

MCDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL INC

Form 10-K

February 21, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-08430

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

72-0593134
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4424 West Sam Houston Parkway North 77041

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HOUSTON, TEXAS

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (281) 870-5000

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each Exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$1.00 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant on the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (based on the closing sales price on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2017) was approximately \$2 billion.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding at February 16, 2018 was 284,032,088.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in connection with the registrant's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, or an amendment to Form 10-K to be filed not later than 120 days from the end of the registrant's most recent fiscal year, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

INDEX—FORM 10-K

	PAGE
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	1
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	11
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	25
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	26
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	27
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	27
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of</u>	
Item 5. <u>Equity Securities</u>	28
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	30
Item 7. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	31
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	55
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	57
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	57
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	58
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	59
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	60
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	61
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity</u>	62
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	63
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	105
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	105
<u>PART III</u>	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	107
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	107
<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder</u>	
Item 12. <u>Matters</u>	107
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	107
Item 14. <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	107
<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15. <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	108
Item 16. <u>Form 10-K Summary</u>	113
<u>Signatures</u>	114

Statements we make in this Annual Report on Form 10-K which express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not historical fact, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those to which we refer under the headings “Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors” in Items 1 and 1A of Part I of this Annual Report.

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

General

McDermott International, Inc. (“McDermott”), a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama in 1959, is a leading provider of integrated engineering, procurement, construction and installation (“EPCI”), front-end engineering and design (“FEED”) and module fabrication services for upstream field developments worldwide. We deliver fixed and floating production facilities, pipeline installations and subsea systems from concept to commissioning for complex offshore and subsea oil and gas projects. Operating in approximately 20 countries across the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, our integrated resources include a diversified fleet of marine vessels, fabrication facilities and engineering offices. We support our activities with comprehensive project management and procurement services, while utilizing our fully integrated capabilities in both shallow water and deepwater construction. Our customers include national, major integrated and other oil and gas companies, and we operate in most major offshore oil and gas producing regions throughout the world. We execute our contracts through a variety of methods, principally fixed-price, but also including cost reimbursable, cost-plus, day-rate and unit-rate basis or some combination of those methods. In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the context otherwise indicates, “we,” “us” and “our” mean McDermott and its consolidated subsidiaries, and references to any of the Notes to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of Part II.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol MDR.

Business Combination Agreement with Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I”)

On December 18, 2017, McDermott, Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I”) and certain of their respective subsidiaries entered into a Business Combination Agreement (as amended, the “Business Combination Agreement”), pursuant to which CB&I and McDermott have agreed to combine their businesses through a series of transactions (the “Combination”). The Business Combination Agreement has been approved by the McDermott Board, the Management Board of CB&I and the Supervisory Board of CB&I.

Upon completion of the Combination, McDermott stockholders will own approximately 53 percent of the combined business on a fully diluted basis and CB&I shareholders will own approximately 47 percent. Under the terms of the Business Combination Agreement, we will exchange all issued and outstanding shares of CB&I Common Stock for shares of McDermott Common Stock at the exchange ratio described below. As a result CB&I shareholders will be entitled to receive 2.47221 shares of McDermott common stock for each share of CB&I common stock owned (or 0.82407 shares if McDermott effects a proposed three-to-one reverse stock split prior to the closing of the

Combination), together with cash in lieu of fractional shares. For additional information regarding the Business Combination Agreement and the Combination, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Proposed Business Combination with Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.,” in Part II of this report.

In connection with the Combination, McDermott would be considered the accounting acquirer based on the following facts: (1) upon completion of the Combination, McDermott’s stockholders will own approximately 53 percent of the combined business on a fully diluted basis; (2) a group of McDermott’s current directors, including Chairman of the Board, will constitute a majority of the Board of Directors; and (3) McDermott’s current President and Chief Executive Officer and current Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer will continue in those roles following the closing of the Combination. CB&I’s President and Chief Executive Officer will remain with the combined business for a transition period.

In connection with the Combination, on December 18, 2017, McDermott entered into (or received) commitment letters (including the exhibits and other attachments thereto, and together with any amendments, modifications or supplements thereto, the “Commitment Letters”), pursuant to which Barclays Bank PLC, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and other lenders (collectively, the “Commitment Parties”) have committed to provide certain debt financing for the Combination. The Commitment Letters provide for a fully committed senior secured term loan B facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.75 billion, a fully committed senior secured term loan C facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$500 million, a \$1.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility, a \$1.2 billion senior secured letter of credit facility and fully committed senior unsecured bridge facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.5 billion, the availability of which is subject to reduction upon McDermott’s issuance

of notes in a private placement or equity securities pursuant to the terms set forth in the Commitment Letters. For additional information regarding the financing arrangements contemplated by the Commitment Letters, see Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing of the Combination” in Part II of this report.

Business Segments

We report financial results under three reporting segments consisting of (1) the Americas, Europe and Africa (“AEA”), (2) the Middle East (“MEA”) and (3) Asia (“ASA”). We also report certain corporate and other non-operating activities under the heading “Corporate and other.” Corporate and other primarily reflects costs that are not allocated to our operating segments. For financial information about our segments, see Note 21, Segment Reporting, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

AEA Segment

Through our AEA segment, which includes the Americas, Europe and Africa, we serve the needs of customers primarily in the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Trinidad, the North Sea, West Africa and East Africa. Project focus in this segment includes the fabrication and offshore installation of fixed and floating structures and the installation of pipelines and subsea systems. Engineering and procurement services are supported by engineering resources in Chennai, India, Dubai, U.A.E., London, the United Kingdom, Mexico City, Mexico and Houston, Texas. Our primary facilities for this segment are our fabrication facility in Altamira, Mexico and spoolbase facility in Gulfport, Mississippi and are supported by our fabrication facility at Batam Island, Indonesia.

MEA Segment

Through our MEA segment, which includes the Caspian region, we serve the needs of customers in Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Qatar, Kuwait, Azerbaijan and Russia. Project focus in this segment relates primarily to the fabrication and offshore installation of fixed and floating structures and the installation of pipelines and subsea systems. The majority of our projects in this segment are performed on an EPCI basis. Engineering and procurement services are provided by our Dubai, Chennai, and Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia offices and are supported by additional resources from our Houston and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia offices. The primary fabrication facility for this segment is located in Dubai, with a secondary fabrication facility in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. In addition, this segment’s operations are supported by our fabrication facility at Batam Island.

ASA Segment

Through our ASA segment, we serve the needs of customers primarily in Australia, Indonesia, Brunei, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand. Project focus in this segment includes the fabrication and offshore installation of fixed and floating structures and the installation of pipelines and subsea systems. The majority of our projects in this segment are performed on an EPCI basis. Engineering and procurement services are provided by our Kuala Lumpur, Batam Island, Chennai offices and are supported by additional resources from our Dubai and Houston offices. The primary fabrication facility for this segment is located on Batam Island, Indonesia. Through our equity ownership interest in a joint venture, we have access to additional fabrication capacity in China.

The above-mentioned fabrication facilities in each segment are equipped with a wide variety of heavy-duty construction and fabrication equipment, including cranes, welding equipment, machine tools and robotic and other automated equipment. Project installation is performed by major construction vessels, which we own or lease and are stationed throughout the various regions and provide structural lifting/lowering and pipelay services. These major construction vessels are supported by our multi-function vessels and chartered vessels from third parties to perform a

wide array of installation activities that include anchor handling, pipelay, cable/umbilical lay, dive support and hookup/commissioning. See Item 2, “Properties,” in Part I of this Annual Report.

Contracts

We execute our contracts through a variety of methods, including fixed-price, unit-basis, cost-plus, or some combination of those methods, with fixed-price being the most prevalent. Contracts are usually awarded through a competitive bid process. Factors that customers may consider include price, facility or equipment availability, technical capabilities of equipment and personnel, efficiency, safety record and reputation.

Fixed-price contracts are for a fixed amount to cover costs and any profit element for a defined scope of work. Fixed-price contracts entail more risk to us because they require us to predetermine both the quantities of work to be performed and the costs associated with executing the work. See “Risk Factors—We are subject to risks associated with contractual pricing in our industry, including the risk that, if our actual costs exceed the costs we estimate on our fixed-price contracts, our profitability will decline and we may suffer losses” in Item 1A of this Annual Report.

We have contracts that extend beyond one year. Most of our long-term contracts have provisions for progress payments. We attempt to cover anticipated increases in labor, material and service costs of our long-term contracts either through an estimate of such charges, which is reflected in the original price, or through risk-sharing mechanisms, such as escalation or price adjustments for items such as labor and commodity prices.

We generally recognize our contract revenues and related costs on a percentage-of-completion basis. Accordingly, for each contract, we regularly review contract price and cost estimates as the work progresses and reflect adjustments in profit proportionate to the percentage of completion of the related project in the period when we revise those estimates. To the extent these adjustments result in a reduction or elimination of previously reported profits with respect to a project, we recognize a charge against current earnings, which could be material.

Our arrangements with customers frequently require us to provide letters of credit, bid and performance bonds or guarantees to secure bids or performance under contracts. While these letters of credit, bonds and guarantees may involve significant dollar amounts, historically there have been no material payments to our customers under these arrangements.

Some of our contracts contain provisions that require us to pay liquidated damages if we are responsible for the failure to meet specified contractual milestone dates and the applicable customer asserts a claim under those provisions. Those contracts define the conditions under which our customers may make claims against us for liquidated damages. In many cases in which we have historically had potential exposure for liquidated damages, such damages ultimately were not asserted by our customers. See Note 20, Commitments and Contingencies, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Change orders, which are a normal and recurring part of our business, can increase (sometimes substantially) the future scope and cost of a job. Therefore, change order awards (although frequently beneficial in the long term) can have the short-term effect of reducing the job percentage of completion and thus the revenues and profits recognized to date. We regularly review contract price and cost estimates as the work progresses and reflect adjustments in profit, proportionate to the job percentage of completion in the period when those estimates are revised. Revenue from unapproved change orders is recognized to the extent of amounts management expects to recover or costs incurred. Unapproved change orders that are disputed by the customer are treated as claims.

In the event of a contract deferral or cancellation, we generally would be entitled to recover costs incurred, settlement expenses and profit on work completed prior to deferral or termination. Significant or numerous cancellations could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Backlog

Backlog represents the dollar amount of revenues we expect to recognize in the future from contracts awarded and those that are in progress. These amounts are presented in U.S. dollars. Currency risk associated with backlog contracts that is not mitigated within the contract is generally mitigated with the use of foreign currency derivative (hedging) instruments, when deemed significant. However, these actions may not eliminate all currency risk exposure included within our long-term contracts. Backlog is a measure not defined by generally accepted accounting principles and is not a measure of contract profitability. Our methodology for determining backlog may not be comparable to methodologies used by other companies in determining their backlog amounts. The backlog values we disclose include anticipated revenues associated with: (1) the original contract amounts; (2) change orders for which we have received written confirmations from the applicable customers; (3) change orders for which we expect to receive confirmations in the ordinary course of business; and (4) claims that we have made against our customers, when certain conditions are met. We do not include expected revenues of contracts related to unconsolidated joint ventures in our backlog, except to the extent of any contract awards we may receive from those joint ventures.

We include in backlog unapproved change orders for which we expect to receive confirmations in the ordinary course of business, generally to the extent of the lesser of the amounts we expect to recover or the associated costs incurred. Any revenue that would represent profit associated with unapproved change orders is generally excluded from backlog until written confirmation is obtained from the applicable customer. However, consideration is given to our history with the customer, as well as the contractual basis under which we may be operating. Accordingly, in certain cases based on our historical experience in resolving unapproved change orders with a customer, the associated profit may be included in backlog. If an unapproved change order is disputed or rejected by the customer, the associated amount of revenue is treated as a claim. See Note 3, Revenue Recognition, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on unapproved change orders.

We include claims in backlog only when we have a legal basis to do so, consider collection to be probable and believe we can reliably estimate the ultimate value. Claims revenue is included in backlog to the extent of the lesser of the amounts we expect to recover or associated costs incurred. Claims revenue in backlog at December 31, 2017 and 2016 were not material.

Backlog may not be indicative of future operating results, and projects in our backlog may be cancelled, modified or otherwise altered by customers. We can provide no assurance as to the profitability of our contracts reflected in backlog. It is possible that our estimates of profit could increase or decrease based on, among other things, changes in productivity, actual downtime and the resolution of change orders and claims with the customers.

The following table summarizes changes to our backlog (in thousands):

Backlog at December 31, 2016	\$4,321,851
Bookings from new awards	2,323,047
Additions on existing contracts, net	241,313
Less: Amounts recognized in revenues	2,984,768
Backlog at December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	\$3,901,443

⁽¹⁾At December 31, 2017, approximately 46% of our backlog is attributable to Saudi Arabian Oil Company (“Saudi Aramco”)

Our backlog by segment was as follows:

	December 31, 2017 (In approximate millions)	
AEA	\$1,169	30 %
MEA	2,249	58 %
ASA	483	12 %
Total Backlog	\$3,901	100%

Of the December 31, 2017 backlog, we expect to recognize revenues as follows:

	2018	2019	Thereafter
	(In approximate millions)		
Total backlog	\$2,426	\$1,212	\$ 263

As of December 31, 2017, we had no active projects in a significant loss position. It is possible that our estimates of gross profit could increase or decrease based on changes in productivity, actual downtime and the resolution of change orders and claims with the customers. See Note 3, Revenue Recognition, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Our adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as of January 1, 2018, will result in a decrease in our backlog of between

\$205 million and \$220 million. See Note 3, Revenue Recognition, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Competition

We believe we are among the few offshore construction contractors capable of providing a wide range of services in major offshore oil and gas producing regions of the world. We believe the substantial capital costs and specialized capabilities involved in becoming a full-service offshore EPCI contractor create a significant barrier to entry into the market as a global, fully-integrated competitor. We do, however, face substantial competition from regional competitors and less integrated providers of offshore construction services, such as engineering firms, fabrication facilities, pipelaying companies and shipbuilders. A number of companies compete with us in each of the separate EPCI phases in various parts of the world. Our competitors by segment are discussed below.

AEA

Our AEA segment's key competitors include: Allseas Marine Contractors S.A.; Dragados Offshore Mexico, S.A.; Gulf Island Fabrication Inc.; Swecomex, S.A. DE C.V; Heerema Group; KBR, Inc.; Kiewit Corporation; Saipem S.P.A.; Subsea 7 S.A.; Operadora Cicsa S.A. de C.V.; ICA-Fluor Daniel, S. de R.L. de C.V.; Seaway Heavy Lifting Shipping Ltd. and TechnipFMC plc.

MEA

Our MEA segment's key competitors include: Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd.; Larsen and Toubro Ltd. (India); National Petroleum Construction Company (Abu Dhabi); Saipem S.P.A.; TechnipFMC plc.; China Offshore Oil Engineering Co., Ltd. and Petrofac International Ltd.

ASA

Our ASA segment's key competitors include: Allseas Marine Contractors S.A.; China Offshore Oil Engineering Co. Ltd. (COOEC); Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Co. Ltd.; Heerema Group; Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd.; Malaysia Marine and Heavy Engineering Holdings Berhad; Nippon Steel Corporation; Saipem S.P.A.; Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.; SapuraKencana Petroleum & TL Offshore; Sembcorp Marine Offshore Engineering; Subsea 7 S.A.; and TechnipFMC plc.

Unconsolidated Affiliates

We participate with third parties in the ownership of certain entities, which we sometimes refer to as "joint ventures," for convenience of reference. Those entities are organized in various forms, including as corporations, limited liability companies and other companies with limited liability. By using the term "joint venture," we are not implying that those entities constitute general partnerships. Some of those joint venture entities are not consolidated and are generally accounted for under the equity method of accounting. We refer to those entities as "unconsolidated affiliates." The Unconsolidated affiliates that we consider significant are described below.

AEA

io Oil and Gas—We co-own several joint venture entities with Baker Hughes, a GE company. These joint venture entities focus on the pre-FEED phases of projects in offshore markets. They bring comprehensive field development expertise and provide technically advanced solutions in new full field development concept selection and evaluation.

ASA

Qingdao McDermott Wuchuan Offshore Engineering Company Ltd.—We co-own this entity with Wuhan Wuchuan Investment Holding Co., Ltd., a leading shipbuilder in China. This joint venture provides project management, procurement, engineering, fabrication, construction and pre-commissioning of onshore and offshore oil and gas structures, including onshore modules, topside, floating, production, storage, and off-loading ("FPSO") modules and subsea structures and manifolds.

Significant Customers

See Note 21, Segment Reporting, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for information on customers that accounted for significant percentages of our consolidated revenues.

Financial Information about Geographic Areas

See Note 21, Segment Reporting, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information about our revenues and assets.

Raw Materials and Suppliers

Our operations use raw materials, such as carbon and alloy steels in various forms and components for assembly. We generally purchase these raw materials and components as needed for individual contracts. We do not depend on a single source of supply for any significant raw materials.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we employed approximately 11,800 persons worldwide. As of December 31, 2017, approximately 3,400 of our employees were members of labor unions. Some of our operations are subject to union contracts, which we customarily renew periodically. We consider our relationships with our employees and the applicable labor unions to be satisfactory.

Patents and Licenses

We currently hold a number of U.S. and foreign patents and also have certain patent applications pending. We also acquire patents and grant licenses to others when we consider it advantageous for us to do so. Although in the aggregate our patents and licenses are important to us, we do not regard any single patent or license or group of related patents or licenses as critical or essential to our business as a whole. In general, we depend on our technological capabilities, skilled personnel, construction and management systems, and the application of know-how, rather than patents and licenses, in the conduct of our business.

Hazard Risks and Insurance

Our operations present risks of injury to or death of people, loss of or damage to property and damage to the environment. We conduct difficult and frequently precise operations in very challenging and dynamic locations. We have created loss control systems to assist us in the identification and treatment of the hazard risks presented by our operations, and we endeavor to make sure these systems are effective.

As loss control measures will not always be successful, we seek to establish various means of funding losses and liability related to incidents or occurrences. We primarily seek to do this through contractual protections, including waivers of consequential damages, indemnities, caps on liability, liquidated damage provisions and access to the insurance of other parties. We also procure insurance, operate our own “captive” insurance company or establish funded or unfunded reserves. However, there can be no assurance that these methods will adequately address all risks.

Depending on competitive conditions, the nature of the work, industry custom and other factors, we may not be successful in obtaining adequate contractual protection from our customers and other parties against losses and liabilities arising out of or related to the performance of our work. The scope of the protection may be limited, may be subject to conditions and may not be supported by adequate insurance or other means of financing. In addition, we sometimes have difficulty enforcing our contractual rights with others following a material loss.

Similarly, insurance for certain potential losses or liabilities may not be available or may only be available at a cost or on terms we consider not to be economical. Insurers frequently react to market losses by ceasing to write or severely limiting coverage for certain exposures. Risks that we have frequently found difficult to cost-effectively insure against include, but are not limited to, business interruption (including from the loss of or damage to a vessel), property losses from wind, flood and earthquake events, war and political risks, confiscation or seizure of property (including by act of piracy), pollution liability, liabilities related to occupational health exposures (including asbestos), losses or liability related to acts of terrorism, professional liability, such as errors and omissions coverage, the failure, misuse or unavailability of our information systems or controls or security measures related to those systems, and liability related to risk of loss of our work in progress and customer-owned materials in our care, custody and control. In cases where we place insurance, we are subject to the credit worthiness of the relevant insurer(s), the available limits of the coverage, our retention under the relevant policy, exclusions in the policy and gaps in coverage.

Our wholly owned “captive” insurance subsidiary provides coverage for our retentions under employer’s liability, general and products liability, automotive liability and workers’ compensation insurance and, from time to time, builder’s risk and marine hull insurance within certain limits. We may also have business reasons in the future to arrange for our insurance subsidiary to insure other risks which we cannot or do not wish to transfer to outside insurance companies. Premiums charged and reserves related to these insurance programs are based on the facts and circumstances specific to historic losses, loss factors and the performance of the outside insurance market for the type of risk at issue. The actual outcome of insured claims could differ significantly from estimated amounts. We maintain actuarially determined accruals in our consolidated balance sheets to cover losses in our captive insurance programs. These accruals are based on certain assumptions developed utilizing historical data to project future losses. Loss estimates in the calculation of these accruals are adjusted as required based upon reported claims, actual claim payments and settlements and claim reserves. These loss estimates and accruals recorded in our financial statements for claims have historically been reasonable. Claims as a result of our operations, if greater in frequency or severity than actuarially predicted, could adversely impact the ability of our captive insurance subsidiary to respond to all claims presented.

Additionally, upon the February 22, 2006 effectiveness of the settlement relating to the Chapter 11 proceedings involving several subsidiaries of our former subsidiary The Babcock & Wilcox Company (“B&W”), most of our subsidiaries contributed substantial insurance rights to the asbestos personal injury trust. Those insurance rights

provided coverage for, among other things, asbestos and other personal injury claims, subject to the terms and conditions of the policies. With the contribution of those insurance rights to the asbestos personal injury trust, we may have underinsured or uninsured exposure for non-derivative asbestos claims or other personal injury or other claims that would have been insured under those coverages had the insurance rights not been contributed to the asbestos personal injury trust.

6

Governmental Regulations and Environmental Matters

General

Many aspects of our operations and properties are affected by political developments and are subject to both domestic and foreign governmental regulations, including those relating to:

- constructing and equipping offshore production platforms and other offshore facilities;
- marine vessel safety;
- the operation of foreign-flagged vessels in the coastal trade;
- workplace health and safety;
- the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar anti-corruption laws;
- currency conversions and repatriation;
- taxation of foreign earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel; and
- protecting the environment.

In addition, we depend on the demand for our offshore construction services from the oil and gas industry and, therefore, are affected by changing taxes, price controls and other laws and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry generally. The adoption of laws and regulations curtailing offshore exploration and development drilling for oil and gas for environmental, economic and other policy reasons would adversely affect our operations by limiting demand for our services.

We are required by various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies to obtain certain permits, licenses and certificates with respect to our operations.

The exploration and development of oil and gas properties on the continental shelf of the United States is regulated primarily under the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and related regulations. These laws require the construction, operation and removal of offshore production facilities located on the outer continental shelf of the United States to meet stringent engineering and construction specifications. Similar regulations govern the plugging and abandoning of wells located on the outer continental shelf of the United States and the removal of all production facilities. Violations of regulations issued pursuant to the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and related laws can result in substantial civil and criminal penalties, as well as injunctions curtailing operations.

We cannot determine the extent to which new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing laws or regulations may affect our future operations.

Environmental

Our operations and properties are subject to a wide variety of increasingly complex and stringent foreign, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, the remediation of soil and groundwater contaminated by hazardous substances and the health and safety of employees. Sanctions for noncompliance may include revocation of permits, corrective action orders, administrative or civil penalties and criminal prosecution. Some environmental laws provide for strict, joint and several liability for remediation of spills and other releases of hazardous substances, as well as damage to natural resources. In addition, companies may be subject to claims alleging personal injury or property damage as a result of alleged exposure to hazardous substances. Such laws and regulations may also expose us to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for our acts that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time such acts were performed.

These laws and regulations include the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (“CERCLA”), the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and similar laws that provide for responses to, and liability for, releases of hazardous substances into the environment. These laws and regulations also include similar foreign, state or local counterparts to these federal laws, which regulate air emissions, water discharges and hazardous substances and waste management and disposal, and require public disclosure related to the use of various hazardous substances. Our operations are also governed by laws and regulations relating to workplace safety and worker health, including, in the United States, the Occupational Safety and Health Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

In addition, offshore construction and drilling in some areas have been opposed by environmental groups and, in some areas, have been restricted. To the extent laws are enacted or other governmental actions are taken that prohibit or restrict offshore construction and drilling or impose environmental protection requirements that result in increased costs to the oil and gas industry in general and the offshore construction industry in particular, our business and prospects could be adversely affected.

We have been identified as a potentially responsible party at various cleanup sites under CERCLA. CERCLA and other environmental laws can impose liability for the entire cost of cleanup on any of the potentially responsible parties, regardless of fault or the lawfulness of the original conduct. Generally, however, where there are multiple responsible parties, a final allocation of costs is made based on the amount and type of wastes disposed of by each party and the number of financially viable parties, although this may not be the case with respect to any particular site. We have not been determined to be a major contributor of wastes to any of these sites. On the basis of our relative contribution of waste to each site, we expect our share of the ultimate liability for the various sites will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows in any given year. We do not anticipate incurring any material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities in the years ended December 31, 2018 or 2019. For financial information about our environmental liabilities, see Note 20, Commitments and Contingencies, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

We are including the following discussion to inform our existing and potential security holders generally of some of the risks and uncertainties that can affect our company and to take advantage of the “safe harbor” protection for forward-looking statements that applicable federal securities law affords.

From time to time, our management or persons acting on our behalf make forward-looking statements to inform existing and potential security holders about our company. These statements may include projections and estimates concerning the scope, execution, timing and success of specific projects and our future backlog, revenues, income and capital spending. Forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as “estimate,” “project,” “predict,” “forecast,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “seek,” “goal,” “could,” “may,” or “should” or other words that convey the nature of future events or outcomes. Sometimes we will specifically describe a statement as being a forward-looking statement and refer to this cautionary statement.

In addition, various statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including those that express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Those forward-looking statements appear in Item 1, Business, and Item 3, Legal Proceedings, in Part I of this Annual Report and in Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements that relate to, or statements that are subject to risks, contingencies or uncertainties that relate to:

- expectations regarding the Combination and the anticipated benefits of combining CB&I’s business with our business;
- future levels of revenues, operating margins, income from operations, cash flows, net income or earnings per share;
- the outcome of project awards and scope, execution and timing of specific projects, including timing to complete and cost to complete these projects;
- future project activities, including the commencement and subsequent timing of marine or installation campaigns on specific projects, and the ability of projects to generate sufficient revenues to cover our fixed costs;
- estimates of percentage of completion and contract profits or losses;

- anticipated levels of demand for our products and services;
- global demand for oil and gas and fundamentals of the oil and gas industry;
- expectations regarding offshore development of oil and gas;
- market outlook for the EPCI market;
- expectations regarding cash flows from operating activities;
- expectations regarding backlog;
- future levels of capital, environmental or maintenance expenditures;

8

- the success or timing of completion of ongoing or anticipated capital or maintenance projects;
- the adequacy of our sources of liquidity and capital resources, including for the financing arrangements contemplated by the Commitment Letters to enable us to complete the Combination with CB&I;
- interest expense;
- the effectiveness of our derivative contracts in mitigating foreign currency risk;
- results of our capital investment program;
- expectations regarding the acquisition or divestiture of assets;
- the possibility of establishing our parent company's tax residence in the United Kingdom;
- the potential effects of judicial or other proceedings on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows; and
- the anticipated effects of actions of third parties such as competitors, or federal, foreign, state or local regulatory authorities, or plaintiffs in litigation.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report; we disclaim any obligation to update these statements unless required by securities law, and we caution you not to rely on them unduly. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and assumptions about future events. While our management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These risks, contingencies and uncertainties relate to, among other matters, the following:

- general economic and business conditions and industry trends;
- general developments in the industries in which we are involved;
- the volatility of oil and gas prices;
- decisions about offshore developments to be made by oil and gas companies;
- the highly competitive nature of our industry;
- our ability to appropriately bid, estimate and effectively perform projects on time, in accordance with the schedules established by the applicable contracts with customers;
- changes in project design or schedule;
- changes in scope or timing of work to be completed under contracts;
- cancellations of contracts, change orders and other modifications and related adjustments to backlog and the resulting impact from using backlog as an indicator of future revenues or earnings;
- the collectability of amounts reflected in change orders and claims relating to work previously performed on contracts;
- the capital investment required to construct new-build vessels and maintain and/or upgrade our existing fleet of vessels;
- the ability of our suppliers and subcontractors to deliver raw materials in sufficient quantities and/or perform in a timely manner;
- volatility and uncertainty of the credit markets;
- our ability to comply with covenants in our credit agreements, indentures and other debt instruments and availability, terms and deployment of capital;
- the unfunded liabilities of our pension plans, which may negatively impact our liquidity and, depending upon future operations, may impact our ability to fund our pension obligations;
- the continued availability of qualified personnel;
- the operating risks normally incident to our lines of business, including the potential impact of liquidated damages;
- natural or man-caused disruptive events that could damage our facilities, equipment or our work-in-progress and cause us to incur losses and/or liabilities;

- equipment failure;
- changes in, or our failure or inability to comply with, government regulations;
- adverse outcomes from legal and regulatory proceedings;
- impact of potential regional, national and/or global requirements to significantly limit or reduce greenhouse gas and other emissions in the future;
- changes in, and liabilities relating to, existing or future environmental regulatory matters;
- changes in tax laws;
- rapid technological changes;
- the consequences of significant changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates;
- difficulties we may encounter in obtaining regulatory or other necessary approvals of any strategic transactions;
- the risks associated with integrating acquired businesses and forming and operating joint ventures;
- the risk we may not be successful in updating and replacing current information technology and the risks associated with information technology systems interruptions and cybersecurity threats;
- social, political and economic situations in countries where we do business;
- the risks associated with our international operations, including local content or similar requirements;
- interference from adverse weather or sea conditions;
- the possibilities of war, other armed conflicts or terrorist attacks;
- the effects of asserted and unasserted claims and the extent of available insurance coverages;
- our ability to obtain surety bonds, letters of credit and financing;
- our ability to maintain builder's risk, liability, property and other insurance in amounts and on terms we consider adequate and at rates that we consider economical;
- the aggregated risks retained in our captive insurance subsidiary; and
- the impact of the loss of insurance rights as part of the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy settlement concluded in 2006 involving several of our former subsidiaries.

We believe the items we have outlined above are important factors that could cause estimates in our financial statements to differ materially from actual results and those expressed in a forward-looking statement made in this report or elsewhere by us or on our behalf. We have discussed many of these factors in more detail elsewhere in this report. These factors are not necessarily all the factors that could affect us. Unpredictable or unanticipated factors we have not discussed in this report could also have material adverse effects on actual results of matters that are the subject of our forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update our description of important factors each time a potential important factor arises, except as required by applicable securities laws and regulations. We advise our security holders that they should (1) be aware that factors not referred to above could affect the accuracy of our forward-looking statements and (2) use caution and common sense when considering our forward-looking statements.

Available Information

Our website address is www.mcdermott.com. We make available through the Investors section of this website under "Financial Information," free of charge, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, statements of beneficial ownership of securities on Forms 3, 4 and 5 and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file those materials with, or furnish those materials to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information regarding the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. We have also posted on our website our: Corporate Governance Guidelines; Code of Ethics for our Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers; Board of Directors Conflicts of Interest Policies and Procedures; Officers, Board Members and Contact Information; Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation; Amended and Restated By-laws; and charters for the Audit, Compensation and Governance Committees of our Board.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information contained in this Annual Report. If any of these risks develop into actual events, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially adversely affected, and, as a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial individually or in the aggregate may also adversely affect us.

Risk Factors Relating to our Business Operations

We derive substantially all of our revenues from companies in the oil and gas exploration and production industry, a historically cyclical industry with levels of activity that are significantly affected by the levels and volatility of oil and gas prices.

The demand for our EPCI services has traditionally been cyclical, depending primarily on the capital expenditures of oil and gas companies for construction of development projects. These capital expenditures are influenced by such factors as:

- prevailing oil and gas prices;
- expectations about future prices;
- the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas;
- the sale and expiration dates of available offshore leases;
- the discovery rate of new oil and gas reserves, including in offshore areas;
- the rate of decline of existing oil and gas reserves;
 - laws and regulations related to environmental matters, including those addressing alternative energy sources and the risks of global climate change;
- the development and exploitation of alternative fuels or energy sources;
- domestic and international political, military, regulatory and economic conditions;
- technological advances, including technology related to the exploitation of shale oil; and
- the ability of oil and gas companies to generate funds for capital expenditures.

Prices for oil and gas have historically been, and we anticipate they will continue to be, extremely volatile and react to changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas (including changes resulting from the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to establish and maintain production quotas), domestic and worldwide economic conditions and political instability in oil producing countries. Material declines in oil and natural gas prices have affected, and will likely continue to affect the demand for and pricing of our EPCI services. Since the start of the cyclical oil price decline in the fourth quarter of 2014, many oil and gas companies have made significant reductions in their capital expenditure budgets. In particular, some of our customers reduced their spending on exploration, development and production programs, including by deferring or delaying certain capital projects. Although oil prices have increased, on a relative basis in the recent short term, the sustained lower relative price of oil has adversely affected demand for our services and lower relative prices compared to recent pricing levels could, over a sustained period of time, materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our results of operations and operating cash flows depend on us obtaining significant EPCI contracts primarily for offshore oil and gas developments throughout the world. The timing of or failure to obtain contracts, delays in awards of contracts, cancellations of contracts, delays in completion of contracts, or failure to obtain timely payments from our customers, could result in significant periodic fluctuations in our results of operations and operating cash flows. In addition, many of our contracts require us to satisfy specific progress or performance milestones in order to receive payment from the customer. As a result, we may incur significant costs for engineering, materials, components, equipment, labor or subcontractors prior to receipt of payment from a customer. Such expenditures could reduce our cash flows and necessitate borrowings under our credit agreements.

We are subject to risks associated with contractual pricing in our industry, including the risk that, if our actual costs exceed the costs we estimate on our fixed-price contracts, our profitability will decline, and we may suffer losses.

We are engaged in a highly competitive industry, and we have contracted for a substantial number of projects on a fixed-price basis. In many cases, these projects involve complex design and engineering, significant procurement of equipment and supplies and extensive construction management and other activities conducted over extended time periods, sometimes in remote locations. Our actual costs

related to these projects could exceed our projections. We attempt to cover the increased costs of anticipated changes in labor, material and service costs of long-term contracts, either through estimates of cost increases, which are reflected in the original contract price, or through price escalation clauses. Despite these attempts, however, the cost and gross profit we realize on a fixed-price contract could vary materially from the estimated amounts because of supplier, contractor and subcontractor performance, our own performance, including the quality and timeliness of work performed, changes in job conditions, unanticipated weather conditions, variations in labor and equipment productivity and increases in the cost of raw materials, particularly steel, over the term of the contract. In the future, these factors and other risks generally inherent in the industry in which we operate may result in actual revenues or costs being different from those we originally estimated and may result in reduced profitability or losses on projects. Some of these risks include:

- our engineering, procurement and construction projects may encounter difficulties related to the procurement of materials, or due to schedule disruptions, equipment performance failures or other factors that may result in additional costs to us, reductions in revenue, claims or disputes;
- we may not be able to obtain compensation for additional work we perform or expenses we incur as a result of customer change orders or our customers providing deficient design or engineering information or equipment or materials;
- we may be required to pay significant amounts of liquidated damages upon our failure to meet schedule or performance requirements of our contracts; and
- difficulties in engaging third-party subcontractors, equipment manufacturers or materials suppliers or failures by third-party subcontractors, equipment manufacturers or materials suppliers to perform could result in project delays and cause us to incur additional costs.

Performance problems relating to any significant existing or future contract arising as a result of any of these or other risks could cause our actual results of operations to differ materially from those we anticipate at the time we enter into the contract and could cause us to suffer damage to our reputation within our industry and our customer base. Additionally, we may be at a greater risk of reduced profitability or losses in the current low-oil-price environment due to pricing pressures in our industry, potential difficulties in obtaining customer approvals of change orders or claims, deterioration in contract terms and conditions, including customer-required extended-payment terms, unexpected project delays, suspensions and cancellations or changes or reductions in project scope or schedule and other factors.

Our use of percentage-of-completion method of accounting could result in volatility in our results of operations.

We recognize revenues and profits from our long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion basis of accounting. Accordingly, we review contract price and cost estimates periodically as the work progresses and reflect adjustments proportionate to the percentage of completion in income in the period when we revise those estimates. To the extent these adjustments result in a reduction or an elimination of previously reported profits with respect to a project, we would recognize a charge against current earnings, which could be material. Our current estimates of our contract costs and the profitability of our long-term projects, although reasonably reliable when made, could change as a result of the uncertainties associated with these types of contracts, and if adjustments to overall contract costs are significant, the reductions or reversals of previously recorded revenues and profits could be material in future periods. In addition, change orders, which are a normal and recurring part of our business, can increase (and sometimes substantially) the future scope and cost of a job. Therefore, change order awards (although frequently beneficial in the long term) can have the short-term effect of reducing the job percentage of completion and thus the revenues and profits that otherwise would be recognized to date. Additionally, to the extent that claims included in backlog, including those which arise from change orders which are under dispute or which have been previously rejected by the customer, are not resolved in our favor, there could be reductions in, or reversals of, previously reported amounts of revenues and profits, and charges against current earnings, all of which could be material.

Our backlog is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations.

The revenues projected in our backlog may not be realized or, if realized, may not result in profits. Because of project cancellations or changes in project scope and schedule, we cannot predict with certainty when or if backlog will be performed. In addition, even where a project proceeds as scheduled, it is possible that contracted parties may default and fail to pay amounts owed to us, or poor project performance could increase the cost associated with a project. Delays, suspensions, cancellations, payment defaults, scope changes and poor project execution could materially reduce the revenues and reduce or eliminate profits that we actually realize from projects in backlog. We may be at greater risk of delays, suspensions and cancellations in the current low oil price environment.

Reductions in our backlog due to cancellation or modification by a customer or for other reasons may adversely affect, potentially to a material extent, the revenues and earnings we actually receive from contracts included in our backlog. Many of the contracts in our backlog provide for cancellation fees in the event customers cancel projects. These cancellation fees usually provide for reimbursement of our out-of-pocket costs, revenues for work performed prior to cancellation and a varying percentage of the profits

we would have realized had the contract been completed. However, we typically have no contractual right upon cancellation to the total revenues reflected in our backlog. Projects may remain in our backlog for extended periods of time. If we experience significant project terminations, suspensions or scope adjustments to contracts reflected in our backlog, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely impacted. We may be at a greater risk of experiencing unexpected project delays, cancellations, suspensions and terminations or changes or reductions in project scope or schedule in the current low-oil-price environment.

We have a substantial investment in our marine fleet. At times a vessel or several vessels may require increased levels of maintenance and capital expenditures, may be less efficient than competitors' vessels for certain projects, and may experience mechanical failure with the inability to economically return to service. If we are unable to manage our fleet efficiently and find profitable market opportunities for our vessels, our results of operations may deteriorate and our financial position and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We operate a fleet of construction and multi-service vessels of varying ages. Some of our competitors' fleets and competing vessels in those fleets may be substantially newer than ours and more technologically advanced. Our vessels may not be capable of serving all markets and may require additional maintenance and capital expenditures, due to age or other factors, creating periods of downtime. In addition, customer requirements and laws of various jurisdictions may limit the use of older vessels or a foreign-flagged vessel, unless we are able to obtain an exception to such requirements and laws, which may not be available. Our ability to continue to upgrade our fleet depends, in part, on our ability to economically commission the construction of new vessels, as well as the availability to purchase in the secondary market newer, more technologically advanced vessels with the capabilities that may be required by our customers. If we are unable to manage our fleet efficiently and find profitable market opportunities for our vessels, our results of operations may deteriorate and our financial position and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Vessel construction, upgrade, refurbishment and repair projects are subject to risks, including delays and cost overruns, which could have an adverse impact on our available cash resources and results of operations.

We expect to make significant new construction and upgrade, refurbishment and repair expenditures for our vessel fleet from time to time, particularly in light of the aging nature of our vessels and requests for upgraded equipment from our customers. Some of these expenditures may be unplanned. Vessel construction, upgrade, refurbishment and repair projects may be subject to the risks of delay or cost overruns, including delays or cost overruns resulting from any one or more of the following:

- unexpectedly long delivery times for, or shortages of, key equipment, parts or materials;
- shortages of skilled labor and other shipyard personnel necessary to perform the work;
- shipyard delays and performance issues;
- failures or delays of third-party equipment vendors or service providers;
- unforeseen increases in the cost of equipment, labor and raw materials, particularly steel;
- work stoppages and other labor disputes;
- unanticipated actual or purported change orders;
- disputes with shipyards and suppliers;
- design and engineering problems;
- latent damages or deterioration to equipment and machinery in excess of engineering estimates and assumptions;
- financial or other difficulties at shipyards;
- interference from adverse weather conditions;
- difficulties in obtaining necessary permits or in meeting permit conditions; and
- customer acceptance delays.

Significant cost overruns or delays could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, capital expenditures for vessel construction, upgrade, refurbishment and repair projects could materially

exceed our planned capital expenditures. The failure to complete such a project on time, or the inability to complete it in accordance with its design specifications, may, in some circumstances, result in loss of revenues, penalties, or delay, renegotiation or cancellation of a contract. In the event of termination of one of these contracts, we may not be able to secure a replacement contract on as favorable terms.

Moreover, our vessels undergoing upgrade, refurbishment and repair activities may not earn revenue during periods when they are out of service.

A change in tax laws could have a material adverse effect on us by substantially increasing our corporate income taxes and, consequently, decreasing our future net income and increasing our future cash outlays for taxes.

As a result of a reorganization completed in 1982, McDermott International, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of Panama. Tax legislative proposals intending to eliminate some perceived tax advantages of companies that have legal domiciles outside the U.S. but operate in the U.S. through one or more subsidiaries have been introduced in the U.S. Congress in recent years. Recent examples include, but are not limited to, legislative proposals that would broaden the circumstances in which a non-U.S. company would be considered a U.S. resident for U.S. tax purposes. It is possible that, if legislation were to be enacted in these areas, we could be subject to a substantial increase in our corporate income taxes and, consequently, a decrease in our future net income and an increase in our future cash outlays for taxes. We are unable to predict the form in which any proposed legislation might become law or the nature of regulations that may be promulgated under any such future legislative enactments. For a discussion of the impact of new U.S. tax legislation on our financial results, see Note 17, Income Taxes, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our operations are subject to operating risks and limits on insurance coverage, which could expose us to potentially significant liabilities and costs.

We are subject to a number of risks inherent in our operations, including:

- accidents resulting in injury or the loss of life or property;
- environmental or toxic tort claims, including delayed manifestation claims for personal injury or loss of life;
- pollution or other environmental mishaps;
- hurricanes, tropical storms and other adverse weather conditions;
- mechanical or equipment failures, including with respect to newer technologies;
- collisions;
- property losses;
- business interruption due to political action or terrorism (including in foreign countries) or other reasons; and
- labor stoppages.

We have been, and in the future we may be, named as defendants in lawsuits asserting large claims as a result of litigation arising from events such as these. Insurance against some of the risks inherent in our operations is either unavailable or available only at rates that we consider uneconomical. Also, catastrophic events customarily result in decreased coverage limits, more limited coverage, additional exclusions in coverage, increased premium costs and increased deductibles and self-insured retentions. Risks that we have frequently found difficult to cost-effectively insure against include, but are not limited to, business interruption (including from the loss of or damage to a vessel), property losses from wind, flood and earthquake events, war and confiscation or seizure of property (including by act of piracy), acts of terrorism, strikes, riots, civil unrest and malicious damage, pollution liability, liabilities related to occupational health exposures (including asbestos), professional liability, such as errors and omissions coverage, coverage for costs incurred for investigations related to breaches of laws or regulations, the failure, misuse or unavailability of our information systems or security measures related to those systems, and liability related to risk of loss of our work in progress and customer-owned materials in our care, custody and control. Depending on competitive conditions and other factors, we endeavor to obtain contractual protection against certain uninsured risks from our customers. When obtained, such contractual indemnification protection may not be as broad as we desire or may not be supported by adequate insurance maintained by the customer. Such insurance or contractual indemnity protection may not be sufficient or effective under all circumstances or against all hazards to which we may be subject. A successful claim for which we are not insured, for which we are underinsured or for which our contractual

indemnity is insufficient could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have a captive insurance company subsidiary which provides us with various insurance coverages. Claims could adversely impact the ability of our captive insurance company subsidiary to respond to all claims presented.

Additionally, upon the February 2006 consummation of the Chapter 11 proceedings involving several subsidiaries of our former subsidiary, the Babcock & Wilcox Company, most of our subsidiaries contributed substantial insurance rights providing coverage for, among other things, asbestos and other personal injury claims, to the asbestos personal injury trust. With the contribution of these

insurance rights to the asbestos personal injury trust, we may have underinsured or uninsured exposure for non-derivative asbestos claims or other personal injury or other claims that would have been insured under these coverages had the insurance rights not been contributed to the asbestos personal injury trust.

Our failure to successfully defend against claims made against us by customers, suppliers or subcontractors, or our failure to recover adequately on claims made by us against customers, suppliers or subcontractors, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our projects generally involve complex design and engineering, significant procurement of equipment and supplies and construction management. We may encounter difficulties in design or engineering, equipment or supply delivery, schedule changes and other factors, some of which are beyond our control, that affect our ability to complete projects in accordance with the original delivery schedules or to meet other contractual performance obligations. We occasionally bring claims against customers for additional costs exceeding contract prices or for amounts not included in original contract prices. These types of claims may arise due to matters such as customer-caused delays or changes from the initial project scope, which may result in additional costs, both direct and indirect. From time to time, claims are the subject of lengthy and expensive arbitration or litigation proceedings, and it is often difficult to accurately predict when those claims will be fully resolved. When these types of events occur and unresolved claims are pending, we may invest significant working capital in projects to cover cost overruns pending the resolution of the claims. In addition, claims may be brought against us by customers in connection with our contracts. Claims brought against us may include back charges for alleged defective or incomplete work, breaches of warranty and/or late completion of the work and claims for cancelled projects. The claims can involve actual damages, as well as contractually agreed-upon liquidated sums. Claims among us and our suppliers and subcontractors include claims similar to those described above. These claims, if not resolved through negotiation, may also become subject to lengthy and expensive arbitration or litigation proceedings. Claims among us, our customers, suppliers and subcontractors could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We depend on a relatively small number of customers.

We derive a significant amount of our revenues and profits from a relatively small number of customers in a given year. Our significant customers include major integrated and national oil and gas companies. Revenues from Saudi Aramco and Inpex Operations Australia Pty. Ltd. represented 63% and 11%, respectively, of our total consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, approximately 46% of our contractual backlog was attributable to Saudi Aramco. Our inability to continue to perform substantial services for our large existing customers (whether due to our failure to satisfy their bid tender requirements, disappointing project performance, changing political conditions and changing laws and policies affecting trade and investment, disagreements with respect to new (or potentially new) ventures or other business opportunities), or delays in collecting receivables from these customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive. Some of our competitors or potential competitors offer a broader range of SPS and SURF services than we provide and have been gaining success in marketing those services on an integrated or “packaged” basis to customers around the world. Several of our competitors have greater financial or other resources than we have. Our operations may be adversely affected if our current competitors or new market entrants successfully offer SPS and SURF services on an integrated basis in a manner that we may be unable to match, even with our alliance and joint venture arrangements, or introduce new facility designs or improvements to engineering, procurement, construction or installation services. Competition also places downward pressure on our contract prices and margins. Intense competition is expected to continue in these markets, presenting us with significant challenges in our ability to maintain strong growth rates and acceptable margins. If we are unable to meet

these competitive challenges, we could lose market share to our competitors and experience an overall reduction in our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our employees work on projects that are inherently dangerous. If we fail to maintain safe work sites, we can be exposed to significant financial losses and reputational harm.

Safety is a leading focus of our business, and our safety record is critical to our reputation and is of paramount importance to our employees, customers and stockholders. However, we often work on large-scale and complex projects which can place our employees and others near large mechanized equipment, moving vehicles, dangerous processes or highly-regulated materials and in challenging environments. Although we have a functional group whose primary purpose is to implement effective quality, health, safety, environmental and security procedures throughout our company, if we fail to implement effective safety procedures, our employees and others may become injured, disabled or lose their lives, our projects may be delayed and we may be exposed to litigation or investigations.

Unsafe conditions at project work sites also have the potential to increase employee turnover, increase project costs and raise our operating costs. Additionally, many of our customers require that we meet certain safety criteria to be eligible to bid for contracts and our failure to maintain adequate safety standards, could result in reduced profitability, or lost project awards or customers. Any of the foregoing could result in financial losses or reputational harm, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We face risks associated with investing in foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures, including the risks that our joint ventures may not be able to effectively or efficiently manage their operations, that joint ventures operations create a liability, known or unknown and that we may be restricted in our ability to access the cash flows or assets of those entities.

We conduct some operations through foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures. We do not fully control all of our joint ventures. Even in those joint ventures that we fully control, we may be required to consider the interests of the other joint venture participants in connection with decisions concerning the operations of the joint ventures, which in our belief may not be as efficient or effective as in our wholly owned subsidiaries. We may also be affected by the known or unknown actions or omissions of the joint venture and the other joint venture participants, to the extent that they affect the operations of the applicable joint venture. We may experience difficulties relating to the assimilation of personnel, services and systems in the joint venture's operations or the appropriate transfer of communications and data between us and the joint venture. Any failure to efficiently and effectively operate a joint venture with the other joint venture participants may cause us to fail to realize the anticipated benefits of entering into the joint venture and could adversely affect our operating results for the joint venture. Also, our foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures sometimes face governmentally imposed restrictions on their ability to transfer funds to us. As a result, arrangements involving foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures may restrict us from gaining access to the cash flows or assets of these entities. Additionally, complexities may arise from the termination of our ownership interests in foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures (whether through a sale of equity interests, dissolution, winding-up or otherwise). Those complexities may include issues such as proper valuations of assets, provisions for resolution of trailing liabilities and other issues as to which we may not be aligned with other owners, participants, creditors, customers, governmental entities or other persons or entities that have relationships with such foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures. Resolution of any such issues could give rise to unanticipated expenses or other cash outflows, the loss of potential new contracts or other adverse impacts on our business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our international operations are subject to political, economic and other uncertainties.

We derive substantially all of our revenues from international operations. Our international operations are subject to political, economic and other uncertainties. These include:

- risks of war, terrorism, piracy and civil unrest;
- expropriation, confiscation or nationalization of our assets;
- renegotiation or nullification of our existing contracts;
- changing political conditions and changing laws and policies affecting trade and investment;
- increased costs, lower revenues and backlog and decreased liquidity resulting from a full or partial break-up of the EU or its currency, the Euro;
- the lack of well-developed legal systems in some countries in which we make capital investments, operate or provide services, which could make it difficult for us to enforce our rights;
- overlap of different tax structures;
- risk of changes in currency exchange rates and currency exchange restrictions that limit our ability to convert local currencies into U.S. dollars; and
- risks associated with the assertion of national sovereignty over areas in which our operations are conducted.

We also may be particularly susceptible to regional conditions that may adversely affect our operations. Our major marine construction vessels typically require relatively long periods of time to mobilize over long distances, which could affect our ability to withdraw them from areas of conflict. Additionally, certain of our fabrication facilities are located in regions where conflicts may occur and limit or disrupt our operations. Certain of our insurance coverages could also be cancelled by our insurers. The impacts of these risks are very difficult to cost effectively mitigate or insure against and, in the event of a significant event impacting the operations of one or more of our fabrication facilities, we will very likely not be able to easily replicate the fabrication capacity needed to meet existing contractual commitments, given the time and cost involved in doing so. Any failure by us to meet our material contractual commitments could give rise to loss of revenues, claims by customers and loss of future business opportunities, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Various foreign jurisdictions have laws limiting the right and ability of foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures to pay dividends and remit earnings to affiliated companies. Our international operations sometimes face the additional risks of fluctuating currency values, hard currency shortages and controls of foreign currency exchange.

Employee, agent or partner misconduct or our overall failure to comply with laws or regulations could weaken our ability to win contracts, lead to the suspension of our operations and result in reduced revenues and profits.

Misconduct, fraud, non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, or other improper activities or detrimental business practices by one or more of our employees, agents, representatives or joint ventures (or any of their employees, agents or representatives) could have a significant negative impact on our business and reputation, even if unrelated to the conduct of our business and otherwise unrelated to us. Such misconduct could include the failure to comply with regulations on lobbying or similar activities, regulations pertaining to the internal control over financial reporting and various other applicable laws or regulations. The precautions we and our joint ventures take to prevent and detect fraud, misconduct or failures to comply with applicable laws and regulations may not be effective. A failure by our or any of our joint ventures' employees, agents or representatives to comply with applicable laws or regulations or acts of fraud or misconduct or other improper activities or detrimental business practices, even if unrelated to the conduct of our business and otherwise unrelated to us, could subject us to fines and penalties, lead to the suspension of operations and/or result in reduced revenues and profits.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, U.K. Bribery Act, other applicable worldwide anti-corruption laws or our 1976 Consent Decree.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other applicable worldwide anti-corruption laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. These laws include the U.K. Bribery Act, which is broader in scope than the FCPA, as it contains no facilitating payments exception. Additionally, in 1976 we entered into a Consent Decree with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission which, among other things, forbids us from making payments in the nature of a commercial bribe to any customer or supplier to induce the purchase or sale of goods, services or supplies. We and several of our joint ventures operate in some countries that international corruption monitoring groups have identified as having high levels of corruption. Those activities create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of our employees, agents or representatives (or those of our joint ventures) that could be in violation of the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption laws. Our training program and policies mandate compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws and the 1976 Consent Decree. Additionally, our global operations include the import and export of goods and technologies across international borders, which requires a robust compliance program. Although we have policies, procedures and internal controls in place to monitor internal and external compliance, we cannot assure that our policies and procedures will protect us from governmental investigations or inquiries surrounding actions of our employees, agents or representatives (or those of our joint ventures). If we or any of our joint ventures are found to be liable for violations of the FCPA, other applicable anti-corruption laws, other applicable laws and regulations or the 1976 Consent Decree (either due to our own acts or our inadvertence, or due to the acts or inadvertence of others), civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions could be imposed, and negative or derivative consequences could materialize, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Environmental laws and regulations and civil liability for contamination of the environment or related personal injuries may result in increases in our operating costs and capital expenditures and decreases in our earnings and cash flow.

Governmental requirements relating to the protection of the environment, including those requirements relating to solid waste management, air quality, water quality and cleanup of contaminated sites, have had a substantial impact on our operations. These requirements are complex and subject to frequent change as well as new restrictions. For example, because of concerns that carbon dioxide, methane and certain other so-called “greenhouse gases” in the Earth’s atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant adverse impacts on public health and the environment, various governmental authorities have considered and are continuing to consider the adoption of regulatory strategies and controls designed to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases resulting from regulated activities, which adoption in areas where we conduct business could require us or our customers to incur added costs to comply, may result in delays in pursuit of regulated activities and could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that our customers produce, thereby potentially limiting the demand for our services. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory or remedial obligations or the issuance of orders enjoining performance of some or all of our operations. In some cases, they can impose liability for the entire cost of cleanup on any responsible party without regard to negligence or fault and impose liability on us for the conduct of others or conditions others have caused, or for our acts that complied with all applicable requirements when we performed them. Our compliance with amended, new or more stringent requirements, stricter interpretations of existing requirements or the future discovery of contamination may require us to make material expenditures or subject us to liabilities that we currently do not anticipate. Such expenditures and liabilities may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See “Governmental Regulations and Environmental Matters—Environmental” in Item 1 above for further information.

Our businesses require us to obtain, and to comply with, government permits, licenses and approvals.

Our businesses are required to obtain, and to comply with, government permits, licenses and approvals. Any of these permits, licenses or approvals may be subject to denial, revocation or modification under various circumstances. Failure to obtain or comply with the conditions of permits, licenses or approvals may adversely affect our operations by temporarily suspending our activities or curtailing our work and may subject us to penalties and other sanctions. Although existing permits and licenses are routinely renewed by various regulators, renewal could be denied or jeopardized by various factors, including:

- failure to provide adequate financial assurance for closure;
- failure to comply with environmental and safety laws and regulations or permit conditions;
- local community, political or other opposition;
- executive action; and
- legislative action.

In addition, if new environmental legislation or regulations are enacted or implemented, or existing laws or regulations are amended or are interpreted or enforced differently, we may be required to obtain additional operating permits, licenses or approvals. Our inability to obtain, and to comply with, the permits, licenses and approvals required for our businesses could have a material adverse effect on us.

We are subject to government regulations that may adversely affect our future operations.

Many aspects of our operations and properties are affected by political developments and are subject to both domestic and foreign governmental regulations, including those relating to:

- constructing and equipping of production platforms and other offshore facilities;
- marine vessel safety;
- the operation of foreign-flagged vessels in coastwise trade;
- currency conversions and repatriation;
- oil exploration and development;
- clean air and other environmental protection legislation;
- taxation of foreign earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel;

18

required use of local employees and suppliers by foreign contractors; and requirements relating to local ownership.

In addition, we depend on the demand for our services mainly from the oil and gas industry and, therefore, we are generally affected by changing taxes and price controls, as well as new or amendments to existing laws, regulations, or other government controls imposed on the oil and gas industry generally, whether due to a particular incident or because of shifts in political decision making. The adoption of laws and regulations curtailing offshore exploration and development drilling for oil and gas for economic and other policy reasons could adversely affect our operations by limiting the demand for our services. In the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, regulatory initiatives developed and implemented at the federal level have imposed stringent safety, permitting and certification requirements on oil and gas companies pursuing exploration, development and production activities, which, at times, have resulted in increased compliance costs, added delays in drilling and a more aggressive enforcement regimen by regulators.

Additionally, certain ancillary activities related to the offshore construction industry, including the transportation of personnel and equipment between ports and the fields of work in the same country's waters, may constitute "coastwise trade" within the meaning of laws and regulations of the U.S. and other countries. Under these laws and regulations, often referred to as cabotage laws, including the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, as amended (the "Jones Act"), in the U.S., only vessels meeting specific national ownership and registration requirements or which are subject to an exception or exemption, may engage in such "coastwise trade." When we operate our foreign-flagged vessels, we operate within the current interpretation of such cabotage laws with respect to permitted activities for foreign-flagged vessels. Significant changes in cabotage laws or to the interpretation of such laws in the places where we perform offshore activities could affect our ability to operate, or competitively operate, our foreign-flagged vessels in those waters. We are also subject to the risk of the enactment or amendment of cabotage laws in other jurisdictions in which we operate, which could negatively impact our operations in those jurisdictions.

We cannot determine the extent to which our future operations and earnings may be affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations.

The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel, or our failure to attract, assimilate and retain trained personnel at a competitive cost, or decreased productivity of such personnel, could disrupt our operations and result in loss of revenues.

Our success depends on the continued active participation of our executive officers and key operating personnel. The unexpected loss of the services of any one of these persons could adversely affect our operations.

Our operations require the services of employees having the technical training and experience necessary to obtain the proper operational results. As such, our operations depend, to a considerable extent, on the continuing availability and productivity of such personnel. If we should suffer any material loss of personnel to competitors, have decreased labor productivity of employed personnel for any reason, or be unable to employ additional or replacement personnel with the requisite level of training and experience to adequately operate our businesses, our operations could be adversely affected. A significant increase in the wages or other compensation paid by other employers could result in a reduction in our workforce, increases in wage rates, or both. Our industry has historically experienced high demand for the services of employees and escalating wage rates. If any of these events occurred for a significant period of time, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely impacted.

We rely on intellectual property law and confidentiality agreements to protect our intellectual property. We also rely on intellectual property we license from third parties. Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights, or our inability to obtain or renew licenses to use intellectual property of third parties, could adversely affect our business.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our proprietary information and other intellectual property. Our intellectual property could be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. In addition, effective intellectual property protection may be limited or unavailable in some foreign countries where we operate.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights may result in the loss of valuable technologies or adversely affect our competitive business position. We rely significantly on proprietary technology, information, processes and know-how that are not subject to patent or copyright protection. We seek to protect this information through trade secret or confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, subcontractors or other parties, as well as through other security measures. These agreements and security measures may be inadequate to deter or prevent misappropriation of our confidential information. In the event of an infringement of our intellectual property rights, a breach of a confidentiality agreement or divulgence of proprietary or confidential information, we may not have adequate legal remedies to protect our intellectual property or other proprietary and confidential information. Litigation to determine the scope of our legal rights, even if ultimately successful, could be costly and could divert management's attention away from other aspects of our business. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently developed by competitors.

In some instances, we have augmented our technology base by licensing the proprietary intellectual property of third parties. In the future, we may not be able to obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms, which could adversely affect our business.

We rely on information technology systems and other information technologies to conduct our business, and any failure, interruption or security breach of these systems or technologies could adversely impact us.

In order to achieve our business objectives, we rely heavily on information technology systems and other information technologies, many of which require regular upgrades or improvements and some of which are approaching the point at which they will need to be replaced in the near future. The failure or interruption of these systems or technologies, or the potential implementation of replacements, particularly with respect to our existing key financial and human resources legacy systems, could have a material adverse effect on us. Also, our implementation of new information technology systems or upgrades to existing systems may not result in improvements at the levels anticipated, or at all. In addition, the implementation of new information technology systems or upgrades to existing systems subjects us to inherent costs and risks, including potential disruptions in our business or in our internal control structure, substantial capital expenditures, the alteration, loss or corruption of data, demands on management time and other risks. Any such disruptions or other effects, if not anticipated and appropriately mitigated, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, cash flows or consolidated financial condition.

Our operations are also subject to the risk of cyberattacks and security breaches. Threats to our information technology systems associated with cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents or attacks continue to grow. In addition, a cyberattack or security breach of some of our systems could go undetected for extended periods of time. As a result of a breach or failure of our computer systems or networks, or those of our customers, vendors or others with whom we do business, or a failure of any of those systems to protect against cybersecurity risks, our business operations could be materially interrupted. In addition, any such breach or failure could result in the alteration, loss, theft or corruption of data or unauthorized release of confidential, proprietary or sensitive data concerning our company, business activities, employees, customers or vendors, as well as increased costs to prevent, respond to, or mitigate cybersecurity attacks. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, cash flows or consolidated financial condition.

Our business strategy includes acquisitions and ventures with other parties to continue our growth. Acquisitions of other businesses and ventures can create certain risks and uncertainties.

We intend to pursue additional growth through joint ventures, alliances and consortia with other parties as well as the acquisition of businesses or assets that we believe will enable us to strengthen or broaden the types of projects we execute and also expand into new industries and regions. We may be unable to continue this growth strategy if we cannot identify suitable joint venture, alliance or consortium participants, businesses or assets, reach agreement on acceptable terms or for other reasons. We may also be limited in our ability to pursue acquisitions or joint ventures by the terms and conditions of our current financing arrangements. Moreover, joint ventures, alliances and consortia and acquisitions of businesses and assets involve certain risks, including:

- difficulties relating to the assimilation of personnel, services and systems of an acquired business and the assimilation of marketing and other operational capabilities;
- challenges resulting from unanticipated changes in customer, supplier or subcontractor relationships subsequent to an acquisition or joint venture, alliance or consortium formation;
- additional financial and accounting challenges and complexities in areas such as tax planning, treasury management, financial reporting and internal controls;
- assumption of liabilities of an acquired business, including liabilities that were unknown at the time the acquisition transaction was negotiated;

- diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations;
- failure to realize anticipated benefits, such as cost savings and revenue enhancements;
- potentially substantial transaction costs associated with business combinations; and
- potential impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets resulting from the overpayment for an acquisition.

Acquisitions and joint ventures may be funded by the issuance of additional equity or new debt financing, which may not be available on attractive terms. Moreover, to the extent an acquisition transaction financed by non-equity consideration results in goodwill, it will reduce our tangible net worth, which might have an adverse effect on potential credit and bonding capacity.

Additionally, an acquisition or joint venture, alliance or consortium may bring us into businesses we have not previously conducted and expose us to additional business risks that are different than those we have historically experienced.

Our results of operations could be affected by natural disasters in locations in which we and our customers and suppliers operate.

Our customers and suppliers have operations in locations that are subject to natural disasters, such as flooding, hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or other disasters. The occurrence of any of these events and the impacts of such events could disrupt and adversely affect the operations of our customers and suppliers as well as our operations in the areas in which these types of events occur.

War, other armed conflicts or terrorist attacks could have a material adverse effect on our business.

War, terrorist attacks and unrest have caused and may continue to cause instability in the world's financial and commercial markets, have significantly increased political and economic instability in some of the geographic areas in which we operate and have contributed to high levels of volatility in prices for oil and gas. Instability and unrest in the Middle East and Asia, as well as threats of war or other armed conflict elsewhere, may cause further disruption to financial and commercial markets and contribute to even higher levels of volatility in prices for oil and gas. In addition, unrest in the Middle East and Asia, or elsewhere, could lead to acts of terrorism in the United States or elsewhere, and acts of terrorism could be directed against companies such as ours. Also, acts of terrorism and threats of armed conflicts in or around various areas in which we operate, such as the Middle East and Asia, could limit or disrupt our markets and operations, including disruptions from evacuation of personnel, cancellation of contracts or the loss of personnel or assets. Armed conflicts and terrorism, and their effects on us or our markets, may significantly affect our business and results of operations in the future.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Financial Condition and Markets

Volatility and uncertainty of the financial markets may negatively impact us.

We intend to finance our existing operations and initiatives, primarily with cash and cash equivalents, investments, cash flows from operations and borrowings from our lenders. We also enter into various financial derivative contracts, including foreign currency forward contracts with banks and other financial institutions, to manage our foreign exchange rate risk. In addition, we maintain our cash balances and short-term investments in accounts held by major banks and financial institutions located primarily in North America, Europe and Asia, and some of those accounts hold deposits that exceed available insurance. If national and international economic conditions deteriorate, it is possible that we may not be able to refinance our outstanding indebtedness when it becomes due, and we may not be able to obtain alternative financing on favorable terms. It is possible that one or more of the financial institutions in which we hold our cash and investments could become subject to bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings. As a result, we could be at risk of not being able to access material amounts of our cash, which could result in a temporary liquidity crisis that could impede our ability to fund operations. A deterioration in the credit markets could adversely affect the ability of many of our customers to pursue new projects requiring our services or to pay us on time, and the ability of many of our suppliers to meet our needs on a competitive basis. Our financial derivative contracts involve credit risk associated with our hedging counterparties, and a deterioration in the financial markets, including the markets with respect to any particular currencies, such as the Euro, could adversely affect our hedging counterparties and their abilities to fulfill their obligations to us.

Our debt and related debt service obligations could have negative consequences.

Our debt and related debt service obligations could have negative consequences, including:

- requiring us to dedicate significant cash flow from operations to the payment of principal, interest and other amounts payable on our debt, which would reduce the funds we have available for other purposes, such as working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions;
- making it more difficult or expensive for us to obtain any necessary future financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, debt refinancing, acquisitions or other purposes;
- reducing our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our industry and market conditions;
- making us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business; and
- exposing us to increased interest rate risk given that a portion of our debt obligations are at variable interest rates.

21

Maintaining adequate letter of credit capacity is necessary for us to successfully bid on and win various contracts.

In line with industry practice, we are often required to post standby letters of credit to customers. Those letters of credit generally indemnify customers should we fail to perform our obligations under the applicable contracts. However, the terms of those letters of credit, including terms relating to the customer's ability to draw upon the letter of credit and the amount of the letter of credit required, can vary significantly. If a letter of credit is required for a particular project and we are unable to obtain it due to insufficient liquidity or other reasons, we may not be able to pursue that project. We have limited capacity for letters of credit. Moreover, due to events that affect the credit markets generally, letters of credit may be more difficult to obtain in the future or may only be available at significant additional cost. Letters of credit may not continue to be available to us on reasonable terms. Our inability to obtain adequate letters of credit and, as a result, to bid on new work could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Foreign exchange risks and fluctuations may affect our profitability on certain projects.

We operate on a worldwide basis with substantial operations outside the U.S. that subject us to currency exchange risks. In order to manage some of the risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates, we enter into foreign currency derivative (hedging) instruments, especially when there is currency risk exposure that is not naturally mitigated via our contracts. However, these actions may not always eliminate all currency risk exposure, in particular for our long-term contracts. A disruption in the foreign currency markets, including the markets with respect to any particular currencies could adversely affect our hedging instruments and subject us to additional currency risk exposure. We do not enter into derivative instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. Our operational cash flows and cash balances, though predominately held in U.S. dollars, may consist of different currencies at various points in time in order to execute our project contracts globally and meet transactional requirements. Non-U.S. asset and liability balances are subject to currency fluctuations when measured period to period for financial reporting purposes in U.S. dollars.

Pension expenses associated with our retirement benefit plans may fluctuate significantly depending on changes in actuarial assumptions, future market performance of plan assets and legislative or other regulatory actions.

A portion of our current and retired employee population is covered by pension and post-retirement benefit plans, the costs and funding requirements of which depend on various assumptions, including estimates of rates of return on benefit-related assets, discount rates for future payment obligations, rates of future cost growth and trends for future costs. Variances from these estimates could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, funding requirements for benefit obligations of our pension and post-retirement benefit plans are subject to legislative and other government regulatory actions.

Risk Factors Relating to the Combination

We will be subject to business uncertainties and certain operating restrictions until completion of the Combination.

In connection with the pending Combination, some of our suppliers and customers may delay or defer sales and contracting decisions, which could negatively impact our revenues, earnings and cash flows regardless of whether the Combination is completed. Additionally, we have agreed in the Business Combination Agreement to refrain from taking certain actions with respect to our business and financial affairs during the pendency of the Combination, which restrictions could be in place for an extended period of time if completion of the Combination is delayed and could adversely impact our ability to execute certain of our business strategies and our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may be unable to attract and retain key employees during the pendency of the Combination.

In connection with the pending Combination, current and prospective employees of ours may experience uncertainty about their future roles with the combined business following the Combination, which may materially adversely affect our ability to attract and retain key personnel during the pendency of the Combination. Key employees may depart because of issues relating to the uncertainty and difficulty of integration or a desire not to remain with the combined business following the Combination. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that we will be able to attract and retain key employees to the same extent that we have been able to in the past.

Failure to complete the Combination, or failure to complete the Combination in the anticipated timeframe, could negatively impact us.

If the Combination is not completed, our ongoing businesses and the market price of our common stock may be adversely affected and we will be subject to several risks, including being required, under certain circumstances, to pay CB&I a termination fee of \$60 million; having to pay certain costs relating to the Combination; and diverting the focus of management from pursuing other

opportunities that could be beneficial to us, without realizing any of the benefits which might have resulted had the Combination been completed.

The Business Combination Agreement contains restrictions on our ability to pursue other alternatives to the Combination.

The Business Combination Agreement contains non-solicitation provisions that, subject to limited exceptions, restrict our ability to solicit, initiate or knowingly encourage or facilitate any competing acquisition proposal. Further, subject to limited exceptions, consistent with applicable law, the Business Combination Agreement provides that our board of directors will not withdraw, modify or qualify, or propose publicly to withhold, withdraw, modify or qualify, in any manner adverse to CB&I or its affiliates its recommendation that our stockholders vote in favor of the proposals to be adopted at a special meeting of our stockholders. In specified circumstances, CB&I has a right to negotiate with us in order to match any competing acquisition proposals that may be made. Although our board of directors is permitted to take certain actions in response to a superior proposal or an acquisition proposal that is reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal if there is a determination by our board of directors that the failure to do so would be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties, doing so in specified situations could result in us paying to CB&I a termination fee of \$60 million. Such provisions could discourage a potential acquiror that might have an interest in making a proposal from considering or proposing any such acquisition.

In connection with the Combination, the combined business will incur or assume substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect the combined business, including by inhibiting the combined business' flexibility and imposing significant interest expense on the combined business.

The combined business will have a substantial amount of indebtedness and debt service requirements. As of December 31, 2017, the combined business' outstanding indebtedness, assuming that the closing of the Combination had occurred on that date and the anticipated incurrence and assumption and extinguishment of indebtedness in connection therewith had been completed, would have been approximately \$3.8 billion. In addition, the combined business will have significant obligations with respect to the letters of credit, surety bonds and bank guaranties. Such indebtedness and obligations could have the effect, among other things, of inhibiting the combined business' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and imposing significant interest expense. In addition, the amount of cash required to pay interest on the combined business's indebtedness following completion of the Combination, and thus the demands on the combined business's cash resources, will be significant. The levels of indebtedness following completion of the Combination could therefore reduce funds available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes and may create competitive disadvantages for the combined business relative to other companies with lower debt levels. In addition, concerns about the debt levels of the combined business could have an adverse impact on our ability to obtain new contract awards from customers, and on the commercial terms we obtain from customers, including with respect to letter of credit and performance guaranty requirements.

In connection with the debt financing for the Combination, it is anticipated that we will seek ratings of our indebtedness from one or more nationally recognized credit rating agencies. Such credit ratings will reflect each rating organization's opinion of the combined business' financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet its debt obligations. Such credit ratings will affect the cost and availability of future borrowings and, accordingly, our cost of capital. There can be no assurance that the combined business will achieve a particular rating or maintain a particular rating in the future.

We may be required to raise additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes. Our ability to arrange additional financing or refinancing will depend on, among other factors, our financial position and performance, as well as prevailing market conditions and other factors beyond our

control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain additional financing or refinancing on terms acceptable to us or at all.

McDermott International, Inc. may, following the Combination, choose to establish its tax residency in the United Kingdom, which establishment would require it to incur additional costs and expenses.

Our parent company, McDermott International, Inc., is neither incorporated in the United Kingdom nor presently resident there for U.K. tax purposes. However, our parent company may choose to expand its presence in the United Kingdom in order to establish tax residency there. To establish tax residency in the United Kingdom, a company must exercise (in whole or in part) its “central management and control” from within the United Kingdom. The test of “central management and control” is largely a question of fact and degree based on all the circumstances. To satisfy this test, our parent company would expand its presence in the United Kingdom, including holding its regular Board meetings there. In such case, we would expect to incur additional costs and expenses, including professional fees, to comply with U.K. tax laws.

McDermott International, Inc. may choose to abandon or delay the possible establishment of its residency in the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

McDermott International, Inc. may abandon or delay the possible establishment of residency in the United Kingdom for tax purposes at any time prior to completing the change of tax residency or receiving a ruling from the applicable tax authorities, particularly if it is determined that completing such change is no longer in our best interests or the best interests of our stockholders or may not result in the expected benefits. Additionally, we may not be able to obtain the requisite rulings from the applicable tax authorities. We can provide no assurance as to when the contemplated change of tax residency will be completed, if at all.

Risk Factors Relating to our Common Stock

Provisions in our corporate documents and Panamanian law could delay or prevent a change in control of our company, even if that change may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

The existence of some provisions of our articles of incorporation and by-laws and Panamanian law could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company that a stockholder may consider favorable. These include provisions:

- providing that our board of directors fixes the number of members of the board;
- limiting who may call special meetings of stockholders;
- restricting the ability of stockholders to take action by written consent, rather than at a meeting of the stockholders;
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings;
- establishing supermajority vote requirements for certain amendments to our articles of incorporation and by-laws;
- authorizing a large number of shares of common stock that are not yet issued, which would allow our board of directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, thereby protecting the continuity of our management, or which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of persons seeking to obtain control of us; and
- authorizing the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock, which could be issued by our board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares in an attempt to thwart a takeover.

In addition, we are registered with the Panamanian National Securities Commission (the “PNSC”) and, as a result, we are subject to Decree No. 45 of December 5, 1977, of the Republic of Panama, as amended (the “Decree”). The Decree imposes certain restrictions on offers to acquire voting securities of a company registered with the PNSC if, following such an acquisition, the acquiror would own directly or indirectly more than 5% of the outstanding voting securities (or securities convertible into voting securities) of such company, with a market value of at least five million Balboas (approximately \$5 million). Under the Decree, any such offeror would be required to provide McDermott with a declaration stating, among other things, the identity and background of the offeror, the source and amount of funds to be used in the proposed transaction and the offeror’s plans with respect to McDermott. In that event, the PNSC may, at our request, hold a public hearing as to the adequacy of the disclosure provided by the offeror. Following such a hearing, the PNSC would either determine that full and fair disclosure had been provided and that the offeror had complied with the Decree or prohibit the offeror from proceeding with the offer until it has furnished the required information and fully complied with the Decree. Under the Decree, such a proposed transaction cannot be consummated until 45 days after the delivery of the required declaration prepared or supplemented in a complete and accurate manner, and our board of directors may, in its discretion, within 15 days of receiving a complete and accurate declaration, elect to submit the transaction to a vote of our stockholders. In that case, the transaction could not proceed until approved by the holders of at least two-thirds of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote at a meeting held within 30 days of the date it is called. If such a vote is obtained, the shares held by the offeror would be required to be voted in the same proportion as all other shares that are voted in favor of or against the offer. If the stockholders approved the transaction, it would have to be consummated within 60 days following the date of that approval. The

Decree provides for a civil right of action by stockholders against an offeror who does not comply with the provisions of the Decree. It also provides that certain persons, including brokers and other intermediaries who participate with the offeror in a transaction that violates the Decree, may be jointly and severally liable with the offeror for damages that arise from a violation of the Decree. We have a long-standing practice of not requiring a declaration under the Decree from passive investors who do not express any intent to exercise influence or control over our company and who remain as passive investors, so long as they timely file appropriate information on Schedule 13D or Schedule 13G under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This practice is consistent with advice we have received from our Panamanian counsel to the effect that our Board of Directors may waive the protection afforded by the Decree and not require declarations from passive investors who invest in our common stock with no intent to exercise influence or control over our company.

We believe these provisions protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirors to negotiate with our board of directors and by providing our board of directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal, and are not intended to make our company immune from takeovers. However, these provisions apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that our board of directors determines is not in the best interests of our company and our stockholders.

We may issue preferred stock that could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock.

Our articles of incorporation authorize us to issue, without the approval of our stockholders, one or more classes or series of preferred stock having such designation, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, including preferences over our common stock respecting dividends and distributions, as our board of directors generally may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock. For example, we could grant holders of preferred stock the right to elect some number of our directors in all events or on the happening of specified events or the right to veto specified transactions. Similarly, the repurchase or redemption rights or liquidation preferences we could assign to holders of preferred stock could affect the residual value of the common stock.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table provides the segment name, location, and principal use of each of our significant properties at December 31, 2017 that we own or lease:

Business Segment and Location	Principal Use	Owned/Leased	Area (In thousands square feet, except acres)
AEA			
Altamira, Mexico	Administrative Office/Fabrication Facility	Owned/Leased	117 acres
Gulfport, Mississippi	Administrative Office/Fabrication Facility	Leased	55 acres
MEA			
Dubai (Jebel Ali), U.A.E.	Operations/Engineering/Fabrication Facility/Administrative Office	Leased	154 acres
Dammam, Saudi Arabia	Fabrication Facility	Leased	16 acres
Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	Fabrication Facility/Operations/Engineering Office	Leased	38
Doha, Qatar	Operations Office	Leased	37
ASA			
Batam Island, Indonesia	Fabrication Facility	Leased	295 acres
Qingdao, China	Fabrication Facility	Leased	107 acres
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Operations/Engineering/Administrative Office	Leased	97
Chennai, India	Engineering Office	Leased	41
Perth, Australia	Operations Office	Leased	32
Corporate			
Houston, Texas	Administrative Office	Leased	159

During 2017, our actual fabrication facilities utilization was 18.5 million man-hours compared to a 17.0 million of combined standard man-hours. The combined standard man-hours is the expected annual utilization of our fabrication facilities.

In March 2017, we entered into a memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) with Saudi Aramco, which contemplates a long-term lease of land to us at the new maritime complex being developed by Saudi Aramco in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Operating Results” in Part II of this report for further discussion.

We also lease a number of sales, administrative and field construction offices, warehouses and equipment maintenance centers strategically located throughout the world. We consider each of our significant properties to be suitable and adequate for its intended use.

We operate a fleet of construction and multi-service vessels. Our pipelay and derrick vessels are equipped with revolving cranes, auxiliary cranes, welding equipment, pile-driving hammers, anchor winches and a variety of

additional equipment. Our multi-service vessels have capabilities which include subsea construction, pipelay, cable lay and dive support. Seven of our owned and/or operated major construction and multi-service vessels are self-propelled. We also have a substantial inventory of specialized support equipment for intermediate water and deepwater construction and pipelay. In addition, we own or lease a substantial number of other vessels, such as tugboats, utility boats, launch barges and cargo barges, to support the operations of our major marine construction vessels.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the major construction and multi-service vessels currently utilized to conduct our operations, including the reporting segments in which they were operating as of December 31, 2017:

Location and Vessel Name	Vessel Type	Year Entered Service/Upgraded	Maximum Derrick Lift (tons)	Maximum Pipe Diameter (inches)
AEA				
DB 50 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Pipelay/Derrick	1988/2012	4,400	-
Intermac 650 ⁽²⁾	Launch/Cargo Barge	1980/2006	-	-
North Ocean 102 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	2009	275	-
North Ocean 105 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	2012	440	16
MEA				
DB 27 ⁽²⁾	Pipelay/Derrick	1974/1984	2,400	60
DB 30 ⁽³⁾	Pipelay/Derrick	1975/1999	3,080	60
DB 32 ⁽²⁾	Pipelay/Derrick	2010/2013	1,650	60
Thebaud Sea ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	1999/2010	55	-
Emerald Sea ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	1996/2007	110	-
Amazon ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	2014	880	-
ASA				
LV 108 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	2014	440	-
DLV 2000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Multi-Service Vessel	2016	2,200	60

(1) Vessel with dynamic positioning capability.

(2) Vessels subject to mortgages securing indebtedness under our credit agreement and senior secured notes.

(3) Vessels not subject to mortgages securing indebtedness under our credit agreement and senior secured notes.

(4) North Ocean 105 (“NO 105”) is currently subject to a mortgage securing indebtedness of the entity that owns that vessel. For further discussion see Note 12, Debt, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) Leased vessel.

During 2017, our actual offshore and subsea vessels utilization was 1,215 and 800 days, compared to 1,500 and 1,250 of combined standard days, respectively. The combined standard days is the expected annual utilization of our vessels.

As security for the indebtedness under our principal credit facilities and senior secured notes, we have pledged all of the capital stock of our subsidiaries that own the vessels that are mortgaged to secure that indebtedness.

Governmental regulations, our insurance policies and some of our financing arrangements require us to maintain our vessels in accordance with standards of seaworthiness and safety set by applicable governmental authorities or classification societies, such as American Bureau of Shipping, Den Norske Veritas, Lloyd’s Register of Shipping and other world-recognized classification societies.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth under the heading “Investigations and Litigation” in Note 20, Commitments and Contingencies, to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report is incorporated by reference

into this Item 3.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

27

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Stock Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol MDR. We filed certifications of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2, respectively, included as exhibits to this Annual Report.

High and low stock prices by quarter for the two most recent fiscal years are shown in the table below:

Quarter Ended	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017		2016	
	High	Low	High	Low
March 31	\$8.33	6.08	\$4.44	\$ 2.20
June 30	7.23	5.90	5.19	3.53
September 30	7.73	5.56	5.40	4.41
December 31	7.85	6.05	8.21	4.93

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock since the second quarter of 2000 and do not currently have plans to reinstate a cash dividend at this time. Our Board of Directors evaluates our cash dividend policy from time to time. In addition, our existing credit agreement and the indenture relating to our outstanding senior notes contain contractual restrictions on our ability to pay dividends.

We have not made any unregistered sales of any of our equity securities since prior to January 1, 2017.

As of February 16, 2018 there were approximately 2,076 record holders of our common stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ⁽¹⁾	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ⁽²⁾	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance

(In thousands of shares, except per share amounts)

Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			5,567
Stock options	1,636	\$ 14.43	
Other equity compensation awards	8,640	N/A	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	10,276		5,567

⁽¹⁾As of December 31, 2017, there were approximately 10,276 thousand securities to be issued upon exercise or vesting of outstanding options, restricted stock units, performance shares or performance units. The award agreements for the restricted stock units granted in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, and the performance units granted in 2015, 2016, and 2017 provide that the awards may be settled in shares, cash equal to the fair market value of the shares otherwise deliverable on the vesting date, or any combination thereof in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, with the exception of 26 thousand awards of restricted stock units granted in 2014 that may only be settled in shares.

⁽²⁾The weighted-average price reflects only the weighted-average price of stock options outstanding. The only other rights outstanding under our equity compensation plans approved by our stockholders are awards of restricted stock units and performance units, which do not involve any payment of an exercise price.

Corporate Performance Graph

The following graph provides a comparison of our five-year, cumulative total stockholder return⁽¹⁾ from December 2012 through December 2017 to the return of S&P 500 and our custom peer group.

⁽¹⁾Total stockholder return assuming \$100 invested on December 31, 2012 and reinvestment of dividends on daily basis.

The peer group used for the five-year comparison was comprised of the following companies:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| •Archrock, Inc. | Noble Corporation |
| •Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. | Oceaneering International, Inc. |
| •Helix Energy Solutions Group, Inc. | Oil States International, Inc. |
| •Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. | Superior Energy Services, Inc. |
| •KBR, Inc. | Tidewater Inc. |

The companies listed above comprise the peer group utilized for 2017 executive compensation benchmarking (the “Proxy Peer Group”). For purposes of this performance graph FMC Technologies, Inc., which was included in the 2016 Proxy Peer Group, has been excluded from the 2017 Proxy Peer Group because in January 2017 it merged with Technip SA to form TechnipFMC plc.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data was derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements, which were prepared from our books and records. This data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” below. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes a discussion of factors that will enhance an understanding of this data.

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(In thousands, except for per share amounts)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$2,984,768	\$2,635,983	\$3,070,275	\$2,300,889	\$2,658,932
Operating income (loss)	324,202	142,253	112,682	16,402	(440,629)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before noncontrolling interests	177,215	36,299	(8,839)	(65,394)	(489,910)
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,331)	2,182	9,144	10,600	18,958
Net income (loss) attributable to McDermott	178,546	34,117	(17,983)	(75,994)	(508,868)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to McDermott					
Basic	0.65	0.14	(0.08)	(0.32)	(2.15)
Diluted	0.63	0.12	(0.08)	(0.32)	(2.15)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$3,222,820	\$3,222,230	\$3,387,076	\$3,416,879	\$2,803,694
Current debt	24,264	48,125	24,882	23,678	39,543
Long-term debt	512,713	704,395	819,001	840,791	45,342
Total Equity	1,788,777	1,595,468	1,546,721	1,539,114	1,440,344

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Statements we make in the following discussion which express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not historical fact, are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, could differ materially from those we express in the following discussion as a result of a variety of factors, including the risks and uncertainties we have referred to under the headings "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" in Items 1 and 1A of Part I of this Annual Report.

General

We are a leading provider of integrated engineering, procurement, construction and installation ("EPCI"), front-end engineering and design ("FEED"), and module fabrication services for upstream field developments worldwide. We deliver fixed and floating production facilities, pipeline installations and subsea systems from concept to commissioning for complex offshore and subsea oil and gas projects. Operating in approximately 20 countries across the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, our integrated resources include a diversified fleet of marine vessels, fabrication facilities and engineering offices. We support our activities with comprehensive project management and procurement services, while utilizing our fully integrated capabilities in both shallow water and deepwater construction.

We report financial results under three reportable segments consisting of (1) the Americas, Europe and Africa ("AEA"), (2) the Middle East ("MEA") and (3) Asia ("ASA"). We also report certain corporate and other non-operating activities under the heading "Corporate and other." Corporate and other primarily reflects costs that are not allocated to our reportable segments. For financial information about our segments, see Note 21, Segment Reporting, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our business activity depends mainly on capital expenditures for offshore construction services of major integrated oil and gas companies and national oil companies for the construction of development projects in the regions in which we operate. Our operations are generally capital intensive and rely on large contracts, which can account for a substantial amount of our revenues.

Overview

Our performance is significantly impacted by spending on upstream exploration, development and production programs by our customers. Some of the more significant determinants of current and future spending levels of our customers are oil and natural gas prices, global oil supply, the world economy, the availability of credit, government regulation and global stability. Under the current macro commodity environment, we have seen continued pressure from customer capital expenditure spending delays, stronger competitive pricing pressure given contraction in certain markets, and lower utilization of our assets. However, we believe our long-term industry position remains favorable, and we will continue to maintain our focus on market opportunities, customer alignment, efficient execution of our backlog, efficient asset utilization, and cost control and liquidity management. We will also continue positioning ourselves for growth when the global oil and gas industry rebounds and the producers increase their capital spending.

Operating Results

2017—Our backlog at December 31, 2017 was \$3.9 billion. Approximately \$2.4 billion of this backlog is expected to roll-off in 2018. Our backlog at December 31, 2017 includes a significant new Saudi Aramco award for phase 6 of the Safaniya field upgrade in our MEA segment, a significant new award from Reliance Industries in our ASA segment and awards from Maersk and British Petroleum ("BP") of the Tyra and Angelin projects in our AEA segment, as well as

a number of change orders awarded during 2017.

Revenues increased by \$349 million during 2017 compared to 2016, primarily due to an increase in our MEA segment, partially offset by decreases in our AEA and ASA segments. The key projects driving 2017 revenue were a lump-sum EPCI project under the second Saudi Aramco Long Term Agreement (“LTA II”), the Saudi Aramco Marjan power systems replacement project, the Ichthys project in Australia, the Vashishta project in India and the Abkatun project in Mexico. In addition, increased activity across our portfolio of projects in the Middle East also contributed to 2017 revenue.

Operating income increased by \$182 million from \$142 million in 2016 to \$324 million in 2017. Our “One McDermott Way” initiative continued to drive efficient project execution and associated cost savings. In addition, our improved customer relationships, alignment with customer schedules, project closeout improvements on completed projects and recognition of approved change orders contributed to 2017 operating income.

The 2017 operating income was positively impacted by:

31

progress on an EPCI project under the LTA II and the Saudi Aramco Marjan power system replacement project; the Ichthys project in Australia, as the project progressed through the marine installation phase; increased activity across our portfolio of projects in the Middle East; progress on a flow assurance project in the Middle East; and successful completion of the next phase of a large pipeline repair-related project in the Middle East. The 2017 operating results include approximately \$9 million of transaction costs related to our proposed business combination with CB&I and lower cost recovery associated with certain vessels and our fabrication facilities due to a reduction in active projects.

Other noteworthy items during 2017 included the following:

- the entry into the Business Combination Agreement discussed below;
- the entry into a new \$810 million credit agreement, with a sublimit of up to \$300 million available for revolving loans;
- the entry into a strategic MOU with Saudi Aramco for (1) a land lease at the planned new maritime facility at Ras Al-Khair in Saudi Arabia and (2) the expansion and development of our physical and human capital within Saudi Arabia; and
- the acquisition and sale-leaseback of the deepwater pipelay and construction vessel Amazon.

To sustain profitability and growth, during the fourth quarter of 2017, we initiated Fit 2 Grow (“F2G”), a value improvement program to further reduce our costs. In 2018, we expect to realize, before restructuring charges, cash savings in excess of \$50 million in connection with F2G. See Note 5, Restructuring, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

2016 Our backlog at December 31, 2016 was \$4.3 billion. Significant new awards under the LTA II, two other significant awards (one in our AEA segment and one in our ASA segment) and a number of change orders contributed to our backlog at December 31, 2016.

Revenues decreased by \$434 million in 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to lower activity on our Ichthys project and completion of the Brunei Shell pipeline replacement project in our ASA segment. That decrease was partially offset by increased activities on several of our MEA segment projects.

Operating income increased by \$29 million from \$113 million in 2015 to \$142 million in 2016 despite the challenging environment of low crude oil and natural gas prices. We believe our performance indicates our capability to deliver strong results under a wide range of operating environments due to strong project execution and cost management.

The 2016 operating income was positively impacted by:

- successful completion of a 12 jacket Saudi Aramco project and a large Middle East pipeline-related project;
- progress on a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II, and efficient execution and related cost savings on the Marjan power systems replacement project; and
- close-out improvements, favorable changes in estimates and recognition of approved change orders on active and closed projects.

The 2016 operating income was negatively impacted by \$31 million resulting from a failure identified in certain supplier provided subsea-pipe connector components previously installed on the Ichthys project in Australia, as discussed in Note 4, Use of Estimates, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

A total of \$55 million of non-cash impairment charges related to our Agile vessel and certain other marine assets impacted our 2016 operating income, as discussed in Note 15, Fair Value Measurements, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 2016 we realized approximately \$150 million and \$46 million of cash savings, before restructuring charges, from our McDermott Profitability Initiative (“MPI”) and Additional Overhead Reduction program (“AOR”), respectively. MPI was completed during the third quarter of 2016, and AOR was completed during the fourth quarter of 2016. See Note 5, Restructuring, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

2015 Our backlog as of December 31, 2015 was \$4.2 billion. A significant award under the LTA II, two key awards in the Middle East and a number of change orders contributed to a \$3.7 billion increase in backlog, partially offset by \$3.0 billion of revenue roll-off during 2015, resulting in a net increase of approximately \$631 million over our backlog as of December 31, 2014.

Revenues for 2015 were approximately \$3.0 billion, an increase of \$769 million, or 33%, over 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to:

- progress, driven by marine activities, on the Ichthys project;
- completion of the Brunei Shell pipeline replacement project;
- a significant increase in activities associated with several of our Middle East projects; and
- increased fabrication and marine activities on the PB Litoral project.

Operating income was \$113 million in 2015, an increase of \$96 million compared to 2014. Operating income was positively impacted by:

- strong project execution, including on the Ichthys project, where the activities remained on schedule;
- successful completion of the Manifa, Abu Ali and Karan 45 projects, all with Saudi Aramco; and
- completion of fabrication, installation and hook up of the PB Litoral facilities.

Significant items we recognized as charges in our operating income included:

- \$41 million for the restructuring actions discussed in Note 5, Restructuring, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements;
- a \$26 million non-cash mark-to-market (“MTM”) actuarial loss on our pension benefit plans, discussed in Note 13, Pension and Postretirement Benefits, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- a \$17 million charge associated with a legal settlement in the third quarter of 2015.

During 2015, we realized approximately \$115 million of cash savings, before restructuring charges, from our MPI program. In addition, we continued our efforts to improve our cost structure and commenced our AOR program during the fourth quarter of 2015.

Outlook

Business Outlook

The demand for our services is affected by the capital expenditure decisions of oil and gas producers. Material declines in oil and natural gas prices have affected, and will likely continue to affect, the demand for and pricing of our EPCI services. Many of our customers make their capital expenditure decisions based on their long-term view of oil and gas prices and the economics of specific projects. We operate in most major oil and gas producing regions of the world, work on both new and existing field developments and provide services that require a varying amount of technical complexity. As a result, the economics of specific projects that we provide services for varies considerably.

The sustained relatively lower-oil-price environment since 2014 and the slowdown of growth in certain developing countries has raised uncertainty around the economics of certain potential projects that have not yet been approved or awarded by our customers. We do not currently have any reason to expect cancellation of existing projects in our backlog. Nonetheless, the continued relatively depressed price of oil has adversely affected demand for our services and could, over a sustained period of time, materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Since the start of the most recent substantial decline in the price of oil, many oil and gas companies made significant reductions in their capital expenditure budgets for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Though some of our customers have reduced

their current levels of spending on exploration, development and production programs, including by deferring or delaying certain capital projects, we do expect other capital projects to continue, as they are economically viable or strategically necessary in a variety of oil and gas price environments. We also expect that project deferrals and delays, combined with the natural decline rates of existing production and the resetting of the industry cost base, will ultimately contribute to further investment by oil and gas producers in the long term.

In the current environment, we will continue to maintain our focus on market opportunities, customer alignment, efficient execution of our backlog, efficient asset utilization and cost and liquidity management. We will also continue positioning ourselves for growth when the global oil and gas industry rebounds and the producers increase their capital spending. In addition to our ongoing operating strategies, we consider, from time to time, various inorganic growth opportunities to update and improve our asset base, increase our market share and revenue potential and enhance the scale and stability of our business operations. We expect to continue considering in the future a variety of potential transactions, including, but not limited to, acquisitions of vessels (such as the Amazon), new maritime yard facilities (such as the planned construction of a new yard at Ras Al-Khair in Saudi Arabia), acquisitions of other businesses that would complement our existing operations and other business combination transactions. We can provide no assurance that our consideration of such opportunities will result in the consummation of any transaction, or if a transaction is undertaken, as to its terms, structure or timing, or as to the availability of financing necessary to consummate such a transaction on acceptable terms, if at all.

Proposed Combination with Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

On December 18, 2017, McDermott International, Inc., Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I”) and certain of their respective subsidiaries entered into a Business Combination Agreement (as amended, the “Business Combination Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the Business Combination Agreement, we and CB&I have agreed to combine our businesses by a series of transactions (and subject to the terms and conditions of the Business Combination Agreement) that we refer to as the “Core Transactions,” preceded by McDermott Technology, B.V., a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of ours referred to as “McDermott Bidco,” making an Exchange Offer (as defined below) (together with the Core Transactions, the “Combination”) for shares of CB&I common stock. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Business Combination Agreement, the Combination will occur as follows:

- McDermott Bidco will launch an offer to exchange (the “Exchange Offer”) any and all issued and outstanding shares of common stock of CB&I for shares of our common stock, at the Exchange Offer Ratio (as defined below), with the completion of the Exchange Offer to occur prior to the effectiveness of the Merger (as defined below);

• Certain subsidiaries of ours will complete an acquisition transaction (the “CB&I Technology Acquisition”) no later than immediately prior to the time at which McDermott Bidco accepts all shares of CB&I common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn in the Exchange Offer (the “Exchange Offer Effective Time”), pursuant to which they will acquire for cash the equity of certain CB&I subsidiaries that own CB&I’s technology business, and the cash proceeds paid in the CB&I Technology Acquisition will be used to repay certain existing debt of CB&I;

• McDermott Bidco will complete the Exchange Offer;

• Promptly following the Exchange Offer Effective Time, CB&I, Comet I B.V., a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of CB&I referred to as “CB&I Newco,” and Comet II B.V., a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of CB&I Newco referred to as “CB&I Newco Sub,” will complete a merger transaction (the “Merger”), pursuant to which CB&I will merge with and into CB&I Newco Sub, with: (1) CB&I Newco Sub continuing as a wholly owned subsidiary of CB&I Newco; (2) all holders of shares of CB&I common stock becoming shareholders of CB&I Newco; and (3) McDermott Bidco becoming a shareholder of CB&I Newco, as a result of any shares it will have validly accepted for exchange in the Exchange Offer being exchanged for shares of CB&I Newco pursuant to the terms of the Merger;

• McDermott Bidco and CB&I Newco will complete a share purchase and sale transaction (the “Share Sale”), as a result of which CB&I Newco Sub will become an indirect subsidiary of McDermott through the sale of all of the outstanding shares in the capital of CB&I Newco Sub to McDermott Bidco in exchange for an exchangeable note; and

• CB&I Newco will be dissolved and liquidated (the “Liquidation”), as a result of which former CB&I shareholders that become CB&I Newco shareholders in the Merger will receive shares of our common stock issued upon the

mandatory exchange of the exchangeable note, subject to applicable withholding taxes, including Dutch dividend withholding tax under the Dividend Withholding Tax Act 1965 to the extent the Liquidation distribution exceeds the average paid-in capital recognized for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes of the shares of CB&I Newco common stock (the “Dutch Dividend Withholding Tax”).

As a result of the Core Transactions, shareholders of CB&I who do not validly tender in (or who properly withdraw their shares of CB&I common stock from) the Exchange Offer and, as a result of the Merger, become CB&I Newco shareholders, will be entitled to receive, in respect of each former share of CB&I common stock, upon completion of the Liquidation, 2.47221 shares of shares of our common stock, or, if the McDermott Reverse Stock Split has occurred prior to the date on which the Exchange Offer Effective Time occurs, 0.82407 shares of our common stock (as applicable, the “Exchange Offer Ratio”), together with cash in lieu of fractional

shares, subject to applicable withholding taxes, including the Dutch Dividend Withholding Tax. The consideration per share of CB&I common stock to be received pursuant to the Core Transactions is the same as the Exchange Offer Ratio, except that the receipt of shares of our common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares of our common stock pursuant to the Liquidation generally will be subject to the Dutch Dividend Withholding Tax.

The Core Transactions (other than the CB&I Technology Acquisition, which will occur no later than immediately prior to the Exchange Offer Effective Time) are expected to occur promptly after the Exchange Offer Effective Time (and in any event on the closing date for the Combination, other than the Liquidation distribution, which shall occur on such closing date or as soon as practicable thereafter).

Based on the estimated number of shares of CB&I common stock and shares of our common stock that will be outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Combination, we estimate that, upon closing of the Combination, McDermott stockholders will own approximately 53% of the outstanding shares of our common stock and CB&I shareholders will own approximately 47% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

The closing of the Combination is subject to customary conditions, including but not limited to: (1) certain approvals by CB&I's shareholders and our stockholders; (2) receipt of regulatory approvals in specified jurisdictions; (3) satisfaction of the conditions under the financing commitments or the funding of the financing; (4) the effectiveness of a registration statement on Form S-4 that we have filed for the issuance of shares of our common stock in connection with the Combination; (5) the approval of the listing of the shares of our common stock to be issued in connection with the Combination on the New York Stock Exchange; and (6) subject to specified exceptions, limitations and qualifiers, the accuracy of representation and warranties of the parties to the Business Combination Agreement as of the closing date, including the absence of any material adverse effect with respect to our or CB&I's business, as applicable. For a discussion of the financing arrangements relating to the Combination, see “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing of the Combination.”

Following the completion of the Combination, McDermott International, Inc. may manage its affairs so that it is centrally managed and controlled in the United Kingdom and, therefore, has its tax residency in the United Kingdom. Our management believes that a tax residence in the United Kingdom will provide us with various benefits. In particular, the tax regime applicable to holding companies resident in the United Kingdom is favorable to a multinational business group, such as ours. For example, the U.K. tax regime will offer us greater flexibility in structuring our subsidiary operations and enhanced financial flexibility for our global cash management. We can provide no assurance as to when the contemplated establishment of a U.K. tax residency will be completed, if at all.

On January 24, 2018, the Premerger Notification Office of the Federal Trade Commission advised us that early termination of the Hart-Scott-Rodino waiting period had been granted. On February 5, 2018, we filed an application for the consent of the Russian Federal Antimonopoly Service.

We currently expect the Combination will be completed in mid-2018. However, we can give no assurance as to when the Combination will be completed, if at all. For further information about the Combination, see Note 2, Business Combination Agreement with Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I”), to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Segment Operations

We use Operating income (loss) as our measure of profitability for segment reporting purposes. For additional financial information related to our reporting segments, as well as a reconciliation of segment operating income to income before provision for income taxes, as defined by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”), see Note 21, Segment Reporting, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our segment operating results are frequently influenced by the resolution of change orders, project close-outs and settlements, which generally can cause operating margins to improve during the period in which these items are approved or finalized. While we expect change orders, close-outs and settlements to continue as part of our normal business activities, the period in which they are recognized is largely driven by the finalization of agreements with customers and suppliers and, as a result, is difficult to predict. Additionally, the future margin increases or decreases associated with these items are difficult to predict, due to, among other items, the difficulty of predicting the timing of recognition of change orders, close-outs and settlements and the timing of new project awards.

2017 Versus 2016

Revenue

	2017 (In thousands)	2016	Change	Percentage
Revenues:				
AEA	\$246,317	\$285,988	\$(39,671)	(14) %
MEA	2,120,173	1,241,591	878,582	71
ASA	618,278	1,108,404	(490,126)	(44)
Total revenues	\$2,984,768	\$2,635,983	\$348,785	13 %

Revenues increased by 13%, or \$349 million, in 2017 compared to 2016, primarily due to an increase in our MEA segment.

AEA—Revenues decreased by 14%, or \$40 million, due to a reduction in active projects in 2017 compared to 2016.

In 2017, a variety of projects and activities contributed to revenues, as follows:

- fabrication activity progress on the Abkatun-A2 platform;
- re-commencement of onshore activity on the Atlanta SURF project in Brazil; and
- commencement of fabrication activity on the BP Angelin EPCI gas field project.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities, which were completed or substantially completed in 2016, contributed to revenues, as follows:

- Ayatsil-C jacket replacement project;
- EOG Sercan project;
- PB Litoral project;
- Jack St. Malo project;
- Caesar Tonga field development project;
- LLOG Otis subsea tieback project; and
- Exxon Julia subsea tieback project.

Commencement of engineering work on the Abkatun-A2 platform project, a turnkey EPCI contract in the Gulf of Mexico awarded in 2016, and multiple front-end engineering and design projects also contributed to 2016 revenue.

MEA—Revenues increased by 71%, or \$879 million, in 2017 compared to 2016.

In 2017, a variety of projects and activities contributed to revenues, as follows:

• higher fabrication and marine activities on the lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II;

36

- increased fabrication and marine campaign undertaken for jackets and deck installation, as well as completion of hook-up work, on the Saudi Aramco Marjan power system replacement project;
- fabrication of jackets and pipeline, and a marine campaign undertaken for jackets and pipeline installation, as well as hookup activities, on two Saudi Aramco EPCI projects;
- the Saudi Aramco nine jackets project, which progressed through the fabrication phase to the marine installation phase, and was completed in 2017;
- engineering, fabrication and cable lay progress on Safaniya phase 5, a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II awarded in the fourth quarter of 2016;
- a marine campaign carried out for umbilical and valve skid installation and hookup work on pipeline, spool and risers for a flow assurance project in the Middle East;
- engineering, fabrication and marine progress on a Saudi Aramco four jackets and three gas observation platforms project; and
- pipelay installation and hookup activities executed by our DB 27 vessel on KJO Hout, a substantially complete project in 2017, in the Neutral Zone.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to revenues, as follows:

- the commencement of engineering, fabrication and marine activities on a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II;
- the marine campaign for installation of a pipeline, spool and risers on a flow assurance project in the Middle East, awarded in the fourth quarter of 2015;
- fabrication and marine cablelay activities on the Saudi Aramco Marjan power system replacement project; and
- engineering, fabrication and marine activity on the KJO Hout project in the Neutral Zone.

The following projects, which were completed or were substantially completed in 2016, and which contributed to revenues were:

- the Saudi Aramco 12 jackets project; and
- a large pipeline-related project and wellhead jacket and umbilical project, both in the Middle East.

In addition, close out improvements on the Safaniya phase 2 and ADMA 4 GI projects also contributed to 2016 revenue.

ASA—Revenues decreased 44%, or \$490 million, in 2017 compared to 2016.

In 2017, a variety of projects and activities contributed to revenues, as follows:

- progress on marine installation activities on the Vashishta subsea field infrastructure development EPCI project in India;
- commencement and completion in 2017 of a marine campaign for transportation and installation of pipelines under the multi-year offshore Brunei Shell Petroleum (“BSP”) installation contract; and
- the Greater Western Flank Phase 2 project in Australia, which progressed from the engineering phase to the fabrication phase.

Revenues in 2016 were higher compared to 2017, primarily due the following:

- higher installation activity during 2016 on the Inpex Ichthys EPCI project in Australia;
- activities on the Yamal project, which was completed in the first half of 2017; and
- completion of the Bergading offshore installation project in Malaysia in the second quarter of 2016.

Segment Operating Income

	2017	2016	Change	Percentage
	(In thousands)			
Segment operating income:				
AEA	\$(16,210)	\$51,129	\$(67,339)	(132)%
MEA	448,222	209,401	238,821	114
ASA	107,095	97,963	9,132	9
Total	\$539,107	\$358,493	\$180,614	50 %

Segment operating income improved by 50%, or \$181 million, in 2017 compared to 2016, primarily due to improvements in our MEA segment.

AEA—Segment operating loss in 2017 was \$16 million compared to an operating income of \$51 million in 2016.

The decrease in operating income was primarily due to a reduction in the number of active projects, including the absence of activity related to the PB Litoral, Jack St. Malo and Exxon Julia Subsea Tieback projects, all of which were completed in 2016.

Those decreases in operating income were partially offset by activity on the following projects:

- fabrication activity progress on the Abkatun-A2 platform;
- re-commencement of onshore activity on the Atlanta SURF project in Brazil;
- commencement of fabrication activity on the BP Angelin EPCI gas field project; and
- close-out improvements and recognition of approved change orders on certain completed projects.

In addition, the 2016 operating income included the reversal of a \$7 million provision for liquidated damages due to an agreed extension of the PB Litoral project completion date, which was not repeated in 2017.

MEA—Segment operating income in 2017 and 2016 was \$448 million and \$209 million, respectively.

In 2017, a variety of projects and activities contributed to segment operating income, as follows:

- higher fabrication and marine activities, as well as benefits from a change in scope of work, on the lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II;
- marine campaign undertaken for jackets and deck installation, as well as completion of hook-up work, on the Saudi Aramco Marjan power system replacement project;
- marine campaign carried out for installation of umbilical, J-tube, valve skid, and spool and riser, as well as pipeline hook-up activities, for a flow assurance project in the Middle East;
- marine hookup activities carried out during the shutdown of the TP-1 platform on the Saudi Aramco Karan-45 project;
- marine campaign undertaken for jacket and pipeline installation, as well as hookup activities, on two Saudi Aramco EPCI projects;
- completion of the next phase of a large pipeline repair-related project in the Middle East; and
- higher fabrication and marine installation activities on the Saudi Aramco nine jackets project, which was completed in 2017.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to segment operating income, as follows:

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the completion of jacket fabrication and marine installation activity coupled with close-out improvements on the 12 jacket Saudi Aramco project;

• progress driven by higher engineering, fabrication and marine pipelay activity, as well as improved productivity and associated cost savings, on a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II;

• increased engineering, marine cable lay activities, and award of a jacket change order, together with efficient execution and related cost savings, on the Saudi Aramco Marjan power systems replacement project;

38

start and substantial completion of a large pipeline-related project in the Middle East; marine installation activities undertaken by the DB 32 and Emerald Sea vessels for a pipeline, spool and risers flow assurance project in the Middle East; and successful execution and close-out improvements on the Safaniya Phase 2, Abu Ali Cables and Manifa facility projects, all with Saudi Aramco, and the offshore marine hookup campaign on a wellhead jacket and umbilical project in the Middle East.

Those benefits were partially offset by an \$8 million operating loss in 2016 for the KJO Hout EPCI project in the Neutral Zone because of changes to our execution plan and increased costs associated with the DB 27 vessel, and subcontractor standby time due primarily to work permit delays.

ASA—Segment operating income in 2017 and 2016 was \$107 million and \$98 million, respectively.

In 2017, a variety of projects and activities contributed to segment operating income, as follows:

- the Ichthys project in Australia continued to progress through the marine installation phase;
- close-out improvements on the Yamal project;
- commencement and completion of the BSP transportation and installation of pipelines project; and
- progress driven by engineering and fabrication activity on the Greater Western Flank Phase 2 project.

In 2017, our operating margin on the Vashishta project in India was adversely impacted due to unseasonal weather delays and marine equipment downtime, and changes to our execution plan, as well as increases in associated costs. As a result, this project did not contribute positively to our overall operating margin. Our estimated revenues at completion of the project also include unapproved change orders. This project is expected to be completed in the first half of 2018.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to segment operating income, as follows:

- improved productivity and project execution cost savings and recognition of approved change orders on active projects; and
- close-out improvements on our completed projects.

The 2016 segment operating income was negatively impacted by \$31 million resulting from a failure identified in certain supplier provided subsea-pipe connector components previously installed on the Ichthys project in Australia, as discussed in Note 4, Use of Estimates, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Items in Operating Income

Corporate and other expenses

	2017	2016	Change	
	(In thousands)			Percentage
Corporate and Other	\$(214,905)	\$(216,240)	\$1,335	1 %

The 2017 Corporate and other expenses included the following items:

- lower cost recovery associated with certain vessels and a fabrication facility due to a reduction in active projects in our AEA and ASA segments in 2017; and
- transaction costs of approximately \$9 million incurred in the fourth quarter of 2017 related to our proposed business combination with CB&I.

The 2016 Corporate and other expenses included the following unusual items, which were not repeated in 2017:

- a \$55 million non-cash impairment charge related to our marine assets recorded in 2016, as discussed in Note 15, Fair Value Measurements, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, not repeated in 2017; and
- \$11 million of restructuring expense recorded in 2016, as discussed in Note 5, Restructuring, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements (the associated restructuring programs were substantially complete in 2016).

Other Non-operating Items

Interest expense, net—Interest expense was \$63 million and \$59 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The increase in interest expense was primarily due to:

- expensing of the remaining \$4 million unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the repayment of the term loan under our Prior Credit Agreement (as defined in “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below); and
- lower interest capitalization in 2017 compared to 2016. The Deepwater Lay Vessel 2000 (“DLV 2000”), which was previously under construction, was deployed to our fleet in the second quarter of 2016.

Those increases were partially offset by lower interest expense as a result of repayments of the term loan and our amortizing notes in the second quarter of 2017.

Provision for income taxes—For the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized income before provision for income taxes of \$260 million, compared to income before provision for income taxes of \$82 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. In the aggregate, the provision for income taxes was \$69 million and \$42 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our provision for income taxes reflected an effective tax rate of approximately 26% and 51% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The 2017 effective tax rate of 26% was primarily driven by \$359 million of income earned in favorable tax jurisdictions (United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Norway and Qatar). Additionally, we utilized \$161 million of net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards in the U.S., Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia, all of which decreased our effective tax rate. Those decreases were partially offset by \$30 million of losses in India and Indonesia where we were subject to tax based on revenue and \$26 million of losses in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) and Mexico where we did not recognize a tax benefit. See Note 17, Income Taxes, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The 2016 effective tax rate of 51% was primarily driven by \$166 million of losses in the U.S. and Kuwait, where we did not recognize a tax benefit, which increased our effective tax rate. The increase was partially offset by \$98 million of income earned in favorable tax jurisdictions (United Arab Emirates, Norway and Qatar) and the utilization of \$60 million of NOL carryforward in Mexico, combined with the partial release of our valuation allowances associated with the NOL carryforwards of \$45 million in Saudi Arabia and \$13 million in Mexico.

Losses from investments in unconsolidated affiliates—Losses from investments in our unconsolidated affiliates were \$14 million and \$4 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. These losses were primarily attributable to our China and

io Oil and Gas joint ventures.

40

2016 Versus 2015

Revenues

	2016	2015	Change	Percentage
	(In thousands)			
Revenues:				
AEA	\$285,988	\$478,800	\$(192,812)	(40) %
MEA	1,241,591	1,134,555	107,036	9
ASA	1,108,404	1,456,920	(348,516)	(24)
Total revenues	\$2,635,983	\$3,070,275	\$(434,292)	(14) %

Revenues decreased by 14%, or \$434 million, in 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to decreases in our AEA and ASA segments, partially offset by an increase in our MEA segment.

AEA—Revenues decreased by 40%, or \$193 million, due to a reduction in active projects in 2016 compared to 2015.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to revenues, as follows:

- completion of jacket fabrication activity at our Altamira facility in Mexico and its installation campaign undertaken by the DB 50 vessel on the Ayatsil-C jacket replacement project;
- transportation, installation and marine campaigns executed by the DB 50 and NO 105 vessels on the EOG Sercan project in Trinidad;
- hookup and commissioning activities associated with the PB Litoral project in Mexico, which was completed in the first half of 2016;
- fabrication, spooling and installation of jumpers and control umbilicals on the Jack St. Malo project in the Gulf of Mexico, which was completed in the third quarter of 2016;
- commencement of engineering work on the Abkatun-A2 platform project;
 - umbilical and flowline installation marine campaigns by the North Ocean 102 (“NO 102”) and NO 105 vessels for the Caesar Tonga field development project in the Gulf of Mexico;
- completion of the LLOG Otis subsea tieback project in the Gulf of Mexico;
- marine campaigns executed by the DB 50 vessel on the Exxon Julia subsea tieback project in the Gulf of Mexico, which was completed in the first quarter of 2016; and
- multiple front-end engineering and design projects.

In 2015, the following projects, which were complete or substantially complete in 2015, contributed to revenue:

- NO 102, NO 105 and Agile vessel charter campaigns in Brazil;
- completion of fabrication and installation activity on the PB Litoral project, as well as the reversal of a \$12 million provision for liquidated damages due to an agreed extension of the PB Litoral project completion date;
- marine campaigns executed by the DB 50 vessel, primarily on the Exxon Julia subsea tieback project, the Ayatsil-A project, a transportation and installation project, and a mobile drilling structure installation project; and
- close-out improvements on our Papa Terra project.

The start-up of fabrication work on the Ayatsil-C jacket replacement project at our Altamira facility, awarded in 2015, also contributed to 2015 revenue.

MEA—Revenues increased by 9%, or \$107 million, in 2016 compared to 2015.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to revenues, as follows:

- engineering, fabrication and marine activities on a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II;
- continued fabrication and marine installation progress on the 12 jacket Saudi Aramco project, which was completed in 2016;
- fabrication and marine cablelay activities on the Saudi Aramco Marjan power system replacement project;
- commencement and substantial completion of a large pipeline-related project in the Middle East;
- the marine campaign for installation of a pipeline, spool and risers on a flow assurance project in the Middle East, awarded in the fourth quarter of 2015;
- engineering, fabrication and marine activity on the KJO Hout project in the Neutral Zone;
- commencement and substantial completion of offshore marine hookup campaign progress on a wellhead jacket and umbilical project in the Middle East; and
- a Middle East EPCI project, which was completed in 2016.

Close-out improvements on the Safaniya phase 2 and ADMA 4 GI projects also contributed to 2016 revenue.

In 2015, activities on the following projects, which either were complete or were substantially complete in 2015, contributed to revenues:

- the Safaniya phase 2, Manifa facilities, Karan 45 and Abu Ali Cables projects, each with Saudi Aramco; and
- the ADMA 4 GI project in the U.A.E.

Commencement in 2015 of a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II, the Saudi Aramco Marjan power system replacement project and the KJO Hout project also contributed to 2015 revenue.

ASA—Revenues decreased 24%, or \$349 million, in 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to reduced activity in 2016 on our Ichthys EPCI project in Australia, as the project progressed through to the marine transportation and installation phase.

Those decreases were partially offset by the following projects:

- higher fabrication activity in 2016 on the Yamal project awarded in the third quarter of 2015;
- commencement in 2016 of the Vashishta subsea field infrastructure development work; and
- the Bergading offshore installation project in Malaysia, which was completed in the second quarter of 2016.

In 2015, the following projects, which were either complete or were substantially complete in 2015, contributed to revenue:

- the Brunei Shell pipeline replacement project;
- the Gorgon MRU project; and
- the Bukit-Tua platform/subsea spools installation project.

Segment Operating Income

	2016	2015	Change	Percentage
	(In thousands)			
Segment operating income:				
AEA	\$51,129	\$52,918	\$(1,789)	(3) %
MEA	209,401	146,866	62,535	43
ASA	97,963	123,718	(25,755)	(21)
Total	\$358,493	\$323,502	\$34,991	11 %

Segment operating income improved by \$35 million in 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to improvements in our MEA segment.

AEA—Segment operating income was \$51 million and \$53 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to the segment operating income, as follows:

- net favorable changes in estimates in 2016 as compared to 2015 of approximately an additional \$28 million, as discussed in Note 4, Use of Estimates, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements;
- successful execution and close-out improvements on the PB Litoral, Jack St. Malo and Exxon Julia subsea tieback projects;
- productivity improvement and associated cost savings related to our DB 50 and NO 102 vessels' marine campaigns undertaken in the Gulf of Mexico; and
- the reversal of a \$7 million provision for liquidated damages due to an agreed extension of the PB Litoral project completion date.

The 2015 segment operating results were impacted by:

- marine charter activities undertaken by the NO 102, NO 105 and Agile vessels on various projects in Brazil;
 - the DB 50's marine campaigns on various projects in the Gulf of Mexico;
 - benefits as a result of a favorable outcome in our discussions with the customer on compensation for weather-related delays on the Papa Terra project; and
 - increased fabrication and marine activities on the PB Litoral project, as well as the reversal of a \$12 million provision for liquidated damages due to an agreed extension of the PB Litoral project completion date.
- MEA—Segment operating income in 2016 and 2015 was \$209 million and \$147 million, respectively, an increase of \$62 million year-over-year.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to segment operating income, as follows:

- the completion in 2016 of jacket fabrication and marine installation activity coupled with close-out improvements on the 12 jacket Saudi Aramco project;
- progress driven by higher engineering, fabrication and marine pipelay activity, as well as improved productivity and associated cost savings, on a lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II;
- increased engineering, marine cable lay activities, and award of a jacket change order, together with efficient execution and related cost savings on the Saudi Aramco Marjan power systems replacement project;
- start and substantial completion of a large pipeline-related project in the Middle East;
- marine installation activities undertaken by the DB 32 and Emerald Sea vessels for a pipeline, spool and risers flow assurance project in the Middle East; and
- successful execution and close-out improvements on the Safaniya Phase 2, Abu Ali Cables and Manifa facility projects, all with Saudi Aramco, and the offshore marine hookup campaign on a wellhead jacket and umbilical project in the Middle East.

Those benefits were partially offset by an \$8 million operating loss for the KJO Hout EPCI project in the Neutral Zone, because of changes to our execution plan and increased costs associated with the DB 27 vessel and subcontractor standby time due primarily to work permit delays. This project was substantially completed in 2017.

In 2015, a variety of projects and activities contributed to segment operating income as follows:

- increased marine and hookup activities, improved marine vessel productivity and reimbursement for mobilization costs on the Karan 45, a Saudi Aramco project;
- improved productivity and lower demobilization costs on the Abu Ali Cables, a Saudi Aramco project;
- increased jacket and deck installation activity on the Manifa, a Saudi Aramco project;
- reimbursement for vessel downtime/standby time on various Saudi Aramco projects; and
- KJO Ratawi project close-out improvements.

Those benefits were partially offset by a \$20 million segment operating income deterioration on our ADMA 4 GI project in the U.A.E. because of changes in our execution plan, increased costs associated with the DB 32 vessel demobilization and productivity related cost increases during hookup and pre-commissioning work. See Note 4, Use of Estimates, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on this change.

ASA—Segment operating income in 2016 and 2015 was \$98 million and \$124 million, respectively, primarily due to reduced activity in 2016 on our Ichthys EPCI project, as the project progressed through to the marine transportation and installation phase.

In 2016, a variety of projects and activities contributed to the segment operating income, as follows:

- improved productivity and project execution cost savings and recognition of approved change orders on active projects; and
- close-out improvements on our completed projects.

The 2016 segment operating income was negatively impacted by \$31 million resulting from a failure identified in certain supplier provided subsea-pipe connector components previously installed on the Ichthys project in Australia, as discussed in Note 4, Use of Estimates, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Items in Operating Income

Corporate and other expenses

	2016	2015	Change	
	(In thousands)			Percentage
Corporate and Other	\$(216,240)	\$(210,820)	\$(5,420)	(3) %

Corporate and other expenses were \$216 million and \$211 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The \$5 million year-over-year increase in Corporate and other expenses was primarily due to:

- lower cost recovery associated with our fabrication facility at Altamira and certain vessels in 2016, as compared to 2015, due to a reduction in active projects; and
 - a \$48 million higher non-cash impairment charge related to our marine assets in 2016, as compared to 2015, as discussed in Note 15, Fair Value Measurements, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Those increases were partially offset by:

- a \$5 million year-end, non-cash actuarial pension MTM gain in 2016, as compared to a \$26 million year-end, actuarial pension MTM charge in 2015, as discussed in Note 13, Pension and Postretirement Benefits, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- \$30 million of lower restructuring expense in 2016, as compared to 2015, as discussed in Note 5, Restructuring, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

The 2015 operating results also included a \$17 million legal settlement charge, which was not repeated in 2016.

Other Non-operating Items

Interest expense, net—Interest expense, net was \$59 million and \$50 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to lower interest capitalization in 2016 compared to 2015. The DLV 2000 vessel, which was under construction in 2015, was deployed to our fleet in the second quarter of 2016. Interest expense for both years is associated with our long-term debt obligations discussed in Note 12, Debt, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Provision for Income Taxes—For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized income before provision for income taxes of \$82 million, compared to income before provision for income taxes of \$65 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. In the aggregate, the provision for income taxes was \$42 million and \$52 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Our provision for income taxes reflected an effective tax rate of 51% and 80% in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The 2016 effective tax rate of 51% was primarily driven by \$166 million of losses in the U.S. and Kuwait, where we did not recognize a tax benefit, which increased our effective tax rate. The increase was partially offset by \$98 million of income earned in favorable

tax jurisdictions (United Arab Emirates, Norway and Qatar) and the utilization of \$60 million of NOL carryforwards in Mexico, combined with the partial release of our valuation allowances associated with the NOL carryforwards of \$45 million in Saudi Arabia and \$13 million in Mexico.

The 2015 effective tax rate of 80% was primarily driven by \$174 million of losses in the U.S., Panama and U.K., where we did not recognize a tax benefit, which increased our effective tax rate. The increase was partially offset by \$21 million of income in Norway, where we were subject to a tonnage tax regime, combined with \$11 million and \$9 million of NOL carryforwards utilization in Malaysia and Brazil, respectively.

Losses from investments in unconsolidated affiliates—The loss from investments in our unconsolidated affiliates was \$4 million and \$21 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in losses from investments in unconsolidated affiliates was primarily attributable to improved operating results of our China joint venture.

Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interest—Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$2 million and \$9 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The \$7 million decrease in net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in 2016 compared to 2015 was primarily due to a loss incurred by Berlian McDermott Sdn. Bhd (“BMD”), our former Malaysian joint venture and lower profitability in our Indonesian joint venture during 2016. In the third quarter of 2016, we acquired the BMD noncontrolling interest, as discussed in Note 19, Stockholders’ Equity, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inflation and Changing Prices

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”), generally using historical U.S. dollar accounting (“historical cost”). Statements based on historical cost, however, do not adequately reflect the cumulative effect of increasing costs and changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, especially during times of significant and continued inflation.

In order to minimize the negative impact of inflation on our operations, we attempt to cover the increased cost of anticipated changes in labor, material and service costs either through an estimate of those changes, which we reflect in the original price, or through price escalation clauses in our contracts.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

Our primary ongoing sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from operations and cash and cash equivalents on hand. We regularly review our sources and uses of funds and may access capital markets to increase our liquidity position or to refinance our existing debt. We plan to fund our ongoing working capital, capital expenditures, debt service and other funding requirements with cash on hand, cash from operating activities, proceeds from the issuance of debt, or a combination thereof.

We believe our anticipated future operating cash flow, capacity under our existing credit facilities and uncommitted bilateral lines of credit, along with access to surety bonds will be sufficient to finance our planned capital expenditures (exclusive of business acquisitions), settle our commitments and contingencies and address our normal, anticipated working capital needs for the foreseeable future.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2017, we had \$408 million of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash compared to \$612 million as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$96 million of cash in jurisdictions outside the U.S., principally in the United Arab Emirates, India, Brazil, the U.K., Mexico and Malaysia. Approximately 2% of our outstanding cash balance is held in countries that have established government imposed currency restrictions that could impede the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us.

As of December 31, 2017, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$18 million compared to \$16 million as of December 31, 2016, most of which was collateralized to support letters of credit. During 2017, the maximum amount of cash collateral used to support letters of credit at any time was \$166 million.

Cash Flow Activities

Operating activities Net cash provided by operating activities in 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$136 million, \$178 million and \$55 million, respectively.

The cash provided by operating activities primarily reflected our net income, adjusted for non-cash items and changes in components of our working capital—accounts receivable, contracts in progress net of advance billings on contracts, and accounts payable. Fluctuations in working capital are normal in our business. Working capital is impacted by the size of our projects and the achievement of billing milestones for projects in our backlog as we complete certain phases of the projects.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, net cash used by working capital was approximately \$254 million.

The components of working capital that used or provided cash were:

- Contracts in progress, net of Advance billings on contracts increased by \$450 million primarily due to progress on:
 - o the Abkatun-A2 project in our AEA segment;
 - o various Saudi Aramco projects, including the lump-sum EPCI project under the LTA II, and the Berri platform, and the Safaniya Phase 5 and the Header 9 Facilities projects in our MEA segment; and
 - o the Ichthys and Vashishta projects in our ASA segment.

Those increases were partially offset by:

- Accounts receivable—collections across all segments reduced our accounts receivable by \$91 million; and
- Accounts payable—an increase of \$105 million was driven by project progress across all segments.

Cash of \$178 million generated in 2016 primarily reflected earnings adjusted for non-cash items and cash used by the main components of working capital. The main components of working capital which consumed cash of \$48 million in 2016 were:

- Contracts in progress, net of Advance billings on contracts decreased by \$144 million primarily due to completion of the following projects:
 - o the Safaniya Phase 1 and 2 projects and Manifa project, all with Saudi Aramco
 - o the PB Litoral project in our AEA segment; and
 - o the BSP Pipelines project in our ASA segment.

The increase was offset by:

- Accounts receivable—a \$90 million increase primarily due to timing of billings and receipt of payments under project contractual terms; and
- Accounts payable—a decrease of \$102 million was driven by settlements with vendors as several projects across all segments were nearing completion.

In the first half of 2015, we reached agreements with a representative we previously utilized in our Middle East operations and certain of its affiliates and associates regarding: (1) the value and timing of payment of ongoing future amounts that were to be paid under a representation agreement that we elected to allow to expire, with respect to: (a) commissions on customer contracts that we had entered into prior to such expiration; and (b) future commissions payable on customer contracts we expected to enter into during a specified post-expiration period under the representation agreement (pursuant to provisions that provided for commissions to be payable on customer contracts entered into during such post-expiration period); and (2) our repurchase of shares of capital stock in one of our subsidiaries previously held by them. Under these agreements, we agreed to make a series of payments in respect of the commissions that were expected to become due and payable under the prior arrangement. We paid approximately \$21 million in March 2015, \$26 million in April 2015 and \$4 million in the second half of 2015 in connection with

these agreements.

Investing activities Our net cash used in investing activities was \$65 million, \$231 million and \$96 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2017 included the acquisition and subsequent sale leaseback of the Amazon vessel and upgrade costs for other marine vessels.

46

Cash used in 2016 primarily related to the construction of the DLV 2000 and was incurred as a result of the construction work reaching established milestones, including completion in the second quarter of 2016.

Cash used in 2015 was primarily associated with DLV 2000 and LV 108 vessel milestone payments.

Proceeds from disposition of assets provided cash of \$56 million, \$2 million and \$11 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Financing activities Our net cash used in financing activities was \$275 million, \$116 million and \$28 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and was primarily attributable to:

- \$218 million, \$78 million and \$3 million of repayments of our prior term loan during 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively;
- \$17 million, \$25 million and \$24 million of repayments of other debt during 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively;
- \$21 million of debt issuance costs associated with the Credit Agreement, discussed in Note 12, Debt, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, paid in 2017; and \$9 million of debt issuance costs associated with amendments to the Prior Credit Agreement, paid in 2016;
- \$11 million for the acquisition of the North Ocean AS 105 noncontrolling interest in the second quarter of 2017; and
- \$7 million, \$4 million and \$1 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for repurchases of common stock tendered by participants in our long-term incentive plans for payment of applicable withholding taxes upon vesting of awards under those plans in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Credit Agreements

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement—In June 2017, we repaid all outstanding term loans under our credit agreement dated April 16, 2014 (the “Prior Credit Agreement”), and we amended and restated the Prior Credit Agreement by entering into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (“Credit Agreement”) with a syndicate of lenders and letter of credit issuers, and Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, as administrative agent and collateral agent. All letters of credit outstanding under the Prior Credit Agreement were deemed issued under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement includes \$810 million of commitments from the lenders, the full amount of which is available for the issuance of letters of credit, and \$300 million of which is available for revolving loans. The senior secured credit facility established by the Credit Agreement is scheduled to mature in June 2022, unless we do not repay in full by December 1, 2020 our \$500 million senior secured notes that are due in April 2021, in which case the Credit Agreement will mature on December 1, 2020. As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate amount of letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement was \$407 million, there were no revolving loans under the Credit Agreement, and we had \$403 million of available commitments under the Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with the financial and other covenants under the Credit Agreement, including those as shown below:

Ratios	Requirement	Actual
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio	1.15x	3.03x
Maximum total leverage ratio	3.50x	1.27x
Minimum collateral coverage ratio	1.20x	1.98x

Senior Notes In April 2014 we issued \$500 million in aggregate principal amount of 8.00% senior secured notes due 2021 (the “Senior Notes”) in a private placement in accordance with Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Interest on the Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on November 1, 2014. The Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on May 1, 2021.

At any time, or from time to time, on or after May 1, 2017, at our option, we may redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount of the Senior Notes to be redeemed) set forth below, together with accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, if redeemed during the 12-month period beginning May 1 of the years indicated:

Year	Percentage
2017	104 %
2018	102
2019 and thereafter	100

North Ocean Financing In the second quarter of 2017, we exercised our option under the North Ocean 105 AS joint venture agreement and purchased the 25% ownership interest of Oceanteam ASA (“Oceanteam”) in the vessel-owning company for

approximately \$11 million in cash. As part of that transaction, we also assumed the right to a \$5 million note payable from North Ocean 105 AS to Oceanteam (which had been issued in connection with a dividend declared by North Ocean 105 AS in 2016). For further discussion, see Note 19, Stockholders' Equity. The Credit Agreement eliminated the Prior Credit Agreement's requirement for us to prepay by July 20, 2017 the North Ocean 105 borrowing and to mortgage the NO 105 vessel in favor of the lenders.

Receivables Factoring Facility—In February 2017, J. Ray McDermott de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("JRM Mexico"), one of our indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into a 364-day, \$50 million committed revolving receivables purchase agreement which provides for the sale, at a discount rate of LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 4.25%, of certain receivables to a designated purchaser without recourse. During 2017, we sold approximately \$2 million of receivables.

Vendor Equipment Financing—In February 2017, JRM Mexico entered into a 21-month loan agreement for equipment financing in the amount of \$47 million. Borrowings under the loan agreement bear interest at a fixed rate of 5.75%. JRM Mexico's obligations in connection with this equipment financing are guaranteed by McDermott International Management, S. de RL., one of our 100% owned subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2017, the total borrowings outstanding under this facility were approximately \$16 million.

Tangible Equity Units ("TEUs")—During April 2017, in connection with the mandatory settlement of the purchase contracts underlying our previously outstanding TEUs, we delivered 40.8 million shares of our common stock to holders of the TEUs, based on the settlement rate of 3.5496 shares per unit.

Those TEUs were accounted for as capital in excess of par value totaling \$240 million in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Uncommitted Facilities—As of December 31, 2017, to support our contracting activities, we had approximately \$1 billion of uncommitted bilateral letters of credit, bank guarantee and surety bonds facilities, of which approximately \$621 million had been utilized as of the date of this report.

For additional information regarding our outstanding indebtedness, see Note 12, Debt, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financing of the Combination

On December 18, 2017, in connection with the Business Combination Agreement, we entered into or received commitment letters (including the exhibits and other attachments thereto, and together with any amendments, modifications or supplements thereto, the "Commitment Letters") from certain financial institutions to provide debt financing for the Combination. Barclays Bank PLC ("Barclays"), Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank ("CACIB"), Goldman Sachs Bank USA ("GS"), ABN AMRO Capital USA LLC ("ABN"), Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"), The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. ("BTMU") and Standard Chartered Bank ("Standard Chartered") are arrangers and/or agents for the debt financing and have provided commitments in respect thereof (Barclays, CACIB, GS, ABN, BTMU and Standard Chartered, together with the other commitment parties, the "Commitment Parties").

In connection with the Combination, we expect to:

- enter into a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion (the "Revolving Credit Facility");
- enter into a senior secured letter of credit facility in the aggregate face amount of \$1.3 billion (the "LC Facility");
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enter into a senior secured term loan B facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.75 billion (the “Term Loan B Facility”);

enter into a senior secured term loan C facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$400 million (the “Term Loan C Facility,” and, together with the Term Loan B Facility, the “Term Loan Facilities,” and, together with the Revolving Credit Facility, the LC Facility and the Term Loan B Facility, the “Senior Credit Facilities”); and

issue senior unsecured debt securities in a private placement in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.5 billion (the “Notes”).

Prior to the closing date of the Combination (the “Closing Date”), we may elect to decrease the commitments under the Term Loan C Facility to match any concurrent incremental commitments we receive from financial institutions in respect of the LC Facility (subject to a maximum \$500 million increase in the LC Facility). McDermott utilized this election provision in February 2018 when RBC became one of the Commitment Parties, thereby decreasing the commitments under the Term Loan C Facility by \$100 million to an

aggregate principal amount of \$400 million and increasing the commitments under the LC Facility by \$100 million to an aggregate face amount of \$1.3 billion.

Pursuant to the Commitment Letters, certain of the Commitment Parties have committed to provide, subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein, (1) the Senior Credit Facilities and (2) senior unsecured bridge facilities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.5 billion, the availability of which will be subject to reduction upon the issuance of the Notes pursuant to the terms set forth in the Commitment Letters (the “Bridge Facilities” and, together with the Senior Credit Facilities, the “Facilities”).

The terms of the Facilities will be set forth in definitive loan documentation consistent with the terms set forth in the Commitment Letters and specified documentation standards. The Commitment Parties’ commitments are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including: (1) the execution and delivery of definitive documentation with respect to the Facilities in accordance with the terms sets forth in the Commitment Letters; (2) the substantially concurrent consummation of the Combination in accordance with the Business Combination Agreement; and (3) the absence of any material adverse effect with respect to CB&I’s business.

The proceeds of the Senior Credit Facilities will be used as of the closing of the Combination to: (1) fund the transactions contemplated under the Combination; (2) pay fees and expenses in connection with the Combination; and (3) repay all existing material indebtedness for borrowed money of McDermott and CB&I (the “Existing Funded Debt”) and replace, backstop or cash collateralize letters of credit issued under the facilities being terminated in connection with such repayment and certain bilateral credit facilities. We may also use the Revolving Credit Facility and the LC Facility for working capital purposes, letters of credit and other liquidity needs.

Specifically, the full amount of the Term Loan B Facility and, if the full amount of the Notes are not issued, the Bridge Facilities (as reduced by the amount of the Notes that are issued) will be drawn on the Closing Date to fund the Combination, the repayment of the Existing Funded Debt, the cash collateralization of existing performance and financial letters of credit of the combined business and the payment of fees and expenses in connection therewith. The full amount of the Term Loan C Facility will be drawn on the Closing Date to fund the cash collateralization of existing and future performance and financial letters of credit of the combined business that are issued (or deemed issued) under the Term Loan C Facility (subject to a sub-limit for financial letters of credit of \$250 million). In addition, on the Closing Date, performance and financial letters of credit will be available under the Revolving Credit Facility (subject to a sub-limit for financial letters of credit of \$200 million) and performance letters of credit will be available under the LC Facility, in each case to backstop or replace existing letters of credit of the combined business, and up to \$75 million of loans will be available under the Revolving Credit Facility to fund our working capital needs.

At our option, amounts outstanding under the Term Loan Facilities are expected to bear interest at either a base rate (the highest of the prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%, or the 30-day Eurodollar Rate plus 1.0%) or the reserve-adjusted Eurodollar rate (the “Eurodollar Rate”), plus, in each case, an applicable margin per annum equal to 3.75% in respect of base rate loans and 4.75% in respect of Eurodollar loans. In addition, at our option, amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and the LC Facility are expected to bear interest at either a base rate or the Eurodollar Rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin per annum that will range from 2.75% to 3.25% based on our leverage in respect of amounts that accrue interest at the base rate and from 3.75% to 4.25% based on our leverage in respect of amounts that accrue interest at the Eurodollar Rate.

With respect to all letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and the LC Facility, we expect to be charged a participation fee of (1) between 3.75% and 4.25% per year in respect of financial letters of credit and (2) between 1.875% and 2.125% per year in respect of performance letters of credit, in each case depending on our leverage ratio.

The Term Loan Facilities are expected to mature on the seventh anniversary of the Closing Date unless the maturity date under the Revolving Credit Facility or the LC Facility is earlier than the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date, in which case the Term Loan Facilities are expected to mature on the sixth anniversary of the Closing Date. The outstanding principal amount under the Term Loan Facilities will be payable in equal quarterly amounts of 1.00% per annum, with the remaining balance payable on the maturity date thereof.

Each of the Revolving Credit Facility and the LC Facility is expected to mature on the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date. The outstanding principal amount of the loans under the Revolving Credit Facility will be due on the maturity date of the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Commitment Letters provide that the borrowers' obligations under the Senior Credit Facilities and certain hedging arrangements and cash management arrangements of ours entered into with the agents and lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities will be unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by us and each of our existing and subsequently acquired or organized direct or

indirect wholly owned restricted subsidiaries (other than certain excluded subsidiaries as more fully described in the Commitment Letters) (we and such subsidiary guarantors, the “Guarantors”). In addition, the Commitment Letters provide that, subject to certain agreed-upon collateral principles and the exclusion of certain assets as more fully described in the Commitment Letters, the obligations of the borrowers and Guarantors under the Senior Credit Facilities and the above-mentioned hedging arrangements and cash management arrangements will be secured by first priority liens on and security interests in substantially all of the present and after-acquired assets of the borrowers and the Guarantors.

We expect to issue \$1.5 billion of Notes in lieu of the Bridge Facilities prior to or concurrently with the consummation of the Combination. The Notes are expected to consist of two issuances, the first of which is expected to be in an aggregate principal amount of \$950 million and mature on the sixth anniversary of the Closing Date (the “Six-Year Notes”). The second issuance is expected to be in an aggregate principal amount of \$550 million and mature on the eighth anniversary of the Closing Date (the “Eight-Year Notes”). However, the terms of the Notes are not committed and will depend on market conditions at the time of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of the Notes will be used to finance in part the Combination, the repayment of Existing Funded Debt and to pay fees and expenses in connection with the Combination.

In the event that the gross cash proceeds from the issuance of the Six-Year Notes are less than \$950 million, we intend to enter into a senior unsecured bridge loan facility (the “Six-Year Bridge Facility”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$950 million (less the net cash proceeds received in connection with the Six-Year Notes). The loans under the Six-Year Bridge Facility will bear interest at the Eurodollar Rate plus an applicable margin that increases over time up to a specified maximum amount. The loans under the Six-Year Bridge Facility will initially mature on the first anniversary of the Closing Date, but they will automatically convert into extended term loans maturing on the six-year anniversary of the Closing Date if certain conditions are met.

The Six-Year Bridge Facility will be subject to affirmative and negative covenants and events of default consistent with the specified documentation standards and will not contain any financial maintenance covenants.

Furthermore, in the event that the gross cash proceeds from the issuance of the Eight-Year Notes are less than \$550 million, we intend to enter into a senior unsecured bridge loan facility (the “Eight-Year Bridge Facility”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$550 million (less the net cash proceeds received in connection with the Eight-Year Notes). The loans under the Eight-Year Bridge Facility will bear interest at the Eurodollar Rate plus an applicable margin that increases over time up to a specified maximum amount. The loans under the Eight-Year Bridge Facility will initially mature on the first anniversary of the Closing Date, but they will automatically convert into extended term loans maturing on the eight-year anniversary of the Closing Date if certain conditions are met.

Both McDermott and CB&I are parties to a number of short-term uncommitted bilateral credit facilities (the “Uncommitted Facilities”) across several geographic regions. The Uncommitted Facilities generally are used to provide letters of credit or bank guarantees to customers in support of advance payments and performance in the ordinary course of business. Our expectation is that a number of the Uncommitted Facilities will continue to remain in place following the Closing Date. However, the proceeds from, and letters of credit issued under, the Senior Credit Facilities may be used to replace, backstop or otherwise cash collateralize existing obligations under certain of the Uncommitted Facilities.

Capital Expenditures

As part of our strategic growth program, our management regularly evaluates our marine vessel fleet and our fabrication yard construction capacity to ensure our fleet and construction capabilities are adequately aligned with our overall growth strategy. These assessments may result in capital expenditures to construct, upgrade, acquire or operate vessels or acquire or upgrade fabrication yards that would enhance or grow our technical capabilities, or may involve engaging in discussions to dispose of certain marine vessels or fabrication yards.

Capital expenditures for 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$119 million, \$228 million and \$103 million, respectively, discussed below:

•2017 capital expenditures included the acquisition (prior to its subsequent sale leaseback) of the Amazon vessel, as well as costs associated with upgrading the capabilities of other marine vessels;

•2016 capital expenditures were primarily attributable to the construction of the DLV 2000, and were incurred as a result of the construction work reaching established milestones, including completion in the second quarter of 2016; and

•2015 capital expenditures were primarily attributable to the construction of the DLV 2000, as well as costs associated with upgrading the capabilities of other marine vessels.

In 2018, we expect to spend approximately \$116 million for capital projects, such as upgrades to the Amazon, DB 32 and DLV 2000 vessels, the new maritime facility at Ras Al-Khair in Saudi Arabia and various capital maintenance projects.

Contractual Obligations

In the table below, we set forth our contractual and other obligations as of December 31, 2017. Certain amounts included in this table are based on some estimates and assumptions about these obligations, including their duration, anticipated actions by third parties and other factors. The contractual and other obligations we will actually pay in future periods may vary from those reflected in the table because some estimates and assumptions are subjective.

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
	(In thousands)				
Debt and capital lease obligations ¹	\$541,977	\$24,291	\$17,686	\$500,000	\$ -
Estimated interest payments ²	142,032	41,376	80,656	20,000	-
Operating leases ³	268,910	27,710	49,604	43,647	147,949

(1) Amounts represent the expected cash payments for the principal amounts related to our debt, including capital lease obligations. Amounts exclude debt issuance costs and interest.

(2) Amounts represent the expected cash payments for interest on our long-term debt and capital lease obligations.

(3) Amounts represent future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more.

We have recorded a \$63 million liability as of December 31, 2017 for unrecognized tax positions and the payment of related interest and penalties. Due to the uncertainties related to these tax matters, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with a taxing authority will occur.

Our contingent commitments under letters of credit, bank guarantees and surety bonds currently outstanding expire as follows:

(In thousands)	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contingent commitments	\$ 1,044,591	\$ 702,058	\$ 244,081	\$ 65,816	\$ 32,636

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes are presented in U.S. Dollars and prepared in accordance with GAAP. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable according to the current facts and circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We believe the following are our most critical accounting policies applied in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements. These policies require our most difficult, subjective and complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in this Annual Report.

Use of Estimates We use estimates and assumptions to prepare our financial statements in conformity with GAAP. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts we report in our financial statements and accompanying notes. Our actual results could differ from these estimates, and variances could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations in future periods. Changes in project estimates generally exclude change orders and changes in scope, but may include, without limitation, unexpected changes in weather conditions, productivity, unanticipated vessel repair requirements, customer, subcontractor and supplier delays and other costs. We generally expect to experience a variety of unanticipated events, and some of these events can result in significant cost increases above cost amounts we previously estimated. As of December 31, 2017, we have provided for our estimated costs to complete on all of our ongoing contracts. However, it is possible that current estimates could change due to unforeseen events, which could result in adjustments to overall contract costs. Variations from estimated contract performance could result in material adjustments to operating results. See Note 4, Use of Estimates, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition—We generally recognize contract revenues and related costs on a percentage-of-completion method for individual contracts or combinations of contracts based on work performed, man hours, or a cost-to-cost method, as applicable to the activity involved.

At the outset of each project, we prepare a detailed analysis of our estimated cost to complete the project. Total estimated project costs, and resulting contract income, are affected by changes in the expected cost of materials and labor, productivity, vessel costs, scheduling and other factors. In order to record revenue and profits on these projects, we multiply the total estimated profit over the life of the project by the current percentage towards completion based on the appropriate units noted above. Estimated losses on a project are recorded in full in the period the loss becomes known.

Estimated profit over the life of a project includes consideration of contract price, change orders, claims, costs incurred and estimated costs to complete. Change orders, which are a normal and recurring part of our business, can increase (sometimes substantially) the future scope and cost of a job. Revenue from unapproved change orders is generally recognized to the extent of the lesser of amounts we expect to recover or costs incurred. To the extent claims included in backlog are not resolved in our favor, there could be reductions in, or reversals of previously reported amounts of, revenues and profits, and charges against current earnings, which could be material.

We regularly review contract price and cost estimates as the work progresses and reflect adjustments in profit, proportionate to the job percentage of completion in the period, when those estimates are revised. External factors such as weather, customer requirements, timely availability of materials, productivity, and other factors outside of our control may affect the progress and estimated cost of a project's completion which could materially impact the timing and amount of our revenue and income recognition. See Note 1, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 3, Revenue Recognition, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Change in Revenue Recognition Standard (Adoption of ASC Topic 606) We adopted ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, on January 1, 2018. The standard outlines a five-step model, whereby revenue is recognized in accordance with a continuous transfer of control of assets to the customer under long-term contracts. The standard also requires new, expanded disclosures regarding revenue recognition.

We adopted the new standard effective January 1, 2018 (the “initial application” date):

- using the modified retrospective application, with no restatement of the comparative periods presented and a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of adoption; and
- applying the new standard only to those contracts that are not substantially complete at the date of initial application.

Implementation Plan—We developed a comprehensive change management project plan to guide the implementation, because this new standard impacted our business processes, systems and controls. The project plan included analyzing the standard’s impact on our contract portfolio, comparing our historical accounting policies and practices to the requirements of the new standard, and identifying differences resulting from the requirements of the new standard.

We developed internal controls to help ensure that we adequately evaluate our portfolio of contracts under the five-step model to complete assessments of our operating results under ASC Topic 606. We reported on the progress of the implementation to our Audit Committee and Board of Directors on a regular basis during the project’s duration.

ASC Topic 606 Impacts We will continue to recognize revenues and earnings for the majority of our long-term contracts over time, as the work progresses, because of the continuous transfer of control of assets to our customers, generally using an input method to measure progress. Prior to the adoption of ASC Topic 606, we generally excluded certain costs from the cost-to-cost method of

measuring project progress, such as significant costs for procured materials and third-party subcontractors. With the adoption of ASC Topic 606, we will measure project progress utilizing an input method to measure progress for individual contracts or combinations of contracts based on the total cost of materials, labor, equipment and vessel operating costs and other costs incurred as applicable to each contract. Despite this change, the cash flows and overall profitability of our contracts at completion are not expected to change.

In addition, in our Consolidated Balance Sheet, long-term contracts will continue to be reported in a net contract asset (Contracts in progress) or contract liability (Advance billings on contracts) position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

The impact of adopting this standard on our December 31, 2017 Consolidated Balance Sheet is discussed in Note 3, Revenue Recognition, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loss Contingencies We record liabilities for loss contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable. We provide disclosure when there is a reasonable possibility the ultimate loss will exceed by a material amount the recorded provision or if the loss is not reasonably estimable but is expected to be material to our financial results. We have accrued our estimates of the probable losses associated with these matters and associated legal costs are generally recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses as incurred. However, our losses are typically resolved over long periods of time and are often difficult to estimate due to various factors, including the possibility of multiple actions by third parties. Therefore, it is possible future earnings could be affected by changes in our estimates related to these matters.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans—We estimate income or expense related to our pension and postretirement benefit plans based on actuarial assumptions, including assumptions regarding discount rates and expected returns on plan assets adjusted for the current period actuarial gains and losses. We determine our discount rate based on a review of published financial data and discussions with our actuary regarding rates of return on high-quality, fixed-income investments currently available and expected to be available during the period to maturity of our pension obligations. Based on historical data and discussions with our investment consultant, we determine our expected return on plan assets based on the expected long-term rate of return on our plan assets and the market value of our plan assets. The expected long-term rate of return is based on the expected return of the various asset classes held in the plan, weighted by the target allocation of the plan’s assets. Changes in these assumptions can result in significant changes in our estimated pension income or expense and our consolidated financial condition. We revise our assumptions annually based upon changes in current interest rates, return on plan assets and the underlying demographics of our workforce. These assumptions are reasonably likely to change in future periods and may have a material impact on future earnings.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity to changes in certain assumptions, holding all other assumptions constant, for our pension plan.

Effect on
 Pretax Pension
 Expense/Benefit
 Obligation
 in at
 December
 2017 31, 2017
 (In millions)

25-basis-point change in discount rate	\$11	\$	12
25-basis-point change in expected long-term rate of return	1		-

See Note 13, Pension and Postretirement Benefits, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report for information on our pension plans.

Impairment—We review our tangible long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an evaluation is required, the fair value of each applicable asset is compared to its carrying value. Factors that impact our determination of potential impairment include forecasted utilization of equipment and estimates of forecasted cash flows from projects expected to be performed in future periods. Our estimates of cash flow may differ from actual cash flow due to, among other things, economic conditions or changes in operating performance. Any changes in such factors may negatively affect our business segments and result in future asset impairments.

Deferred Taxes—We believe that our deferred tax assets recorded as of December 31, 2017 are realizable through carrybacks, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and future taxable income. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If we subsequently determine that we will be able to realize deferred tax assets in the future in excess of our net recorded amount, the resulting adjustment would increase earnings for the period in which such determination was made. We will continue to assess the adequacy of the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. Any

changes to our estimated valuation allowance could be material to our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. See Note 17, Income Taxes, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for information on our deferred taxes.

Accounting and Reporting Changes

For a discussion of the potential impact of new accounting pronouncements on our Consolidated Financial Statements, see Note 1, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, our results of operations are exposed to certain market risks, primarily associated with fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rate risk. Our exposure to market risk from changes in interest rates relates primarily to cash equivalents and our investment portfolio, which primarily consists of investments in commercial paper and other highly liquid money market instruments denominated in U.S. dollars. We are averse to principal loss and seek to ensure the safety and preservation of our invested funds by limiting default risk, market risk and reinvestment risk. All of our investments in debt securities are classified as available-for-sale.

We have operations in many locations around the world, and, as a result, our financial results could be significantly affected by factors such as changes in currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets. In order to manage the risks associated with currency exchange rate fluctuations, we attempt to hedge those risks with foreign currency derivative instruments. Historically, we have hedged those risks with foreign currency forward contracts. In certain cases, contracts with our customers may contain provisions under which payments from our customers are denominated in U.S. dollars and in a foreign currency. The payments denominated in a foreign currency are designed to compensate us for costs that we expect to incur in such foreign currency. In these cases, we may use derivative instruments to reduce the risks associated with currency exchange rate fluctuations arising from differences in timing of our foreign currency cash inflows and outflows.

Our operational cash flows and cash balances, though predominately held in U.S. dollars, may consist of different currencies at various points in time in order to execute our project contracts globally. Non-U.S. denominated asset and liability balances are subject to currency fluctuations when measured period to period for financial reporting purposes in U.S. dollars.

Interest Exchange Rate Sensitivity

As of December 31, 2017, we had no material future earnings or cash flow exposures from changes in interest rates on our outstanding debt obligations, as substantially all of those obligations had fixed interest rates.

Our prior credit agreement included a \$300 million first lien, second-out five year term loan with a variable interest rate, scheduled to mature in 2019 (the “Term Loan”). In connection with the execution of the Credit Agreement on June 30, 2017, we repaid all of the outstanding Term Loan, which at the time was in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$217 million.

Currency Exchange Rate Sensitivity

The following table provides information about our foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at December 31, 2017 and presents such information in U.S. dollar equivalents. The table presents notional amounts and related weighted-average exchange rates by expected (contractual) maturity dates and constitutes a forward-looking statement. These notional amounts generally are used to calculate the contractual payments to be exchanged under the contract. The average contractual exchange rates are expressed using market convention, which is dependent on the currencies being bought and sold under the forward contract.

Forward Contracts to Purchase Foreign Currencies in U.S. Dollars (in thousands):

Foreign Currency	Contract	Contract	Average Contractual Exchange
------------------	----------	----------	------------------------------

	Notional Value at	Fair Value at	Rate
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2017	
Maturing in the Year Ending December 31, 2018			
Australian Dollar	\$ 44,748	\$ 999	0.7638
Danish Krone	1,779	16	6.2150
Euros	34,078	690	1.1821
Indian Rupee	1,083	22	65.4916
Norwegian Kroner	10,170	92	8.2313
Pound Sterling	16,766	379	1.3261
Singapore Dollar	1,075	31	1.3731
Swiss Frank	281	3	0.9824
Maturing in the Year Ending December 31, 2019			
Australian Dollar	\$ 3,105	\$ 65	0.7641

Forward Contracts to Sell Foreign Currencies in U.S. Dollars (in thousands):

	Contract	Contract	
	Notional	Fair	
	Value at	Value at	Average
	December	December	Contractual
Foreign Currency	31, 2017	31, 2017	Exchange
			Rate
Maturing in the Year Ending December 31, 2018			
Australian Dollar	\$ 27,582	\$ (462)	0.7682
Euros	4,233	(30)	1.1963
Mexican Peso	5,665	(34)	19.8070
Norwegian Kroner	9,897	(88)	8.2527
Pound Sterling	250	(3)	1.3381
Singapore Dollar	31	-	1.3368

A hypothetical 10% adverse change in the value of all our foreign currency positions relative to the United States dollars as of December 31, 2017 would result in a \$5 million, pre-tax, loss.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of McDermott International, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of McDermott International, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows, and equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 21, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Houston, Texas

February 21, 2018

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2006.

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)		
Revenues	\$2,984,768	\$2,635,983	\$3,070,275
Costs and Expenses:			
Cost of operations	2,449,443	2,249,270	2,690,560
Research and development expenses	4,946	346	724
Selling, general and administrative expenses	198,973	178,752	217,239
Other operating (income) expenses, net	7,204	65,362	49,070
Total costs and expenses	2,660,566	2,493,730	2,957,593
Operating income	324,202	142,253	112,682
Other expense:			
Interest expense, net	(62,974)	(58,871)	(50,058)
Other non-operating income (expense), net	(1,069)	(1,067)	1,986
Total other expense, net	(64,043)	(59,938)	(48,072)
Income before provision for income taxes	260,159	82,315	64,610
Provision for income taxes	68,716	41,926	51,963
Income before loss from Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	191,443	40,389	12,647
Loss from Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	(14,228)	(4,090)	(21,486)
Net income (loss)	177,215	36,299	(8,839)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,331)	2,182	9,144
Net income (loss) attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$178,546	\$34,117	\$(17,983)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to McDermott International, Inc.:			
Basic	\$0.65	\$0.14	\$(0.08)
Diluted	\$0.63	\$0.12	\$(0.08)
Shares used in the computation of net income (loss) per share:			
Basic	273,337,931	240,359,363	238,240,763
Diluted	285,634,757	284,184,239	238,240,763

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(in thousands)		
Net income (loss)	\$177,215	\$36,299	\$(8,839)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized gain on investments	124	22	6
Gain on derivatives	23,248	39,148	18,480
Foreign currency translation	(6,943)	(12,157)	(14,713)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	16,429	27,013	3,773
Total comprehensive income (loss)	193,644	63,312	(5,066)
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,349)	2,135	9,064
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$194,993	\$61,177	\$(14,130)

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31,
2017 2016
(In thousands, except
share and per share
amounts)

Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 390,263	\$ 595,921
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	17,929	16,412
Accounts receivable—trade, net	328,302	334,384
Accounts receivable—other	40,730	36,929
Contracts in progress	621,411	319,138
Other current assets	35,615	29,599
Total current assets	1,434,250	1,332,383
Property, plant and equipment	2,651,087	2,586,179
Less accumulated depreciation	(985,273)	(898,878)
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,665,814	1,687,301
Accounts receivable—long-term retainages	39,253	127,193
Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	7,501	17,023
Deferred income taxes	17,616	21,116
Other assets	58,386	37,214
Total assets	\$ 3,222,820	\$ 3,222,230
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 24,264	\$ 48,125
Accounts payable	279,109	173,203
Accrued liabilities	336,747	277,584
Advance billings on contracts	32,252	192,486
Income taxes payable	34,562	17,945
Total current liabilities	706,934	709,343
Long-term debt	512,713	704,395
Self-insurance	16,097	16,980
Pension liabilities	14,400	19,471
Non-current income taxes	62,881	60,870
Other liabilities	121,018	115,703
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, authorized 400,000,000 shares; issued 292,525,841 and 249,690,281 shares, respectively	292,526	249,690
Capital in excess of par value	1,663,091	1,695,119
Accumulated deficit	(48,221)	(226,767)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(50,448)	(66,895)
Treasury stock, at cost: 8,499,021 and 8,302,004 shares, respectively	(96,282)	(94,957)
Stockholders' Equity—McDermott International, Inc.	1,760,666	1,556,190

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Noncontrolling interest	28,111	39,278
Total equity	1,788,777	1,595,468
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,222,820	\$3,222,230

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 177,215	\$ 36,299	\$ (8,839)
Non-cash items included in net income (loss):			
Depreciation and amortization	100,702	102,677	118,281
Impairment loss	754	54,958	6,808
Stock-based compensation charges	22,965	22,680	16,593
Loss from investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	14,228	4,090	21,486
Pension (gain) expense	(4,542)	(3,228)	19,821
Debt issuance cost amortization	13,264	13,141	12,767
Other non-cash items	654	(16,280)	19,948
Changes in operating assets and liabilities that provided (used) cash:			
Accounts receivable	90,802	(89,776)	(82,697)
Contracts in progress, net of Advance billings on contracts	(449,841)	144,412	(113,338)
Accounts payable	105,383	(101,845)	78,646
Accrued and other current liabilities	60,908	(37,064)	(33,969)
Other assets and liabilities, net	3,312	48,115	(235)
Total cash provided by operating activities	135,804	178,179	55,272
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(118,811)	(228,079)	(102,851)
Proceeds from asset dispositions	56,371	2,366	10,724
Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	(2,769)	(5,093)	(7,038)
Other investing activities	-	-	3,593
Total cash used in investing activities	(65,209)	(230,806)	(95,572)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of debt	(234,799)	(103,020)	(26,938)
Payment of debt issuance cost	(21,250)	(8,730)	(170)
Acquisition of Noncontrolling interest	(10,652)	-	(24)
Repurchase of common stock	(7,204)	(4,022)	(1,038)
Dividends paid to Noncontrolling interest	(902)	-	-
Total cash used in financing activities	(274,807)	(115,772)	(28,170)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	71	(913)	(2,779)
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(204,141)	(169,312)	(71,249)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	612,333	781,645	852,894
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$408,192	\$612,333	\$781,645
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$44,821	\$37,710	\$40,560

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Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	49,636	46,693	40,690
Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Investing Activities:			
Non-cash purchase (sale) of investments in unconsolidated affiliates	-	(12,377)	2,396
Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Financing Activities:			
Vendor equipment financing	15,686	-	-
Note payable in connection with noncontrolling interest distribution	(5,000)	5,000	-
Non-cash acquisition of noncontrolling interest	-	17,779	-

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

	Common Stock Par Value (in thousands)	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ("AOCI")	Treasury Stock	Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest ("NCI")	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$245,210	\$1,676,815	\$(239,572)	\$(97,808)	\$(96,441)	\$1,488,204	\$50,910	\$1,539,114
Net income (loss)	-	-	(17,983)	-	-	(17,983)	9,144	(8,839)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	-	-	3,853	-	3,853	(80)	3,773
Common stock issued	1,673	(8,750)	(3,329)	-	11,085	679	-	679
Stock-based compensation charges	-	20,753	-	-	(5,359)	15,394	-	15,394
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(1,720)	(1,720)	-	(1,720)
Retirement of common stock	(42)	(131)	-	-	173	-	-	-
Other	-	(1,628)	-	-	-	(1,628)	(52)	(1,680)
Balance at December 31, 2015	246,841	1,687,059	(260,884)	(93,955)	(92,262)	1,486,799	59,922	1,546,721
Net income	-	-	34,117	-	-	34,117	2,182	36,299
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	-	-	27,060	-	27,060	(47)	27,013
Common stock issued	3,305	(3,305)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation charges	-	11,639	-	-	-	11,639	-	11,639
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(4,022)	(4,022)	-	(4,022)
Retirement of common stock	(456)	(871)	-	-	1,327	-	-	-
Distributions to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
	-	597	-	-	-	597	(17,779)	(17,182)

Purchase of shares from NCI								
Balance at December 31, 2016	249,690	1,695,119	(226,767)	(66,895)	(94,957)	1,556,190	39,278	1,595,468
Net income (loss)	-	-	178,546	-	-	178,546	(1,331)	177,215
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	-	-	16,447	-	16,447	(18)	16,429
Common stock issued	43,663	(43,663)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation charges	-	14,566	-	-	-	14,566	-	14,566
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(7,204)	(7,204)	-	(7,204)
Retirement of common stock	(827)	(5,052)	-	-	5,879	-	-	-
Purchase of shares from NCI	-	2,121	-	-	-	2,121	(9,818)	(7,697)
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$292,526	\$1,663,091	\$(48,221)	\$(50,448)	\$(96,282)	\$1,760,666	\$28,111	\$1,788,777

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
<u>Note 1—Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies</u>	64
<u>Note 2—Business Combination Agreement with Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I”)</u>	71
<u>Note 3—Revenue Recognition</u>	72
<u>Note 4—Use of Estimates</u>	73
<u>Note 5—Restructuring</u>	76
<u>Note 6—Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash</u>	76
<u>Note 7—Accounts Receivable</u>	77
<u>Note 8—Contracts in Progress and Advance Billings on Contracts</u>	78
<u>Note 9—Property, Plant and Equipment</u>	78
<u>Note 10—Sale Leaseback</u>	79
<u>Note 11—Equity method investments</u>	79
<u>Note 12—Debt</u>	80
<u>Note 13—Pension and Postretirement Benefits</u>	83
<u>Note 14—Derivative Financial Instruments</u>	87
<u>Note 15—Fair Value Measurements</u>	89
<u>Note 16—Stock-based Compensation</u>	90
<u>Note 17—Income Taxes</u>	92
<u>Note 18—Earnings per Share</u>	96
<u>Note 19—Stockholders’ Equity</u>	96
<u>Note 20—Commitments and Contingencies</u>	98
<u>Note 21—Segment Reporting</u>	100
<u>Note 22—Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)</u>	104

63

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017

NOTE 1—BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

McDermott International, Inc. (“McDermott”), a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama in 1959, is a leading provider of integrated engineering, procurement, construction and installation (“EPCI”), front-end engineering and design (“FEED”), and module fabrication services for upstream field developments worldwide. We deliver fixed and floating production facilities, pipeline installations and subsea systems from concept to commissioning for complex offshore and subsea oil and gas projects. Operating in approximately 20 countries across the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, our integrated resources include a diversified fleet of marine vessels, fabrication facilities and engineering offices. We support our activities with comprehensive project management and procurement services, while utilizing our fully integrated capabilities in both shallow water and deepwater construction. Our customers include national, major integrated and other oil and gas companies, and we operate in most major offshore oil and gas producing regions throughout the world. We execute our contracts through a variety of methods, principally fixed-price, but also including cost reimbursable, cost-plus, day-rate and unit-rate basis or some combination of those methods. In these Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements, unless the context otherwise indicates, “we,” “us” and “our” mean McDermott and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Basis of Presentation

We have presented our Consolidated Financial Statements in U.S. Dollars in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). These Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of McDermott International, Inc., its consolidated subsidiaries and controlled entities. Subsidiaries are defined as being those companies over which we, either directly or indirectly, have control through a majority of the voting rights or the right to exercise control or to obtain the majority of the benefits and be exposed to the majority of the risks. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained until the date that such control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Business Segments

We report financial results under three reporting segments consisting of (1) Americas, Europe, and Africa (“AEA”), (2) the Middle East (“MEA”) and (3) Asia (“ASA”). We also report certain corporate and other non-operating activities under the heading “Corporate and other.” Corporate and other primarily reflects costs that are not allocated to our operating segments. For financial information about our segments, see Note 21, Segment Reporting.

Revenue Recognition

Contracts We determine the appropriate accounting treatment for each of our contracts with customers before work on the project begins. We generally recognize contract revenues and related costs on a percentage-of-completion method

for individual contracts or combinations of contracts based on work performed, man hours, or a cost-to-cost method, as applicable to the activity involved. We include the amount of accumulated contract costs and estimated earnings that exceed billings to customers in Contracts in Progress. We include billings to customers that exceed accumulated contract costs and estimated earnings in Advance Billings on Contracts. Most long-term contracts contain provisions for progress payments. We expect to invoice customers for all unbilled revenues. Certain costs are generally excluded from the cost-to-cost method of measuring progress, such as significant costs for materials and third-party subcontractors. On certain projects, we may purchase a significant portion of the materials or incur third-party subcontractor costs, recognized as project costs, either upfront or during other phases of contract execution. Therefore, we believe exclusion of the costs for such materials and subcontractors provides a better measure of actual progress toward completion, particularly in the early stages of contracts, as inclusion of these costs could overstate the progress of projects. We believe that our approach more closely aligns with the actual, physical progress of our contracts.

Costs incurred prior to a project award are generally expensed during the period in which they are incurred. Total estimated project costs and resulting contract income are affected by changes in the expected cost of materials and labor, productivity, vessel costs, scheduling and other factors. Additionally, external factors such as weather, customer requirements and other factors outside of our control may affect the progress and estimated cost of a project's completion and, therefore, the timing and amount of revenue and income recognition. We regularly review contract price and cost estimates as the work progresses and reflect adjustments in profit proportionate to the job percentage of completion during the period in which those estimates are revised.

Unapproved Change Orders Change orders, which are a normal and recurring part of our business, can increase, sometimes substantially, the future scope and cost of a job. Therefore, change order awards, although frequently beneficial in the long term, can have the short-term effect of reducing the job percentage of completion and thus the revenues and profits recognized to date.

Revenues and gross profit on contracts can be significantly affected by change orders that may not be approved by the customer until the later stages of a contract or subsequent to the date a project is completed. If it is not probable the costs will be recovered through a change in contract price, the costs attributable to change orders are treated as contract costs without incremental revenue. For certain contracts where it is probable the costs will be recovered through a change order, total estimated contract revenue is increased by the amounts management expects to recover or costs expected to be incurred.

Revenue from unapproved change orders is generally recognized to the extent of the lesser of amounts we expect to recover or costs incurred. To the extent claims included in backlog are not resolved in our favor, there could be reductions in, or reversals of previously reported amounts of, revenues and profits, and charges against current earnings, which could be material.

Claims Revenue—Claims revenue may relate to various factors, including the procurement of materials, equipment performance failures, change order disputes or schedule disruptions and other delays, including those associated with weather and sea conditions. Claims revenue, when recorded, is only recorded to the extent of the lesser of the amounts management expects to recover and the associated costs incurred. We include certain unapproved claims in the applicable contract values when we have a legal basis to do so, consider collection to be probable and believe we can reliably estimate the ultimate value. Amounts attributable to unapproved change orders are not included in claims. We continue to actively engage in negotiations with our customers on our outstanding claims. However, these claims may be resolved at amounts that differ from our current estimates, which could result in increases or decreases in future estimated contract profits or losses. Claims are generally negotiated over the course of the respective projects, many of which are long-term in nature.

Deferred Profit Recognition For contracts as to which we are unable to estimate the final profitability due to their uncommon nature, including first-of-a-kind projects, we recognize equal amounts of revenue and cost until the final results can be estimated more precisely. For these contracts, we only recognize gross margin when reliably estimable and the level of uncertainty has been significantly reduced, which we generally determine to be when the contract is at least 70% complete. We treat long-term construction contracts that contain such a level of risk and uncertainty that estimation of the final outcome is impractical as deferred profit recognition contracts. If, while being accounted for under our deferred profit recognition policy, a current estimate of total contract costs indicates a loss, the projected loss is recognized in full and the project is accounted for under our normal revenue recognition guidelines. Currently, we are not accounting for any projects under our deferred profit recognition policy.

Completed Contract Method Under the completed contract method, revenue and gross profit is recognized only when a contract is complete or substantially complete. We generally do not enter into fixed-price contracts without an estimate of cost to complete that we believe to be accurate. However, it is possible that in the time between contract

award and the commencement of work on a project we could lose the ability to forecast costs to complete adequately based on intervening events, including, but not limited to, experience on similar projects, civil unrest, strikes and volatility in our expected costs. In such a situation, we would use the completed contract method of accounting for that project. In the last three years, we did not enter into any significant contracts that we accounted for under the completed contract method.

Loss Recognition A risk associated with fixed-priced contracts is that revenue from customers may not cover increases in our costs. It is possible that current estimates could materially change for various reasons, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in forecasted labor and vessel productivity, vessel repair requirements, weather downtime, subcontractor or supplier performance, pipeline lay rates or steel and other raw material prices. Increases in costs associated with our fixed-price contracts could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Alternatively, reductions in overall contract costs at completion could materially improve our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

See Note 3, Revenue Recognition, for discussion on Revenue.

Use of Estimates

We use estimates and assumptions to prepare our financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Those estimates and assumptions affect the amounts we report in our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes. Our actual results could differ from those estimates, and variances could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations in future periods. Changes in project estimates generally exclude change orders and changes in scope, but may include, without limitation, changes in cost recovery estimates, unexpected changes in weather conditions, changes in productivity, unidentified required vessel repairs, customer and vendor delays and other costs. We generally expect to experience a reasonable amount of unanticipated events, and some of those events can result in significant cost increases above cost amounts we previously estimated. As of December 31, 2017, we have provided for our estimated costs to complete on all of our ongoing contracts. However, it is possible that current estimates could change due to unforeseen events, which could result in adjustments to overall contract costs. Variations from estimated contract performance could result in material adjustments to operating results. For all contracts, if a current estimate of total contract cost indicates a loss, the projected loss is recognized in full when determined.

Loss Contingencies

We record liabilities for loss contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable. We provide disclosure when there is a reasonable possibility that the ultimate loss will exceed by a material amount the recorded provision or if the loss is not reasonably estimable but is expected to be material to our financial results. We are currently involved in litigation and other proceedings, as discussed in Note 20, Commitments and Contingencies. We have accrued our estimates of the probable losses associated with these matters and associated legal costs are generally recognized as incurred. However, our losses are typically resolved over long periods of time and are often difficult to estimate due to various factors, including the possibility of multiple actions by third parties. Therefore, it is possible future earnings could be affected by changes in our estimates related to these matters.

Stock-Based Compensation

Equity instruments are measured at fair value on the grant date. Stock-based compensation expense is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards. We use a Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of certain share-based awards, such as stock options. Additionally, we use a Monte Carlo model to determine the fair value of certain share-based awards that contain market and performance-based conditions. The use of these models requires highly subjective assumptions, such as assumptions about the expected life of the award, vesting probability, expected dividend yield and the volatility of our stock price. See Note 16, Stock-Based Compensation, for additional information.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Our cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when we purchase them. We record cash and cash equivalents as restricted when we are unable to freely use such cash and cash equivalents for our general operating purposes. A majority of our restricted cash and cash equivalents serves as collateral for outstanding letters of credit, as further discussed in Note 12, Debt.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount based on contracted prices. Amounts collected on accounts receivable are included in total cash provided by operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

We establish allowances for doubtful accounts based on our assessments of our customers' willingness and abilities to pay. In addition to such allowances, there are often items in dispute or being negotiated that may require us to make an estimate as to the ultimate outcome. Past due receivable balances are written off when our internal collection efforts have been unsuccessful in collecting the amounts due.

Retainage, included in accounts receivable, represents amounts withheld from billings by our clients pursuant to provisions in the applicable contracts and may not be paid to us until the completion of specific tasks or the completion of the project and, in some instances, for even longer periods. Retainage may also be subject to restrictive conditions, such as performance guarantees.

Property, Plant and Equipment

We carry our property, plant and equipment at depreciated cost. Except for major marine vessels, we depreciate our property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method, over the estimated economic useful lives of eight to 33 years for buildings and three to 28 years for machinery and equipment. We do not depreciate property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale.

We depreciate major marine vessels using the units-of-production method based on the utilization of each vessel. Our units-of-production method of depreciation involves the calculation of depreciation expense on each vessel based on the product of actual utilization for the vessel for the period and the applicable daily depreciation value (which is based on vessel book value, standard utilization and vessel life) for the vessel. Our actual utilization is determined based on the actual days that the vessel was working or otherwise actively engaged (other than in transit between regions) under a contract, as determined by daily vessel operating reports prepared by the crew of the vessel. Our standard utilization is determined by vessel at least annually based on recent actual utilization combined with an expectation of future utilization, both of which allow for idle time. In periods of very low utilization, a minimum amount of depreciation expense of at least 25% of an equivalent straight-line depreciation expense (which is based on an initial 25-year life) is recorded.

We capitalize drydocking costs in other current assets and other assets when incurred and amortize the costs over the period of time between two drydock periods, which is generally five years. We expense the costs of other maintenance, repairs and renewals, which do not materially prolong useful life of an asset, as we incur them.

Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

We account for equity investments using the equity method of accounting if we have the ability to exercise significant influence over, but not control of, an investee. Significant influence generally exists if we have an ownership interest representing between 20% and 50% voting rights. Under the equity method of accounting, investments are stated initially at cost and are adjusted for subsequent additional investments and our proportionate share of profit or losses and distributions.

We record our share of the profit or losses of the equity method investments, net of income taxes, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. When our share of losses in an equity investment equals or exceeds our interest in the equity investment, including any other unsecured receivables, we do not recognize further losses, unless we have incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the equity investment.

We evaluate our equity method investments for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate, in our management's judgment, that the carrying value of such investments may have experienced other-than-temporary decline in value. When evidence of loss in value has occurred, we compare the estimated fair value of investment to the carrying value of investment to determine whether an impairment has occurred. If the estimated fair value is less than the carrying value and our management considers the decline in value to be other-than-temporary, the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value is recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements as an impairment.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our worldwide operations give rise to exposure to changes in certain market conditions, which may adversely impact our financial performance. When we deem it appropriate, we use derivatives as a risk management tool to mitigate the potential impacts of certain market risks. The primary market risk we manage through the use of derivative instruments is movement in foreign currency exchange rates. We use foreign currency derivative contracts to reduce

the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on our operating results. We use these instruments to hedge our exposure associated with revenues, costs (or both) on our long-term contracts and other cash flow exposures that are denominated in currencies other than our operating entities' functional currencies. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

In certain cases, contracts with our customers contain provisions under which some payments from our customers are denominated in U.S. Dollars and other payments are denominated in a foreign currency. In general, the payments denominated in a foreign currency are designed to compensate us for costs that we expect to incur in such foreign currency. In these cases, we may use derivative instruments to reduce the risks associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations arising from differences in timing of our foreign currency cash inflows and outflows. We recognize all derivatives at fair value on the balance sheet. Derivatives that are not accounted for as hedges under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, are adjusted to fair value, and such changes are reflected through our results of operations. If a derivative is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are either offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities or firm commitments through earnings, or recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. See Note 14, Derivative Financial Instruments for additional information.

The ineffective portion of a derivative’s change in fair value and any portion excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are immediately recognized in earnings. Gains and losses on derivative financial instruments that are immediately recognized in earnings generally are included as a component of Other non-operating income (expense), net in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. An established hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of McDermott. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect our assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability.

Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1—inputs are based on quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2—inputs are based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for similar or identical instruments in inactive markets and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets and liabilities.

Level 3—inputs are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar valuation techniques.

The carrying amounts that we have reported for financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and accounts payable approximate their fair values due to the short maturity of those instruments. See Note 15, Fair Value Measurements, for additional information.

Insurance and Self-Insurance

Our wholly owned “captive” insurance subsidiary provides coverage for our retentions under employer’s liability, general and products liability, automobile liability and workers’ compensation insurance and, from time to time, builder’s risk and marine hull insurance within certain limits. We may also have business reasons in the future to

arrange for our insurance subsidiary to insure other risks which we cannot or do not wish to transfer to outside insurance companies. Premiums charged and reserves related to these insurance programs are based on the facts and circumstances specific to the insurance claims, our past experience with similar claims, loss factors and the performance of the outside insurance market for the type of risk at issue. The actual outcome of insured claims could differ significantly from estimated amounts. We maintain actuarially determined accruals in our consolidated balance sheets to cover self-insurance retentions for the coverages discussed above. These accruals are based on various assumptions developed utilizing historical data to project future losses. Loss estimates in the calculation of these accruals are adjusted as required based upon reported claims, actual claim payments and settlements and claim reserves. These loss estimates and accruals recorded in our financial statements for claims have historically been reasonably accurate. Claims as a result of our operations, if greater in frequency or severity than actuarially predicted, could adversely impact the ability of our captive insurance subsidiary to respond to all claims presented.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Our principal customers are businesses in the offshore oil and gas industry. This concentration of customers may impact our overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that our customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, we and many of our customers operate worldwide and are therefore exposed to risks associated with the economic and political forces of various countries and geographic areas. We generally do not obtain any collateral for our receivables. See Note 21, Segment Reporting, for additional information about our operations in different geographic areas.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

We have both defined benefit (funded and unfunded) and defined contribution plans. For the defined benefit plans, a projected benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the unit credit method.

We recognize actuarial gains and losses on pension and postretirement benefit plans immediately in our operating results. These gains and losses are generally measured annually as of December 31 and accordingly will normally be recorded during the fourth quarter, unless an earlier remeasurement is required. Should actual experience differ from actuarial assumptions, the projected pension benefit obligation and net pension cost and accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and postretirement benefit cost would be affected in future years.

Pension costs primarily represent the increase in the actuarial present value of the obligation for pension benefits based on employee service during the year and the interest on this obligation in respect of employee service in previous years, offset by expected return on plan assets.

For defined contribution plans, we pay contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when due.

Foreign Currency Translation

We translate assets and liabilities of our foreign operations, other than operations in highly inflationary economies, into U.S. Dollars at year-end exchange rates, and we translate income statement items at average exchange rates for the periods presented. We record adjustments resulting from the translation of foreign currency financial statements as a component of other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax.

Impairment Review

We review our tangible long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an evaluation is required, the fair value of each applicable asset is compared to its carrying value. Factors that impact our determination of potential impairment include forecasted utilization of equipment and estimates of forecasted cash flows from projects expected to be performed in future periods. Our estimates of cash flow may differ from actual cash flow due to, among other things, economic conditions or changes in operating performance. Any changes in such factors may negatively affect our business segments and result in future asset impairments.

Income Taxes

We provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in the countries in which we conduct our operations. McDermott International, Inc. is a Panamanian corporation that earns all of its income outside of Panama. As a result, we are not subject to income tax in Panama. We operate in various taxing jurisdictions around the world. Each of

these jurisdictions has a regime of taxation that varies, not only with respect to nominal rates, but also with respect to the basis on which these rates are applied. These variations, along with changes in our mix of income or loss from these jurisdictions, may contribute to shifts, sometimes significant, in our effective tax rate.

We believe that our deferred tax assets recorded as of December 31, 2017 are realizable through carrybacks, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and future taxable income. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, as well as the net tax effects of net operating loss carryforwards.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If we subsequently determine that we will be able to realize deferred tax assets in the future in excess of our net recorded amount, the resulting adjustment would increase earnings for the period in which such determination was made. We will continue to assess the adequacy of the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. Any changes to our estimated valuation allowance could be material to our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. See Note 17, Income Taxes, for additional disclosures.

Classification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. Previously reported Consolidated Financial Statements have been adjusted to reflect those changes.

In addition, in the first quarter of 2017, we implemented certain changes to our financial reporting structure. Corporate expenses, certain centrally managed initiatives such as restructuring charges, impairments, year-end mark-to-market pension actuarial gains and losses, costs not attributable to a particular reportable segment, and unallocated direct operating expenses associated with the underutilization of vessels, fabrication facilities and engineering resources, are no longer apportioned to our reportable segments. Those expenses are reported under “Corporate and Other.” Previously reported segment financial information has been adjusted to reflect this change, see Note 21, Segment Reporting.

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Adopted as of December 31, 2017

Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)—In May 2014, the FASB issued a new standard related to revenue recognition which supersedes most of the existing revenue recognition requirements in U.S. GAAP and will require entities to recognize revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. It also requires significantly expanded disclosures regarding the qualitative and quantitative information of an entity’s nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The FASB has issued several amendments to the standard, including clarification on accounting for licenses of intellectual property, identifying performance obligations, reporting gross versus net revenue and narrow-scope improvements and practical expedients.

We adopted the new standard on January 1, 2018 (the “initial application” date):

- using the modified retrospective application, with no restatement of the comparative periods presented and a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the date of adoption;
- applying the new standard only to those contracts that are not substantially complete at the date of initial application; and
- disclosing the impact of the new standard in our 2018 Consolidated Financial Statements.

We are currently finalizing the impact of this Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) on our future Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. Significant changes to our accounting policies as a result of adopting of this ASU are discussed below:

- We will measure transfer of control utilizing an input method to measure progress for individual contracts or combinations of contracts based on the total cost of materials, labor, equipment and vessel operating costs and other costs incurred as applicable to each contract;
- Our Consolidated Balance Sheet will no longer reflect assets related to cost incurred in excess of cost recognized. Under ASC Topic 605-35, Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts (the “legacy GAAP”), we generally excluded certain costs from our cost-to-cost method of measuring, such as significant costs for procured materials

and third-party subcontractors, which resulted in the recognition of cost incurred in excess of cost recognized as an asset on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

•Variable consideration, including change orders, claims, bonus, incentive fees and liquidated damages or penalties will be included in the estimated contract revenue at the most likely amount to which we expect to be entitled. We will include variable consideration in the estimated transaction price to the extent it is probable a significant revenue reversal will not occur or when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Under legacy GAAP, revenue from certain unapproved change orders was generally recognized to the extent of the lesser of amounts we expect to recover or costs incurred.

The impact of adopting this ASU on our Consolidated Financial Statements is disclosed in Note 3, Revenue Recognition.

Derivatives—In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities. The guidance eliminates the requirement to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness

and generally requires the entire change in the fair value of a hedging instrument to be presented in the same income statement line as the hedged item. This guidance also eases certain documentation and assessment requirements and modifies the accounting for components excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. This ASU is effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We intend to adopt this guidance on January 1, 2019. We plan to apply this ASU to cash flow and net investment hedge relationships that exist on the date of adoption using a modified retrospective approach if an adjustment is required (i.e., with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the initial application date). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our future Consolidated Financial Statements or related disclosures.

Stock Compensation—In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting. The general model for modifications of share-based payment awards is to record the incremental value arising from a change as additional compensation cost. This guidance clarifies situations in which the existing award is not probable of vesting, and a modification gives rise to a new measurement date; no change in the total compensation cost recognized for an existing award will be required if there is no change to the fair value, vesting conditions and classification of the award. This ASU is effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The application of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our future Consolidated Financial Statements or related disclosures.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits—In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit. This ASU requires bifurcation of certain components of net pension and postretirement benefit cost (“benefit costs”) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The service cost components are required to be presented in operating income and the remaining components are required to be presented outside of operating income. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Upon our retrospective adoption of this ASU effective January 1, 2018, benefit costs, excluding service costs component, will be reflected in Other non-operating income (expense), net in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Currently, all components of benefit costs are reported in Selling, general and administrative expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. For a further discussion, see Note 13, Pension and Postretirement Benefits.

Income Taxes—In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This ASU requires entities to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. The ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The application of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our future Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

Financial Instruments—In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This ASU will require a financial asset measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. A valuation account, allowance for credit losses, will be deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. We are currently assessing the impact of this guidance on our future Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

Leases—In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The ASU will require entities that lease assets—referred to as “lessees”—to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. Consistent with current U.S. GAAP, the recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee primarily will depend on its classification as a finance or operating lease. However, unlike current U.S. GAAP—which requires only capital leases to

be recognized on the balance sheet—the new ASU will require both types of leases to be recognized on the balance sheet. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the impact of this ASU on our future Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

NOTE 2—BUSINESS COMBINATION AGREEMENT WITH CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V. (“CB&I”)

On December 18, 2017, McDermott International, Inc. (“McDermott”), Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I”) and certain of their respective subsidiaries entered into a Business Combination Agreement (as amended, the “Business Combination Agreement”) pursuant to which CB&I and McDermott have agreed to combine their businesses through a series of transactions (the “Combination”). The Business Combination Agreement has been approved by the McDermott Board, the Management Board of CB&I and the Supervisory Board of CB&I.

Upon completion of the Combination, McDermott stockholders will own approximately 53 percent of the combined business on a fully diluted basis and CB&I shareholders will own approximately 47 percent. Under the terms of the Business Combination

Agreement, we will exchange all issued and outstanding shares of CB&I common stock for shares of McDermott common stock at the exchange ratio described below. As a result CB&I shareholders will be entitled to receive 2.47221 shares of McDermott Common Stock for each share of CB&I Common Stock owned (or 0.82407 shares if McDermott effects a proposed three-to-one reverse stock split prior to the closing of the Combination), together with cash in lieu of fractional shares.

The Combination would be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Standards Codifications (“ASC”) Topic 805, Business Combinations. McDermott would be considered the accounting acquirer based on the following facts: (1) upon completion of the Combination, McDermott’s stockholders will own approximately 53 percent of the combined business on a fully diluted basis; (2) a group of McDermott’s current directors, including Chairman of the Board, will constitute a majority of the Board of Directors; and (3) McDermott’s current President and Chief Executive Officer and current Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer will continue in those roles following the closing of the Combination. CB&I’s President and Chief Executive Officer will remain with the combined business for a transition period.

In connection with the Combination, on December 18, 2017, McDermott entered into or received commitment letters (the “Commitment Letters”), pursuant to which Barclays Bank PLC, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and other lenders (collectively, the “Commitment Parties”) have committed to provide certain debt financing for the Combination. The Commitment Letters provide for a fully committed senior secured term loan B facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.75 billion, a fully committed senior secured term loan C facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$500 million, a \$1.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Facility”), a \$1.2 billion senior secured letter of credit facility and fully committed senior unsecured bridge facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.5 billion, the availability of which is subject to reduction upon McDermott’s issuance of notes in a private placement or equity securities pursuant to the terms set forth in the Commitment Letters.

In connection with this Business Combination, in 2017, we incurred \$9 million of transaction related costs in 2017, which is reported as a component of Other operating (income) expenses, net, in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

NOTE 3—REVENUE RECOGNITION

Effect of Adopting ASC Topic 606—We estimate the cumulative effect of adopting ASU 606 due to change in method to measure project progress, as discussed in Note 1, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies, will be as follows:

	Revenue Recognition Accounting Change as of January 1, 2018				
	December 31, 2017	ASC 606 Adjustments ¹	January 1, 2018	ASC 606 Adjustments ¹	January 1, 2018
		Low		High	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In millions)					
Assets					
Current assets:					
Contracts in progress ²	\$621	\$12	\$633	\$20	\$641

Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Advance billings on contracts	32	(2)	30	(4)	28
Income taxes payable	35	(1)	34	(1)	34
Stockholders' equity:					
Accumulated deficit	(48)	15	(33)	25	(23)

72

¹Represents cumulative effect adjustment of recognizing additional revenues of approximately \$205 million to \$220 million and associated cost of operations of approximately \$190 million to \$200 million.

²Contracts in progress at January 1, 2018 primarily represents costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings.

Contract Types—We execute our contracts using a variety of pricing methods, including fixed-price, unit-basis, cost-plus, or some combination of those methods, with fixed-price being the most prevalent. The percentage of our revenues by contract type for each of the years ended December 31 was as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Fixed-price	97 %	92 %	93 %
Unit-basis and other	3	8	7
	100 %	100 %	100 %

Unapproved Change Orders—As of December 31, 2017, total unapproved change orders included in our estimates at completion aggregated approximately \$107 million, of which approximately \$8 million was included in backlog. As of December 31, 2016, total unapproved change orders included in our estimates at completion aggregated approximately \$119 million, of which approximately \$15 million was included in backlog.

Claims Revenue—The amount of revenues included in our estimates at completion (i.e., contract values) associated with claims as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$10 million, all in our Middle East segment. These amounts are determined based on various factors, including our analysis of the underlying contractual language and our experience in making and resolving claims. Our unconsolidated joint ventures did not include any material claims revenues in their 2017, 2016 and 2015 financial results.

None of the claims included in our estimates at completion at December 31, 2017 were the subject of any litigation proceedings. We continue to actively engage in negotiations with our customers on our outstanding claims. However, these claims may be resolved at amounts that differ from our current estimates, which could result in increases or decreases in future estimated contract profits or losses.

Loss Recognition—For all ongoing contracts, we have provided for estimated costs to complete. If a current estimate of total contract cost indicates a loss, the projected loss is recognized in full immediately and reflected in cost of operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. However, it is possible that current estimates could change due to unforeseen events, which could result in adjustments to overall contract costs. Variations from estimated contract performance could result in material adjustments to operating results for any fiscal quarter or year.

For loss projects, it is possible that our estimates of gross profit could increase or decrease based on changes in productivity, actual downtime and the resolution of change orders and claims with the customers. In our Consolidated Balance Sheets, the provision for estimated losses on all active uncompleted projects is included in “Advance billings on contracts.”

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, KJO Hout, an EPCI project in our MEA segment, was in a \$12 million and in an \$8 million loss position, respectively. This project was substantially completed in the third quarter of 2017.

There were no material active projects as of December 31, 2017 which were in a substantial loss position.

The provision for estimated losses on all active uncompleted projects in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were not material.

NOTE 4—USE OF ESTIMATES

The following is a discussion of our most significant changes in estimates, which impacted 2017, 2016 and 2015 operating income.

Year ended December 31, 2017

Segment operating income in 2017 was positively impacted by net favorable changes in estimates totaling approximately \$167 million, in our MEA and ASA segments, which were partially offset by \$1 million of net unfavorable changes in estimates in our AEA segment.

MEA—This segment was positively impacted by net favorable changes in estimates aggregating approximately \$103 million, primarily due to:

73

• marine campaign cost savings associated with productivity improvements which were partially offset by higher fabrication costs, unanticipated weather and equipment downtime costs on lump-sum EPCI projects under the LTA II;

• productivity improvements and associated cost savings during the marine hookup campaign and reductions in estimated costs to complete two projects in the Middle East, including a Saudi Aramco project;