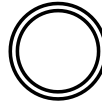


Change for MMA Offshore



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Value proposition of MMA's equity raising

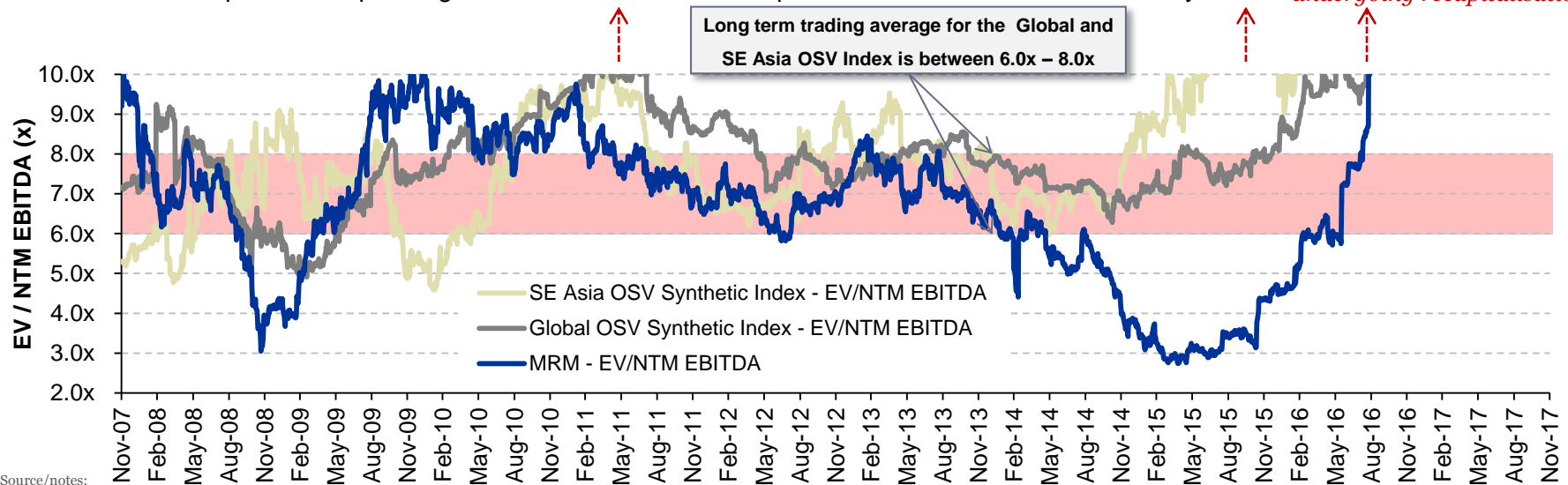


The value proposition of the capital raising requires exceptional performance

- ❑ The analysis on the next slide sets out a view on what the Company needs to achieve for investors to break even on the \$0.20 per share value they have been asked to pay under the equity raise. We also highlight what is required to realise \$0.35 per share in 3 years time (a 20% p.a return to compensate for the high risk of MMA's situation)

Establishing the valuation framework

- ❑ The graph below sets out the EV / EBITDA multiples that MMA Offshore and two composite indexes of OSV companies (Global and SE Asia) have traded at over the past 10 years¹
- ❑ Halom has adopted a multiple range of 6 – 8 x's EV / EBITDA upon which to base its valuation analysis



Source/notes:

1. CapIQ as at 2 December 2017. Halom and advisor analysis.
2. The Global OSV Synthetic Index is made up of 6 listed peers that operate offshore service vessels globally, namely; DOF ASA (OB:DOF), Bourbon (ENXTPA:GBB), SEACOR Holdings Inc. (NYSE:CKH), Siem Offshore Inc. (OB:SIOFF), Hornbeck Offshore Services, Inc. (NYSE:HOS)
3. The SE Asia OSV Synthetic Index is made up of eight listed peers that operate offshore service vessels in the South East Asian region, namely; Swire Pacific Ltd. (SEHK:19), China Oilfield Services Ltd. (SEHK:2883), Bumi Armada Berhad (KLSE:ARMADA), Ezion Holdings Ltd. (SGX:5ME), PACC Offshore Services Holdings Ltd. (SGX:U6C), Yinson Holdings Berhad (KLSE:YINSON), Pacific Radiance Ltd. (SGX:T8V), Alam Maritim Resources Berhad (KLSE:ALAM)
4. The indexes have been created by taking the median EV/NTM EBITDA multiple of the peers, for each trading day over the 10 year historical analysis period

Valuation indicators



With an equity value between -\$85.6m and -\$49.6m, current valuation implies a negative value per share

Current valuation indicators

Debt (post raise) ¹	[A\$m]	284.4
Cash (post raise) ¹	[A\$m]	90.8
Net debt	[A\$m]	193.6
EBITDA ²	[A\$m]	18.0

Enterprise value

6 - 8 x EBITDA	[A\$m]	108.0 - 144.0
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Equity value

Equity value	[A\$m]	(85.6) - (49.6)
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Shares on issue ³	[#]	858.1
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Value per share	[A\$/share]	(0.10) - (0.06)
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Implied negative value per share

Sources/notes:

1. MMA Offshore Limited - Equity Raising Presentation, 16th November 2017 p8
2. FY17 EBITDA from continuing operations
3. MMA Offshore Limited - Appendix 3B, 24 November 2017 p1

Valuation indicators (cont'd)



Through-cycle valuation indicators suggest that the value proposition of the capital raising requires MMA to achieve exceptional performance in 3 years for investors to break even, let alone achieve an appropriate equity return to compensate for risk

Company required performance by year 3 for \$0.20

Required equity value

Required equity value	[A\$m]	171.6
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Enterprise value

Enterprise value	[A\$m]	395.2
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Required EBITDA

6x multiple	[A\$m]	65.9
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8x multiple	[A\$m]	49.4
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Little or no dividends are expected over the 3 year period

Company required performance by year 3 for \$0.35

Required equity value

Required equity value	[A\$m]	300.3
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Enterprise value

Enterprise value	[A\$m]	523.9
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Required EBITDA

6x multiple	[A\$m]	87.3
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8x multiple	[A\$m]	65.5
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Company required performance by year 3 for \$0.20 - \$0.35

Net debt (2017)	[A\$m]	193.6
Debt reduction from asset sales ¹	[A\$m]	(30.0)
Cash usage ²	[A\$m]	60.0
Net debt	[A\$m]	223.6

Target share price in year 3	[A\$/share]	0.20 - 0.35
Shares on issue	[#]	858.1

Sources/notes:

1. MMA Offshore Limited - Equity Raising Presentation, 16th November 2017 p12

2. Conservatively assumes \$20m annual cash utilisation to FY20, compared to MMA's actual negative operating cash flow minus capex of (\$34.127m) in FY17 and (\$51.84m) in FY16. Source: MMA's FY17 financial report, cash flow statement, p7.

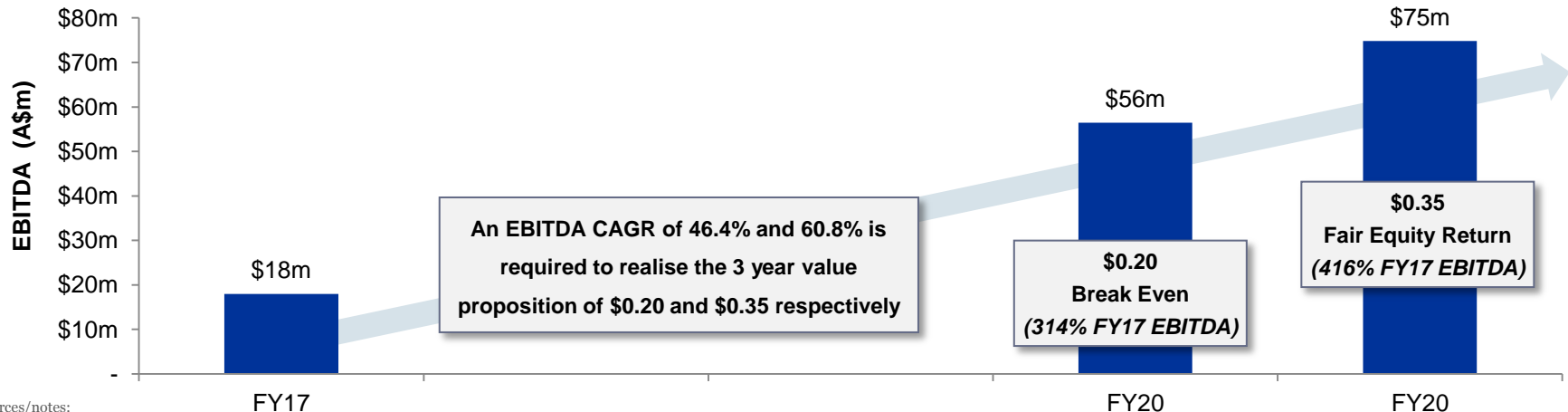
EBITDA requirements



To realise the value proposition of the capital raising, MMA is required to generate around 314% its current EBITDA. To realise appropriate equity returns for the risk investors are taking, MMA will need to generate a 60.8% CAGR in EBITDA (416% current levels) in 3 years. The current leadership of the company have not articulated any clear strategy to achieve these returns

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1. With industry utilisation at 45 - 50%, significant overcapacity and no anticipated improvements in pricing/day rates, how will MMA achieve these returns?
2. Does MMA even have the asset base to generate these returns after significant asset sales (including strategically important assets such as the Dampier Supply Base & Slipway which contributed an average EBITDA of \$35.4m from FY12-FY17)?
3. What is MMA's strategy to generate these returns through cycle?
4. Why did the Board not produce any forecasts as part of its raising? What utilisation / day rates does MMA expect to achieve EBITDA of \$56-75m?



Sources/notes:

1. EBITDA requirements calculated on a 7x EV / EBITDA multiple