidated income statement	**36.2**	40.1	(61.2)
Add back adjusting items (NGM A)	**13.1**	–	109.1
Adjusted operating profit	**49.3**	40.1	47.9
Profit/(loss) before tax – condensed consolidated income statement	**30.6**	36.2	(69.7)
Add back adjusting items (NGM A)	**13.1**	–	109.1
Adjusted profit before tax	**43.7**	36.2	39.4
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent – condensed consolidated income statement	**20.2**	26.2	(54.2)
Add back adjusting items after tax attributable to owners of the parent (NGM A)	**12.5**	–	81.3
Adjusted profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent	**32.7**	26.2	27.1

	cents	cents	cents
Adjusted earnings per share			
Adjusted basic EPS	**20.7**	16.4	17.1
Adjusted diluted EPS	**19.6**	15.5	15.9

C. EBITDA

Purpose: This profit measure is used as a simple proxy for pre-tax cash flows from operating activities. EBITDA is frequently used by analysts, investors and other interested parties.

Calculation Definition: Adjusted results before interest, tax, depreciation, impairment of non-current assets and amortisation.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m	Six months ended 31 December 2024 $m
Operating profit/(loss) – condensed consolidated income statement	**36.2**	40.1	(61.2)
Add back adjusting items (NGM A)	**13.1**	–	109.1
Adjusted operating profit (NGM B)	**49.3**	40.1	47.9
Add back:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 9)	**13.1**	12.7	12.5
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 9)	**3.7**	3.7	3.5
Amortisation of other intangible assets (note 9)	**4.1**	3.7	2.2
Impairment of right-of-use assets (note 9)[i]	**–**	0.1	(0.1)
	20.9	20.2	18.1
EBITDA	**70.2**	60.3	66.0

i. The impairment of right-of-use assets of $0.4m in the six months ended 30 June 2025 has been presented as an adjusting item, see NGM A.

C. EBITDA continued

EBITDA by Operating Segment

	Six months ended 30 June 2025						
	Hunting Titan $m	North America $m	Subsea Technologies $m	EMEA $m	Asia Pacific $m	Adjusting items not apportioned to operating segments $m	Total $m
Operating profit – condensed consolidated income statement	1.3	22.7	4.9	(14.5)	25.9	(4.1)	36.2
Add back adjusting items (NGM A)	–	–	–	9.0	–	4.1	13.1
Adjusted operating profit (NGM B)	1.3	22.7	4.9	(5.5)	25.9	–	49.3
Add back:							
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 9)	2.9	7.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	–	13.1
Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets (note 9)	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	–	3.7
Amortisation of other intangible assets (note 9)	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.5	–	4.1
	4.6	9.1	2.8	2.2	2.2	–	20.9
EBITDA	5.9	31.8	7.7	(3.3)	28.1	–	70.2

	Six months ended 30 June 2024						
	Hunting Titan $m	North America $m	Subsea Technologies $m	EMEA $m	Asia Pacific $m	Adjusting items not apportioned to operating segments $m	Total $m
Operating profit – condensed consolidated income statement	(2.6)	19.9	15.5	(3.4)	10.7	–	40.1
Add back adjusting items (NGM A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted operating profit (NGM B)	(2.6)	19.9	15.5	(3.4)	10.7	–	40.1
Add back:							
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3.0	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	–	12.7
Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets	0.8	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	–	3.8
Amortisation of other intangible assets	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	–	3.7
	4.6	9.1	2.3	2.3	1.9	–	20.2
EBITDA	2.0	29.0	17.8	(1.1)	12.6	–	60.3

D. Adjusted Tax Charge and Effective Tax Rate

Purpose: The weighted average effective tax rate represents the level of tax, both current and deferred, being borne by operations on an adjusted basis.

Calculation definition: The adjusted taxation charge divided by adjusted profit before tax, expressed as a percentage.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m	Six months ended 31 December 2024 $m
Taxation (charge)/credit – condensed consolidated income statement	**(9.2)**	(9.6)	17.6
Deduct tax impact of adjusting items (NGM A)	**(0.6)**	–	(27.8)
Adjusted taxation charge	**(9.8)**	(9.6)	(10.2)
Adjusted profit before tax for the period (NGM B)	**43.7**	36.2	39.4
Adjusted effective tax rate	**22%**	27%	26%

E. Working Capital

Purpose: Working capital is a measure of the Group's liquidity identifying whether the Group has sufficient assets to cover liabilities as they fall due.

Calculation definition: Trade, contract and other receivables excluding receivables from associates and joint ventures, derivative financial assets not in a hedge and deferred bank fees, plus inventories, less trade, contract and other payables excluding payables due to associates and joint ventures, derivative financial liabilities not in a hedge and retirement plan obligations.

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Trade, contract and other receivables – non-current (note 11)	**4.3**	5.4
Trade, contract and other receivables – current (note 11)	**243.8**	261.5
Inventories (note 12)	**262.3**	303.3
Trade, contract and other payables – current	**(172.6)**	(208.5)
Trade, contract and other payables – non-current	**(5.1)**	(5.5)
Add: non-working capital US deferred compensation plan obligation	**2.9**	2.6
Less: non-working capital current other receivables and other payables	**(3.4)**	(3.3)
	332.2	355.5
Revenue for the last three months of the period	**245.8**	301.8
Working capital as a percentage of annualised revenue	**34%**	29%

For the purposes of the above calculation, annualised revenue is calculated as revenue for the last three months of the period multiplied by four.

F. Inventory Days

Purpose: This is a working capital efficiency ratio that measures inventory balances relative to business activity levels.

Calculation definition: Inventory at the period-end divided by cost of sales for the last three months of the period multiplied by the number of days in the last quarter, adjusted for the impact of acquisitions and disposals when applicable.

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Inventories (note 12)	**262.3**	303.3
Cost of sales for the last three months of the period	**178.1**	227.1
Inventory days	**134 days**	123 days

G. Trade Receivables Days

Purpose: This is a working capital efficiency ratio that measures receivable balances relative to business activity levels.

Calculation definition: Trade receivables, accrued revenue and contract assets at the period-end, less provisions for impairment, divided by revenue for the last three months of the period multiplied by the number of days in the last quarter, adjusted for the impact of acquisitions and disposals when applicable.

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Trade receivables (note 11)	**175.3**	195.0
Accrued revenue (note 11)	**6.0**	3.2
Contract assets (note 11)	**27.6**	23.7
Less: provisions for impairment (note 11)	**(3.9)**	(3.7)
Net receivables	**205.0**	218.2
Revenue for the last three months of the period	**245.8**	301.8
Trade receivables days	**76 days**	67 days

H. Trade Payables Days

Purpose: This is a working capital efficiency ratio that measures payable balances relative to business activity levels.

Calculation definition: Trade payables, bank acceptance drafts and accrued goods received not invoiced ("accrued GRN") at the period-end divided by purchased materials and cash costs for the last three months of the period multiplied by the number of days in the last quarter, adjusted for the impact of acquisitions and disposals when applicable.

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Trade payables	**45.1**	41.4
Bank acceptance drafts	**27.5**	92.4
Accrued GRN	**14.1**	6.9
Total payables	**86.7**	140.7
Purchased materials and cash costs for the last three months of the period	**131.1**	159.4
Trade payables days	**60 days**	81 days

I. Total Cash and Bank/(Borrowings)

Purpose: Total cash and bank/(borrowings) is a key metric for management and for the Group treasury function, which monitors this balance on a daily basis and reviews weekly forecasts to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet business requirements. As the Group manages funding on a total cash and bank/(borrowings) basis, internal reporting focuses on changes in total cash and bank/(borrowings) and this is presented in the Management Report.

Calculation definition: Cash and cash equivalents, comprising cash at bank and in hand, short-term deposits of less than three months to maturity from the date of deposit and money market funds; and short-term deposits of more than three months to maturity from the date of deposit; less bank overdrafts and bank borrowings.

The Group's total cash and bank/(borrowings) comprised:

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Cash and cash equivalents	**180.3**	206.6
Bank overdrafts secured – current borrowings	**(0.6)**	(1.5)
Cash and cash equivalents – condensed consolidated statement of cash flows	**179.7**	205.1
Bank borrowings – current borrowings (note 13)	**(37.9)**	(9.8)
Bank borrowings – non-current borrowings (note 13)	**(62.5)**	(90.6)
	79.3	104.7

J. Net Cash/(Debt)

Purpose: Net cash/(debt) is a measure of the Group's liquidity and reflects the Group's cash and liquid assets that would remain if all of its debt were to be immediately paid off.

Calculation definition: Net cash/(debt) comprises total cash and bank/(borrowings) (NGM I) less total lease liabilities and the shareholder loan from a non-controlling interest.

The Group's net cash/(debt) comprised:

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Total cash and bank/(borrowings) (NGM I)	**79.3**	104.7
Total lease liabilities (note 13)	**(30.7)**	(30.1)
Shareholder loan from non-controlling interest (note 13)	**(3.9)**	(3.9)
	44.7	70.7

K. Cash Flow Working Capital Movements

Purpose: Reconciles the working capital movements in the Summary Group Cash Flow in the Management Report.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m	Six months ended 31 December 2024 $m
Working capital – opening balance	**355.5**	415.9	454.6
Foreign exchange	**(1.6)**	(1.4)	(0.3)
Adjustments:			
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 12)	**(0.3)**	(0.7)	(1.0)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 18)	**12.0**	–	–
Capital investment receivables/payables cash flows	**–**	0.1	–
Asset disposals receivables/payables cash flows	**–**	2.9	(0.8)
Other non-cash flow movements	**(3.0)**	(1.6)	1.9
Other cash flow movements	**(4.6)**	(0.5)	(5.7)
Working capital – closing balance (NGM E)	**(332.2)**	(454.6)	(355.5)
Cash flow	**25.8**	(39.9)	93.2

L. Free Cash Flow

Purpose: Free cash flow is a measure of financial performance and represents the cash that the Group is able to generate. Free cash flow represents the amount of cash the Group has available to either retain for investment, or to return to shareholders and is a KPI used by management.

Calculation definition: All cash flows before transactions with shareholders and acquisitions (either acquisitions of subsidiaries or acquisitions of assets). All the below items appear in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, unless stated.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m	Six months ended 31 December 2024 $m
EBITDA (NGM C)	**70.2**	60.3	66.0
Add: share-based payment charge	**7.3**	7.0	7.1
	77.5	67.3	73.1
Working capital movements (NGM K)	**25.8**	(39.9)	93.2
Payment of lease liabilities, principal and interest	**(4.2)**	(4.6)	(4.3)
Net interest and bank fees paid	**(4.7)**	(2.8)	(10.1)
Net taxation paid	**(6.1)**	(1.4)	(2.1)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(12.8)**	(12.3)	(11.3)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment held for rental	**(0.8)**	(0.2)	(1.5)
Purchase of intangible assets	**(6.1)**	(2.4)	(2.4)
Proceeds from asset disposals	**1.5**	0.5	1.2
Net gains on asset and investment disposals	**(0.3)**	(1.1)	0.2
Restructuring costs presented as adjusting items	**(1.4)**	–	–
Other operating cash and non-cash movements[i]	**(2.2)**	(0.3)	0.9
Free cash flow	**66.2**	2.8	136.9
Reconciliation to the consolidated statement of cash flows:			
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**90.8**	24.7	163.8
Net interest and bank fees paid	**(4.7)**	(2.8)	(10.1)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**1.5**	0.2	1.0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(12.8)**	(12.3)	(11.3)
Purchase of intangible assets	**(6.1)**	(2.4)	(2.4)
Payment of lease liabilities, principal and interest	**(4.2)**	(4.6)	(4.3)
Acquisition related costs presented as adjusting items	**1.7**	–	–
Free cash flow	**66.2**	2.8	136.7

i. Other operating cash and non-cash movements comprises other non-cash items, movements in provisions, loss on disposal of assets classified as held for sale and share of associates' and joint venture's results from the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows.

M. Return on Average Capital Employed

Purpose: Measures the levels of return the Group is generating from its capital employed.

Calculation definition: Adjusted profit before interest and tax for the previous 12 months as a percentage of average gross capital employed. Average gross capital employed is a monthly average of capital employed based on 13 balance sheets from the closing June balance in the prior year to the closing June balance in the current year.

	Six months ended 30 June 2025 $m	Six months ended 30 June 2024 $m
Average monthly gross capital employed (13-point average)	**927.2**	981.6
Adjusted operating profit	**97.2**	73.9
Return on average capital employed	**10%**	8%

N. Sales Order Book

Purpose: The sales order book comprises the value of all unsatisfied orders from customers and is expected to be recognised as revenue in future periods. It is presented by operating segment and product group. Where amounts are not fixed in the contract, the Group exercises judgement on the amount of the order that is booked.

Calculation definition: Opening sales order book, add new orders booked, less amounts recognised as revenue, adjusted for any order modifications/variations and foreign exchange impacts.

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Operating segment		
Hunting Titan	**21.4**	16.7
North America	**199.3**	207.3
Subsea Technologies	**94.0**	72.5
EMEA	**44.8**	50.2
Asia Pacific	**106.6**	186.9
Inter-segment elimination	**(14.6)**	(25.0)
	451.5	508.6

	At 30 June 2025 $m	At 31 December 2024 $m
Product group		
Perforating systems	**18.5**	16.5
OCTG	**170.1**	249.7
Advanced Manufacturing	**128.3**	130.0
Subsea	**94.0**	72.5
Other Manufacturing	**40.6**	39.9
	451.5	508.6

The sales order book does not agree to the total transaction price allocated to unsatisfied and partially satisfied performance obligations as defined by IFRS 15, disclosed in note 23(c) in the 2024 Annual Report, due to the practical expedient that was applied and the Group's assessment of contract enforceability.

HUNTING