

MCDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL INC

Form 10-K

March 01, 2011

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**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, 2010

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

72-0593134

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(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

757 N. ELDRIDGE PKWY.  
HOUSTON, TEXAS  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

77079  
(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, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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, 2010) was approximately \$5.0 billion.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding at February 18, 2011 was 233,916,525.

**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 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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*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 report.*

**PART I**

**Item 1. BUSINESS**

**General**

McDermott International, Inc. ( MII ), incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama, is a leading engineering, procurement, construction and installation ( EPCI ) company focused on designing and executing complex offshore oil and gas projects worldwide. Providing fully integrated EPCI services for offshore oil and gas field developments, we deliver fixed and floating production facilities, pipeline installations and subsea systems from concept to commissioning. We support these activities with comprehensive project management and procurement services. Our customers include national and major energy companies, and we operate in most major offshore oil and gas producing regions throughout the world. While we provide a wide range of products and services, our business segments are heavily focused on major projects. At any given time, a relatively small number of projects can represent a significant part of our operations. We have operations in approximately 20 countries with 15,000 employees worldwide. In this annual report on Form 10-K, unless the context otherwise indicates, we, us and our mean MII and its consolidated subsidiaries. MII s common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol MDR.

On July 30, 2010, we completed the spin-off of our previously reported Government Operations and Power Generation Systems segments into an independent, publicly traded company named The Babcock & Wilcox Company ( B&W ). Additionally, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we committed to a plan to sell our charter fleet business which operates 10 of the 14 vessels from our 2007 acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Secunda International Limited (the Secunda acquisition ). Various prior period amounts contained in these consolidated financial statements, as well as the accompanying notes, reflect the historical operations of B&W and the charter fleet business as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the discussions in this annual report are presented on the basis of continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

**Business Segments**

In connection with the spin-off of B&W, as discussed in Note 2 Discontinued Operations and Other Charges, we have modified our previous reporting segments, which included the operations of B&W, to reflect our geographic operating segments. We operate in five primary business segments, which consist of Asia Pacific, Atlantic, Caspian, the Middle East and Corporate. Our Corporate segment primarily reflects corporate personnel and activities, incentive compensation programs and other costs. Costs incurred in our Corporate segment are generally fully allocated to our other segments. The Caspian and Middle East operating segments are aggregated into the Middle East reporting segment due to the proximity of regions, similarities in the nature of services provided, economic characteristics, and oversight responsibilities. Accordingly, we now report our financial results under four reporting segments, consisting of Asia Pacific, Atlantic, the Middle East and Corporate. For financial information about our segments, see Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

***Asia Pacific Segment***

Through our Asia Pacific segment, we serve the needs of national and major energy companies primarily in Australia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand. Project focus in this segment includes the fabrication and installation of fixed and floating structures and the installation of pipelines and subsea systems. The majority of segment operations are performed on an EPCI basis. Engineering and procurement services are provided by our

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Singapore office and are supported by additional resources located in Houston, Texas. The primary fabrication facility for this segment is located on Batam Island, Indonesia. Additionally, through our equity ownership interest in a joint venture, we are developing a fabrication facility located in China. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our Asia Pacific segment employed approximately 7,800 and 9,100 employees, respectively.

### ***Atlantic Segment***

Through our Atlantic segment, we serve the needs of national and major energy companies, primarily in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Trinidad, Brazil, West Africa and the North Sea. Project focus in this segment includes the fabrication and installation of fixed and floating structures and the installation of pipelines and subsea systems. Engineering and procurement services are provided by our Houston office, and our New Orleans office provides specialized marine engineering capabilities to support our global marine activities. The primary fabrication facilities for this segment are located in Morgan City, Louisiana and Altamira, Mexico. Our Atlantic segment employed approximately 1,300 and 1,000 employees at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

### ***Middle East Segment***

Through our Middle East segment, which includes the Caspian region, we serve the needs of national and major energy companies primarily in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), Kuwait, India, Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Project focus in this segment relates primarily to the fabrication and installation of bottom-founded production platforms and the installation of related subsea pipelines in shallow water. The majority of our projects in this segment are performed on an EPCI basis. Engineering and procurement services are provided by our Dubai, U.A.E. and Chennai, India offices and are supported by additional resources from our Houston and Baku, Azerbaijan offices. The primary fabrication facility for this segment is located in Dubai, U.A.E. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our Middle East segment employed approximately 5,900 and 6,600 employees, respectively.

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 operate 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 *Properties* in Item 2 of this annual report.

Our business activity depends mainly on capital expenditures for offshore construction services of oil and gas companies and foreign governments for 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. A number of factors influence our activities, including:

oil and gas prices, along with expectations about future prices;

the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas;

the terms and conditions of offshore leases;

the discovery rates of new oil and gas reserves in offshore areas;

the ability of businesses in the oil and gas industry to raise capital;

local and international political and economic conditions; and

the cost of potential future litigation.

**Acquisitions**

We had no significant acquisitions during 2010. In December 2009, we completed a transaction with Oceanteam ASA involving the acquisition of an approximate 50% interest in a vessel-owning company that owns



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the vessel *North Ocean 102* and a 75% interest in another company that is building and will own a similar vessel the *North Ocean 105*. The acquisition cost to us was approximately \$30.2 million, net of cash acquired and these entities are consolidated in our financial statements. We agreed to charter each vessel from the respective vessel-owning companies for a five-year period, after which time we will have the option to purchase Oceanteam ASA's remaining interest in each vessel-owning company. This acquisition provided us with versatile subsea and deepwater installation equipment to support our growing subsea capabilities.

We continue to evaluate accelerated growth opportunities achievable through acquisition or consolidation, in addition to pursuing organic growth strategies.

## **Contracts**

We execute our contracts through a variety of methods, including fixed-price, cost reimbursable, cost-plus, day-rate and unit-rate basis or some combination of those methods. Contracts are usually awarded through a competitive bid process, primarily based on price. However, other factors that customers may consider include 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 industries, 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, we review contract price and cost estimates periodically as the work progresses and reflect adjustments in profit proportionate to the percentage-of-completion in the period when we revise those estimates. To the extent that these adjustments result in a reduction or elimination of previously reported profits with respect to a project, we would 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.

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 in progress. Not all of our expected revenues from a contract award are recorded in backlog for a variety of reasons, including projects awarded and completed within the same fiscal period. We generally include expected revenues of contracts in our backlog when we receive written confirmation from our customers. We do not include expected revenues of contracts related to unconsolidated joint ventures in our backlog.

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Backlog is not a measure defined by generally accepted accounting principles, and our methodology for determining backlog may not be comparable to the methodology used by other companies in determining their backlog amounts. 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.

Our backlog at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Asia Pacific	\$ 2,176	43%	\$ 1,491	46%
Atlantic <sup>(1)</sup>	315	6%	44	1%
Middle East	2,548	51%	1,726	53%
Total Backlog	\$ 5,039	100%	\$ 3,261	100%

- (1) Backlog attributable to the charter fleet business of \$110 million at December 31, 2009 has been removed due to the classification of that business as discontinued operations.

Of the December 31, 2010 backlog, we expect to recognize revenues as follows:

	2011	2012	Thereafter
	(In approximate millions)		
Total Backlog	\$ 3,105	\$ 1,669	\$ 265

**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 that the substantial capital costs and specialized skill-sets involved in becoming a full-service offshore construction 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 marine installation and construction and fabrication phases in various parts of the world. Our competitors by segment are discussed below.

**Asia Pacific**

A number of companies compete with us in the Asia Pacific region. These competitors include: Allseas Marine Contractors S.A.; Daewoo Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.; EMAS Offshore Pte Ltd.; Global Industries, Ltd.; Heerema Group; Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co., Ltd.; Nippon Steel Corporation; Saipem S.p.A.; Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.; Subsea 7 S.A.; Swiber Holdings Ltd.; and Technip S.A.

**Atlantic**

Our Atlantic segment operates in areas with varying degrees of contract segmentation between engineering, fabrication and offshore marine installation services. Numerous competitors exist for each function. Key competitors include: Allseas Marine Contractors S.A.; Dragados Offshore Mexico, S.A.; Global Industries, Ltd.; Gulf Island Fabrication Inc.; Heerema Group; Helix Energy Solutions Group, Inc.; Kiewit Corporation; Saipem S.p.A.; Subsea 7 S.A.; and Technip S.A.

**Middle East**

We are one of a few offshore construction contractors capable of providing a full range of services for major offshore oil and gas projects in the Middle East region. However, it is not uncommon for competitors with



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limited fabrication or marine presence in the region to pursue projects through partnering and alliances to compete for projects requiring the full range of services necessary for such projects. Competitors include: Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd.; Keppel Corporation; Larsen and Toubro Ltd (India); National Petroleum Construction Company (Abu Dhabi); Saipem S.p.A., Technip S.A.; and Valentine and Swiber Holdings Ltd.

### **Joint Ventures**

We participate in the ownership of entities with third parties, primarily through corporations, limited liability companies and partnerships, which we refer to as joint ventures. We generally account for our investments in joint ventures under the equity method of accounting. Our more substantial joint ventures are described below.

#### ***Asia Pacific***

**Qingdao McDermott Wuchuan Offshore Engineering Company Ltd.** We co-own this entity with Qingdao Wuchuan Heavy Industry Co. Ltd., a leading shipbuilder in China. This joint venture, which commenced in 2009, expands the focus of our business on floating, production, storage, off-loading ( FPSO ) vessel construction and integration.

#### ***Atlantic***

**FloaTEC LLC.** We co-own this entity with Keppel FELS Ltd. This joint venture designs, markets, procures and contracts floating production systems to the deepwater oil and gas industry. The deepwater solutions provided include tension leg platforms ( TLPs ), spars and production semi-submersibles. A significant part of this entity's strategy is to build on the established presence, reputation and resources of its two owners and to contract activity back to its owners.

**Deepwater Marine Technology LLC.** We co-own this entity with Keppel FELS Ltd. This joint venture expands our services related to solutions involving TLPs. A TLP is a vertically moored floating structure normally used for the offshore production of oil and gas and is particularly suited for water depth greater than 1,000 feet.

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We provide services to a diverse customer base, including multinational and state-owned oil and gas companies. Our five largest customers, as a percentage of our total consolidated revenues, during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

<i>Year Ended December 31, 2010:</i>	
Saudi Aramco	40%
Chevron Corporation	15%
Exxon Mobil Corporation	10%
Shell Oil Company.	*
Woodside Energy Limited	*
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2009:</i>	
Saudi Aramco	20%
Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company	16%
Qatar Liquefied Gas Company	12%
Shell Oil Company.	11%
Maersk Oil Qatar	11%
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2008:</i>	
Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company	16%
Cuu Long Joint Operating Company	12%
Reliance Industries Limited.	10%
Saudi Aramco	*
Maersk Oil Qatar	*

\* Less than 10% of consolidated revenues

Customers that account for a significant portion of revenues in one year may represent an immaterial portion of revenues in other years.

**Raw Materials and Suppliers**

Our operations use raw materials, such as carbon and alloy steels in various forms and components and accessories for assembly, which are available from numerous sources. 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**

At December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 15,000 persons worldwide, compared with approximately 17,000 at December 31, 2009, excluding B&W employees. Approximately 6,400 of those employees were members of labor unions at December 31, 2010, compared with approximately 7,500 at December 31, 2009, excluding B&W employees. Some of our operations are subject to union contracts, which we customarily renew periodically. We consider our relationships with our employees 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 and the application of know-how, rather than patents and licenses, in the conduct of our business.

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### **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, and/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/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 currently provides workers compensation, employer's liability, commercial general liability, maritime employer's liability and automotive liability insurance to support our operations. This insurance subsidiary has, from time to time, in the past also provided builder's risk and marine hull insurance for us. We may also have business reasons in the future to have this insurance subsidiary accept other risks which we cannot or do not wish to transfer to outside insurance companies. These risks may be considerable in any given year or cumulatively. This insurance subsidiary has not provided significant amounts of insurance to unrelated parties. Claims as a result of our operations 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 B&W subsidiaries, most of our subsidiaries contributed substantial insurance rights to the asbestos personal injury trust. These 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 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.

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### **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;

workplace health and safety;

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 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 kinds of permits, licenses and certificates required in our operations depend upon a number of factors.

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.

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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



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counterparts to these federal laws, which regulate air emissions, water discharges, hazardous substances and waste 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, primarily, in the United States, the Occupational Safety and Health Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

We are currently in the process of investigating and remediating some of our former operating sites. Although we have recorded reserves in connection with certain of these matters, due to the uncertainties associated with environmental remediation, there can be no assurance that the actual costs resulting from these remediation matters will not exceed the recorded reserves.

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.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had total environmental reserves of \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, excluding B&W reserves. Of our total environmental reserves at December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$2.4 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, were included in current liabilities. Inherent in the estimates of those reserves and recoveries are our expectations regarding the levels of contamination, remediation costs and recoverability from other parties, which may vary significantly as remediation activities progress. Accordingly, changes in estimates could result in material adjustments to our operating results, and the ultimate loss may differ materially from the amounts we have provided for in our 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 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 events or outcomes. In addition, 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 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 report and elsewhere in this report.

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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:

future levels of revenues, operating margins, income from operations, net income or earnings per share;

outcome of project awards and execution;

anticipated levels of demand for our products and services;

future levels of capital, environmental or maintenance expenditures;

the success or timing of completion of ongoing or anticipated capital or maintenance projects;

expectations regarding the acquisition or divestiture of assets;

the ability to dispose of assets held for sale in a timely manner or for a price at or above net realizable value;

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;

decisions about offshore developments to be made by oil and gas companies;

the highly competitive nature of our industry;

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cancellations of and adjustments to backlog and the resulting impact from using backlog as an indicator of future revenues or earnings;

the ability of our suppliers and subcontractors to deliver raw materials in sufficient quantities and/or perform in a timely manner;

our ability to perform projects on time, in accordance with the schedules established by the applicable contracts with customers;

volatility and uncertainty of the credit markets;

our ability to comply with covenants in our credit agreements and other debt instruments and availability, terms and deployment of capital;

the unfunded liabilities of our pension plans may negatively impact our liquidity and, depending upon future operations, our ability to fund our pension obligations may be impacted;

the continued availability of qualified personnel;

the operating risks normally incident to our lines of business, including the potential impact of liquidated damages;

changes in, or our failure or inability to comply with, government regulations;

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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;

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;

the risk we may not be successful in updating and replacing current key financial and human resources legacy systems with enterprise systems;

social, political and economic situations in foreign countries where we do business, including countries in the Middle East, Asia Pacific and the former Soviet Union;

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 B&W 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 annual report or elsewhere by us or on our behalf. We have discussed many of these factors in more detail elsewhere in this annual report. These factors are not necessarily all the factors that could affect us. Unpredictable or unanticipated factors we have not discussed in this annual report could also have material adverse effects on actual results

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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](http://www.mcdermott.com). We make available through the Investor Relations section of this website under SEC Filings, 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](http://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

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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; By-laws; and charters for the Audit, Governance, Compensation and Finance 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.*

#### **Risk Factors Related to Our Business**

*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 in offshore areas;

domestic and international political, military, regulatory and economic conditions;

technological advances; and

the ability of oil and gas companies to generate funds for capital expenditures.

Prices for oil and gas have historically been extremely volatile and have reacted 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. We anticipate oil and natural gas prices will continue to be volatile and affect the demand for and pricing of our EPCI services. A material decline in oil or natural gas prices or activities over a sustained period of time could materially adversely affect the demand for our services and, therefore, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

*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.*

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We are engaged in a highly competitive industry, and we have contracted for a 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. 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

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performance, 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. These variations and the 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.

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.

### ***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.

### ***Our backlog is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations.***

There can be no assurance that the revenues projected in our backlog will be realized or, if realized, will 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.

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



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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.

***Our operations could continue to be adversely impacted by the Macondo well incident, the continuing effects from the U.S. government moratorium on offshore deepwater drilling projects and related new regulations.***

On April 22, 2010, the drilling rig Deepwater Horizon, which was engaged in deepwater drilling operations in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, sank after an explosion and fire. The incident resulted in a significant and uncontrolled oil spill off the coast of Louisiana. Our Atlantic segment is currently pursuing opportunities in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. During the period from May 28 through October 12, 2010, the U.S. government imposed moratoriums on all offshore deepwater drilling projects. During 2010, the U.S. government established new regulations relating to the design of wells and testing of the integrity of wellbores, the use of drilling fluids, the functionality and testing of well control equipment, including blowout preventers, and other safety regulations. In addition, the U.S. government is requiring that operators demonstrate their compliance with the new regulations before commencing deepwater drilling operations. Compliance issues associated with the new regulations are significantly impacting deepwater drilling in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. We cannot predict when operators in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico will be issued permits under the new regulations. Marine vessel utilization in our Atlantic segment has been negatively impacted by the moratorium and the new regulations. At this time, we cannot predict the full impact the Macondo well incident and the new regulations may have on the regulation of offshore oil and gas exploration and development activity, the cost or availability of insurance coverage to cover the risks of such operations, or what actions may be taken by our customers or other industry participants in response to the incident. Changes in laws or regulations regarding offshore oil and gas exploration and development activities, the cost or availability of insurance and decisions by customers or other industry participants could reduce demand for our services, which would have a negative impact on our operations.

***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 our reorganization in 1982, MII 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 this area, we could be subject to a substantial increase in our corporate income taxes and, consequently, decrease our future net income and increase 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.

***We face risks associated with investing in foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures, including the risk that we may be restricted in our ability to access the cash flows or assets of these entities.***

We conduct some operations through foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures. We do not manage all of our joint ventures. Even in those joint ventures that we manage, we are often required to consider the interests of the other joint venture participants in connection with decisions concerning the operations of the joint ventures. Arrangements involving foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures may restrict us from gaining access to the cash flows or assets of these entities. In addition, our foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures sometimes face governmentally imposed restrictions on their ability to transfer funds to us.

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

We derive a significant portion 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;

overlap of different tax structures;

risk of changes in currency exchange rates; 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. Recent events in the Middle East highlight the risk that conflicts could have a material adverse impact on both the markets we serve and our operating capabilities in this region. Similar or more significant events could also take place in these and other regions in which we operate and could limit or disrupt our markets and operations, including disruption from evacuation of personnel, cancellation of contracts or the loss of personnel or assets. 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 likely not be able to timely 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, loss of future business opportunities and other issues, 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.

*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 failures;

collisions;

property losses;

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business interruption due to political action 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) pollution liability, liabilities related to occupational health exposures (including asbestos), liability related to the participation of our executives in the management of certain outside entities, professional liability/errors and omissions coverage, 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 or for which we are underinsured could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have a captive insurance company subsidiary which provides us with various insurance coverages. Claims as a result of our operations could adversely impact the ability of our captive insurance company 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 B&W subsidiaries, 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.

***Volatility and uncertainty of the credit 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 under our credit facility. In the past several years, the credit markets and the financial services industry experienced a period of unprecedented turmoil and upheaval characterized by the bankruptcy, failure, collapse or sale of various financial institutions and an unprecedented level of intervention from the U.S. government. If national and international economic conditions deteriorate, it is possible that we may not be able to fully draw upon our existing credit facility and we may not be able to obtain alternative financing on favorable terms. In addition, while we believe our current liquidity is adequate for our normal operations and planned capital expenditures in 2011, 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 credit facility imposes restrictions that could limit our operating and investment flexibility.***

We maintain a credit facility that permits borrowings for working capital and other needs, as well as letters of credit for projects. The terms of our credit facility impose various restrictions and covenants on us that could have adverse consequences, including:

limiting our ability to react to changing economic, regulatory and industry conditions;

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limiting our ability to compete and our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry;

limiting our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders; and

limiting our ability to borrow additional funds.

***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. These letters of credit generally indemnify customers should we fail to perform our obligations under the applicable contracts. 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 will not be able to pursue that project. We have limited capacity under our credit facility 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. There can be no assurance that letters of credit will 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.

***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 inability to continue to perform services for a number of these large existing customers, if not offset by contracts with new or other existing customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. Our significant customers include major and national oil and gas companies.

***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 have greater financial or other resources than we have. Our operations may be adversely affected if our current competitors or new market entrants introduce new facility designs or improvements to engineering, construction or installation services.

***The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel, or our failure to attract, assimilate and retain trained personnel in the future, 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 of such personnel. If we should suffer any material loss of personnel to competitors 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. While we believe our wage rates are competitive and our relationships with our employees are satisfactory, a significant increase in the wages paid by other employers could result in a reduction in our workforce, increases in wage rates, or both. If either of these events occurred for a significant period of time, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely impacted.

***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 substantial 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 our various assumptions,

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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.

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

We intend to pursue growth through 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 businesses or assets, reach agreement on potential strategic acquisitions on acceptable terms or for other reasons. Moreover, business acquisitions 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 relationships subsequent to an acquisition;

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 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 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.

***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.

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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

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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 information, we may not have adequate legal remedies to protect our intellectual property. Litigation to determine the scope of intellectual property 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.

***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;

currency conversions and repatriation;

oil exploration and development;

clean air and other environmental protection legislation;

taxation of foreign earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel; and

use of local employees and suppliers by foreign contractors.

In addition, we depend on the demand for our services from the oil and gas industry and, therefore, we 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 economic and other policy reasons would adversely affect our operations by limiting the demand for our services.

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.

***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 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. 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 and approvals.*

Our businesses are required to obtain, and to comply with, government permits and approvals. Any of these permits or approvals may be subject to denial, revocation or modification under various circumstances. Failure to

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obtain or comply with the conditions of permits 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 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 or approvals. Our inability to obtain, and to comply with, the permits and approvals required for our businesses could have a material adverse effect on us.

***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 by one or more of our employees, agents or partners could have a significant negative impact on our business and reputation. Such misconduct could include the failure to comply with regulations on lobbying or similar activities, regulations pertaining to the internal controls over financial reporting and various other applicable laws or regulations. The precautions we take to prevent and detect fraud, misconduct or failures to comply with applicable laws and regulations may not be effective. Our failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations or acts of fraud or misconduct could subject us to fines and penalties, lead to the suspension of operations and result in reduced revenues and profits.

***We could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, UK Bribery Act or our 1976 Consent Decree.***

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) generally prohibits companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials. The recently-enacted UK Bribery Act 2010, which was originally scheduled to become effective in April 2011, is broader in scope than the FCPA and applies to public and private corruption and contains no facilitating payments exception. We are also subject to a consent decree entered into in 1976 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The 1976 consent decree forbids us, among other things, 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. Our training program and policies mandate compliance with the FCPA and the 1976 consent decree. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced governmental and other corruption to some degree, and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. Although we have procedures and controls in place to monitor internal and external compliance, if we are found to be liable for violations of the FCPA, UK Bribery Act 2010, or other similar enactments in other jurisdictions or of the 1976 consent decree (either due to our own acts or our inadvertence, or due to the acts or inadvertence of others), we could suffer from civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

***Systems and information technology interruption could adversely impact our ability to operate.***

We expect to replace current key financial and human resources legacy systems with enterprise systems. This implementation subjects us to inherent costs and risks associated with replacing and changing these systems,



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including potential disruption of our internal control structure, substantial capital expenditures, demands on management time and other risks of delays or difficulties in transitioning to new systems or of integrating new systems into our current systems. Our systems implementations may not result in productivity improvements at the levels anticipated, or at all. In addition, the implementation of new technology systems may cause disruptions in our business operations. This disruption and any other information technology system disruptions and our ability to mitigate those disruptions, if not anticipated and appropriately mitigated, could have a material adverse effect on us.

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

The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and 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 Afghanistan, 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 Afghanistan 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 Indonesia, 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, terrorism and their effects on us or our markets may significantly affect our business and results of operations in the future.

***In connection with the spin-off, B&W agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities. However, the indemnity from B&W may not be sufficient to protect us against the full amount of such liabilities, and B&W's ability to satisfy its indemnification obligations may be impaired in the future.***

Pursuant to the master separation agreement we entered into with B&W, B&W agreed to indemnify us from certain liabilities. However, third parties could seek to hold us responsible for any of the liabilities that B&W assumed. In addition, the indemnity may not be sufficient to protect us against the full amount of such liabilities, and B&W may not be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations to us. Moreover, even if we ultimately succeed in recovering from B&W any amounts for which we are held liable, we may be temporarily required to bear these losses ourselves. Each of these risks could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***The spin-off could result in substantial tax liability.***

We obtained a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ( IRS ) substantially to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the spin-off and certain related transactions qualified under Sections 355 and/or 368 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code ). If the factual assumptions or representations made in the request for the private letter ruling prove to have been inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect, then we will not be able to rely on the ruling. Furthermore, the IRS does not rule on whether a distribution such as the spin-off satisfies certain requirements necessary to obtain tax-free treatment under section 355 of the Code. The private letter ruling was based on representations by us that those requirements were satisfied, and any inaccuracy in those representations could invalidate the ruling. In connection with the spin-off, we also obtained an opinion of outside counsel, substantially to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the spin-off and certain related transactions qualified under Sections 355 and/or 368 of the Code. The opinion relied on, among other things, the continuing validity of the private letter ruling and various assumptions and representations as to factual matters made by B&W and us which, if inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect, would jeopardize the conclusions reached by such counsel in its opinion. The opinion is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or the courts would not challenge the conclusions stated in the opinion or that any such challenge would not prevail.

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If, notwithstanding receipt of the private letter ruling and opinion, the spin-off were determined to be a taxable transaction, each U.S. holder of our common stock who received shares of B&W common stock in the spin-off would generally be treated as receiving a taxable distribution of property in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares of B&W common stock received. That distribution would be taxable to each such stockholder as a dividend to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits as of the end of 2009, which earnings and profits would be increased as a result of the spin-off being treated as a taxable transaction. For each such stockholder, any amount that exceeded our relevant earnings and profits would be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of such stockholder's tax basis in our shares of common stock with any remaining amount being taxed as a capital gain. In addition, if certain related transactions were to fail to qualify for tax-free treatment, B&W would be treated as if it had sold part of its assets (which were retained by us) in a taxable sale for fair market value and we would be treated as receiving such assets from B&W as a taxable dividend.

Under the terms of the tax sharing agreement we entered into with B&W in connection with the spin-off, B&W is generally responsible for any taxes imposed on B&W or us and our subsidiaries in the event that the spin-off and/or certain related transactions were to fail to qualify for tax-free treatment. However, if the spin-off and/or certain related transactions were to fail to qualify for tax-free treatment because of actions or failures to act by us or our subsidiaries, a subsidiary of ours would be responsible for all such taxes. If we were to become liable for taxes under the tax sharing agreement, that liability could have a material adverse effect on us.

***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 and thwart a takeover attempt.

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



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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 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

**Table of Contents****Item 2. PROPERTIES**

The following table provides the segment name, location, and general use of each of our principal properties at December 31, 2010 that we own or lease.

<b>Business Segment and Location</b>	<b>Principal Use</b>	<b>Owned/Leased</b>
<i>Asia Pacific</i>		
Singapore, Singapore	Administrative/engineering office	Leased
Batam Island, Indonesia	Fabrication facility	Leased
<i>Atlantic</i>		
Morgan City, Louisiana	Fabrication facility	Leased
Altamira, Mexico	Fabrication facility	Owned/Leased
Houston, Texas	Engineering/operations/administrative office	Leased
New Orleans, Louisiana	Engineering office	Leased
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	Administrative office	Leased
<i>Middle East</i>		
Dubai (Jebel Ali), U.A.E.	Engineering office/fabrication facility	Leased
Chennai, India	Engineering office	Leased
Baku, Azerbaijan	Operations/administrative office	Leased
<i>Corporate</i>		
Houston, Texas	Administrative office	Leased

We also own or 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 range in length from 260 to 500 feet and are fully 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 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. Most of our marine vessels are encumbered by liens under our credit facility. As further discussed in Note 2 Discontinued Operations and Other Charges, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we committed to a plan to sell our charter fleet business which operates 10 of the 14 self-propelled vessels acquired in the Secunda acquisition.



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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the major construction and multi-service vessels utilized to conduct our operations, including their location at December 31, 2010:

Location and Vessel Name	Vessel Type	Year Entered Service/ Upgraded	Maximum Derrick Lift (tons)	Maximum Pipe Diameter (inches)
<b>UNITED STATES</b>				
DB 16 <sup>(1)</sup>	Pipelay/Derrick	1967/2000	860	30
Intermac 600 <sup>(2)</sup>	Launch/Cargo Barge	1973		
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>				
DB 27	Pipelay/Derrick	1974/1984	2,400	60
LB 32	Pipelay	2010		60
DLB KPI	Pipelay/Derrick	1974	660	60
DB 101	Semi-Submersible Derrick	1978/1984	3,500	
North Ocean 102 <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	Multi-Service Vessel	2009	100	
Agile <sup>(1)</sup>	Multi-Service Vessel	1978	100	
Emerald Sea <sup>(1)</sup>	Multi-Service Vessel	1996/2007	100	
Thebaud Sea <sup>(1)</sup>	Multi-Service Vessel	1999	100	
<b>ASIA PACIFIC</b>				
DB 30	Pipelay/Derrick	1975/1999	3,080	60
DB 26 <sup>(3)</sup>	Pipelay/Derrick	1975	900	60
DB 50 <sup>(1)</sup>	Pipelay/Derrick	1988	4,400	20
Intermac 650 <sup>(4)</sup>	Launch/Cargo Barge	1980/2006		
Bold Endurance <sup>(1)</sup>	Multi-Service Vessel	1979		

(1) Vessel with dynamic positioning capability

(2) The overall dimensions of this vessel are 500 x 120 x 33

(3) We own a 50% joint venture interest in each of the companies that own the indicated vessels

(4) The dimensions of this vessel are 650 x 170 x 40

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 governmental authorities or classification societies. We maintain our fleet to the standards for seaworthiness, safety and health set by the 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 14, "Commitments and Contingencies," to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report is incorporated by reference into this Item 3.

**Table of Contents****PART II****Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

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 Senior 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 report.

High and low stock prices by quarter for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

QUARTER ENDED	SALES PRICE	
	HIGH	LOW
March 31, 2010	\$ 27.15	\$ 21.34
June 30, 2010	\$ 28.98	\$ 19.25
September 30, 2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 25.10	\$ 12.10
December 31, 2010	\$ 20.78	\$ 14.25

- (1) On July 30, 2010, we completed the spin-off of B&W. On July 30, 2010, the closing price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$23.51. On August 2, 2010, the opening price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$12.56.

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

QUARTER ENDED	SALES PRICE	
	HIGH	LOW
March 31, 2009	\$ 15.55	\$ 9.10
June 30, 2009	\$ 24.38	\$ 12.78
September 30, 2009	\$ 27.89	\$ 16.04
December 31, 2009	\$ 26.52	\$ 20.25

We have not paid cash dividends on MII's 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 will evaluate our cash dividend policy from time to time.

As of February 18, 2011, there were approximately 2,807 record holders of our common stock.

The following table provides information on our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010:

**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
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Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,380,715	\$	7.42	9,484,241
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The following graph provides a comparison of our five-year, cumulative total shareholder return from December 2005 through December 2010 to the return of S&P 500, our 2010 custom peer group and our 2009 custom peer group. The 2010 custom peer group is a group of companies we selected in order to better reflect our business following the spin-off of B&W.

- (1) Assumes initial investment of \$100 on December 31, 2005 and the December 2010 presentation includes the value attributed to the stock dividend of B&W common stock, which was based on the opening trading price of B&W common stock as quoted on the NYSE Consolidated Transactions Reporting System on August 2, 2010, the first day of regular way trading for B&W common stock after the spin-off.

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

***2010 Custom Peer Group***

Baker Hughes Incorporated

Cal Dive International, Inc.

Cameron International

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

Dresser-Rand Group, Inc.

FMC Technologies, Inc.

Foster Wheeler AG

Global Industries Ltd.

Halliburton Company

Helix Energy Solutions Group, Inc.

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.

KBR, Inc.

National Oilwell Varco, Inc.

Noble Corporation  
Oceaneering International, Inc.

Oil States International, Inc.

The Shaw Group Inc.

Tidewater Inc.  
**2009 Custom Peer Group**

Cal Dive International, Inc.

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

Fluor Corporation

Foster Wheeler AG

Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

KBR, Inc.

Oceaneering International, Inc.

The Shaw Group, Inc.

URS Corporation

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	2010	2009	For the Years Ended 2008		2007	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>
	(In thousands, except for per share amounts)					
<b>Statement of Income Data:</b>						
Revenues	\$ 2,403,743	\$ 3,281,790	\$ 3,098,104	\$ 2,396,963	\$ 1,602,676	
Operating Income	\$ 314,905	\$ 279,349	\$ 106,987	\$ 381,256	\$ 180,401	
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 236,566	\$ 206,158	\$ 60,649	\$ 385,090	\$ 187,970	
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	\$ (34,900)	\$ 180,898	\$ 368,653	\$ 222,738	\$ 142,545	
Net Income Attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 201,666	\$ 387,056	\$ 429,302	\$ 607,828	\$ 330,515	
<b>Basic Earnings per Common Share<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>						
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.72	\$ 0.86	
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.65	
<b>Diluted Earnings per Common Share<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>						
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.68	\$ 0.83	
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.60	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.62	
<b>Balance Sheet Data<sup>(2)</sup>:</b>						
Total Assets	\$ 2,598,688	\$ 4,849,110	\$ 4,601,693	\$ 4,411,486	\$ 3,633,762	
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt	\$ 8,547	\$ 16,270	\$ 9,021	\$ 6,599	\$ 257,492	
Long-Term Debt	\$ 46,748	\$ 56,714	\$ 6,109	\$ 10,609	\$ 15,242	
Total Equity	\$ 1,512,267	\$ 1,833,100	\$ 1,316,513	\$ 1,167,378	\$ 443,101	

- (1) Per share amounts prior to December 31, 2010 have been restated to reflect the July 30, 2010 spin-off of B&W. The 2006 per share amounts presented have been restated to reflect a stock split effected in 2007.
- (2) Balance sheet data presented prior to December 31, 2010, includes the historical information of B&W.

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### **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**

MII is a leading EPCI company focused on designing and executing complex offshore oil and gas projects worldwide. Providing fully integrated EPCI services for offshore oil and gas field developments, we deliver fixed and floating production facilities, pipeline and subsea systems from concept to commissioning. We support these activities with comprehensive project management and procurement services. We operate in five primary business segments which consist of Asia Pacific, Atlantic, Caspian, the Middle East and Corporate. The operations of the Caspian and Middle East are aggregated into our Middle East reporting segment due to the proximity of regions, similarities in the nature of services provided, economic characteristics and oversight responsibilities. As a result, we have four segments on which we report financial results. Our business activity depends mainly on capital expenditures for offshore construction services of oil and gas companies and foreign governments 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.

The results of operations for the years presented reflect the historical operations of B&W and the charter fleet business as discontinued operations. The discussions of our business and results of operations in this annual report are presented on the basis of continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Recent Developments**

##### ***Spin-Off of B&W***

On July 30, 2010, we completed the spin-off of B&W to our stockholders through a stock distribution. B&W's assets and businesses primarily consisted of those that we previously reported as our Power Generation Systems and Government Operations segments. In connection with the spin-off, our stockholders received 100% (approximately 116 million shares) of the outstanding common stock of B&W. The distribution of B&W common stock occurred by way of a pro rata stock dividend to our stockholders. Each stockholder generally received one share of B&W common stock for every two shares of our common stock held by such stockholder on July 9, 2010, and cash in lieu of any fractional shares. Prior to the completion of the spin-off, B&W made a cash distribution to us totaling \$100 million.

In order to effect the distribution and govern MII's relationship with B&W after the distribution, MII and B&W entered into a master separation agreement and several other agreements, including a tax sharing agreement and transition services agreements.

##### ***Master Separation Agreement***

The master separation agreement between us and B&W contains the key provisions relating to the separation of the B&W business from MII and the distribution of B&W shares of common stock. The master separation agreement identified the assets transferred to, liabilities assumed by and contracts assigned to B&W by MII or by B&W to MII in the spin-off and provided the mechanisms for these transfers, assumptions and assignments to occur. Under the master separation agreement we agreed to indemnify B&W against various claims and liabilities related to the past operation of MII's business (other than B&W's business) and B&W agreed to indemnify us against various claims and liabilities related to its business.

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### *Tax Sharing Agreement*

A subsidiary of MII and a subsidiary of B&W entered into an agreement providing for the sharing of taxes incurred before and after the distribution, various indemnification rights with respect to tax matters and restrictions to preserve the tax-free status of the distribution to MII. Under the terms of the tax sharing agreement, B&W is generally responsible for any taxes imposed on MII or B&W in the event that certain transactions related to the spin-off fail to qualify for tax-free treatment. However, if these transactions fail to qualify for tax-free treatment because of actions or failures to act by MII or its subsidiaries, a subsidiary of MII would be responsible for all such taxes. B&W is also entitled to the historical tax benefits that were generated by MII's U.S. operations, and these amounts are shown in income (loss) from discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of income.

### *Transition Services Agreements*

Under the transition services agreements, MII and B&W may provide each other certain transition services on an interim basis. Such services include, among others, accounting, human resources, information technology, legal, risk management, tax and treasury services. In consideration for such services, MII and B&W each pay fees to the other for the services provided, and those fees are generally in amounts intended to allow the party providing the services to recover its direct and indirect costs incurred in providing those services. The transition services agreements contain customary mutual indemnification provisions.

### *Charter Fleet Business*

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we committed to a plan to sell our charter fleet business, which has been classified as discontinued operations. We measured the associated assets to be sold using the estimated fair value of consideration expected from the sale less estimated selling costs. Accordingly, we recognized a \$27.7 million write-down of the carrying value of these assets to their estimated net realizable value within loss on disposal of discontinued operations.

### *Fabrication Facility*

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, some of our customers indicated to us they expect substantial delays in their planned projects in the Caspian region of our Middle East segment. Accordingly, we incurred approximately \$21 million of costs to discontinue our development plans for a new fabrication yard in Kazakhstan, including estimated lease termination costs. These costs are reflected in our consolidated statements of income in cost of operations. We believe any remaining costs that may be incurred in connection with the facility closure will not materially exceed the costs already recognized.

### *Impairments*

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, based on market conditions, expected future utilization and pricing on two of the four vessels we expect to retain from the Secunda acquisition, we estimated the undiscounted cash flows associated with these vessels and, as a result, we recognized an impairment charge of approximately \$24.4 million in our consolidated statements of income in (gain) loss on asset disposals and impairments net.

### **Business Outlook**

We expect our backlog of approximately \$5.0 billion at December 31, 2010 to produce revenues of approximately \$3.1 billion in 2011, not including the effects of any change orders or new contracts that may be awarded during the year. We are actively bidding on and, in some cases, beginning preliminary work on projects that we expect will be awarded to us in 2011, subject to successful contract negotiations. These projects are not currently in backlog.



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The demand for our services depends primarily on capital expenditures from the world's major oil and gas producing companies and foreign governments for construction of development projects in the regions in which we operate. Recent improvements in oil prices, influenced by higher demand, have led to increased levels of capital expenditures by the major oil and gas companies and foreign governments. Currently, higher demand projections could result in additional improvements in activity levels during 2011. However, any significant future economic contraction could reduce worldwide demand for energy and result in an extended period of lower oil and natural gas prices, leading our customers to defer major capital expenditures, which would result in a decline in the demand for our services.

The decision-making process for oil and gas companies in making capital expenditures on offshore construction services for a development project differs depending on whether the project involves a new or existing development. In the case of new development projects, the demand for offshore construction services generally follows exploratory drilling and, in some cases, initial development drilling activities. Based on the results of these activities and evaluations of field economics, customers determine whether to install new platforms and new infrastructure, such as subsea gathering lines and pipelines. For existing development projects, demand for offshore construction services is generated by decisions to, among other things, expand development in existing fields and expand existing infrastructure.

We generated less than 5% of our 2010 consolidated revenues from the U.S. We expect in the near term, offshore drilling activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico will continue to be impacted by the Macondo well incident, despite the lifting of the moratorium imposed by the U.S. Government during 2010. The U.S. Government has implemented new regulations relating to the design of wells and testing of the integrity of wellbores, the use of drilling fluids, the functionality and testing of well control equipment, including blowout preventers and other safety regulations. Compliance issues associated with these new regulations are significantly impacting deepwater drilling activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, which has in turn negatively impacted marine vessel utilization in our Atlantic segment. We have and will continue to monitor regulatory and market developments in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. We have taken certain measures to reduce our U.S. cost structure to address anticipated near term business levels. However, we anticipate continuing to incur losses in this portion of our Atlantic segment in 2011, in large part due to our fixed marine costs. In the long term we anticipate improvements in the Atlantic segment, due not only to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico business outlook, but also the other portions of this segment, including Brazil, Mexico, Caribbean, West Africa and the North Sea.

### *Contracts Containing Liquidated Damages Provisions*

Some of our contracts contain penalty 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 these provisions. These 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. As of December 31, 2010 it is possible that we may incur liabilities for liquidated damages aggregating approximately \$82 million, of which \$14 million has been recorded in our financial statements, based on our actual or projected failure to meet certain specified contractual milestone dates. The date range during which these potential liquidated damages could arise is from June 2008 to May 2011. We are in active discussions with our customers on the issues giving rise to delays in these projects, and in January 2011 we reached an agreement with one customer to reduce these potential liquidated damages by approximately \$19 million. We believe we will be successful in obtaining schedule extensions or other customer agreed changes that should resolve the potential for additional liquidated damages being incurred. However, we may not achieve relief on some or all of the issues. We do not believe any amounts for these potential liquidated damages in excess of the amounts recorded in our financial statements are probable of being paid by us.

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**Table of Contents****CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ( GAAP ). The amounts we report in our financial statements and accompanying notes reflect the application of our accounting policies and management's estimates and assumptions. We believe the following are our most critical accounting policies applied in the preparation of our 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.

*Revenue Recognition.* We determine the appropriate accounting method for each of our long-term contracts 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 revenues and related costs, plus accumulated contract costs that exceed amounts invoiced to customers under the terms of the contracts, in contracts in progress. We include in advance billings on contracts, billings that exceed accumulated contract costs and revenues and costs recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. Most long-term contracts contain provisions for progress payments. We expect to invoice customers for all unbilled revenues. Certain costs are excluded from the cost-to-cost method of measuring progress, such as significant costs for materials and major third-party subcontractors, if it appears that such exclusion would result in a more meaningful measurement of actual contract progress and resulting periodic allocation of income. Total estimated costs, and resulting contract income, are affected by changes in the expected cost of materials and labor, productivity, 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. 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 recognized to date. We regularly review contract price and cost estimates as the work progresses and reflect adjustments proportionate to the percentage-of-completion revenue in income for the period when those estimates are revised.

For contracts as to which we are unable to estimate the final profitability except to assure that no loss will ultimately be incurred, 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 reasonably estimable, which we generally determine to be when the contract is approximately 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 except to assure that no loss will be incurred, as deferred profit recognition contracts. During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we determined that one active contract qualified to be accounted for under our deferred profit recognition policy.

Our policy is to account for fixed-price contracts under the completed contract method if we believe that we are unable to reasonably forecast cost to complete at start-up. Under the completed contract method, income is recognized only when a contract is completed or substantially complete. We generally do not enter into fixed-price contracts without an accurate estimate of cost to complete. However, it is possible that in the time between contract execution and the start of work on a project, we could lose confidence in our ability to forecast cost to complete 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. We did not enter into any contracts that we have accounted for under the completed contract method during 2010, 2009 or 2008.

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 productivity, 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

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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.

Variations from estimated contract performance could result in material adjustments to operating results for any fiscal quarter or year. We include claims for extra work or changes in scope of work, to the extent of costs incurred in contract revenues, when we believe collection is probable. For all contracts, if a current estimate of total contract cost indicates a loss, the projected loss is recognized in full when determined.

As of December 31, 2010, 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.

*Property, Plant and Equipment.* We carry our property, plant and equipment at depreciated cost, reduced by provisions to recognize economic impairment when we determine impairment has occurred. Factors that impact our determination of impairment include forecasted utilization of equipment and estimates of cash flow from projects to be performed in future periods. Our estimates of cash flow may differ from actual cash flow due to, among other things, technological changes, economic conditions or changes in operating performance. Any changes in such factors may negatively affect our business segments and result in future asset impairments.

Except for major marine vessels, we depreciate our property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method, over estimated economic useful lives of eight to 33 years for buildings and three to 28 years for machinery and equipment. We depreciate major marine vessels using the units-of-production method based on the utilization of each vessel. Our depreciation expense calculated under the units-of-production method may be less than, equal to or greater than depreciation expense calculated under the straight-line method in any period. We do not depreciate property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale.

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

*Self-Insurance.* We have a wholly owned insurance subsidiary that provides employer's liability, general and automotive liability and workers compensation insurance and, from time to time, builder's risk insurance within certain limits and marine hull insurance to our companies. We may also have business reasons in the future to have our insurance subsidiary accept other risks which we cannot or do not wish to transfer to outside insurance companies. 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 certain assumptions developed utilizing historical data to project future losses. Loss estimates in the calculation of these accruals are adjusted as required based upon actual claim settlements and reported claims. These loss estimates and accruals recorded in our financial statements for claims have historically been reasonable.

*Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits.* 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. 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 actuary, we determine our expected return on plan assets based on the expected long-term rate

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of return on our plan assets and the market-related value of our plan 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 on an annual basis 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. See Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report for information on our pension and postretirement benefit plans.

*Loss Contingencies.* We estimate 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 the recorded provision or if such loss is not reasonably estimable. We are currently involved in some significant litigation, as discussed in Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. We have accrued our estimates of the probable losses associated with these matters. 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.

*Impairment.* We do not amortize goodwill but instead review goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if circumstances indicate that an impairment may exist. The annual impairment review involves comparing an estimate of discounted future cash flows to the net book value of each applicable operating segment and, therefore, is significantly impacted by estimates and judgments. We review our 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 on a nonrecurring basis, the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with the assets are compared to the asset's carrying value to determine if impairment exists, in which case an impairment is recognized for the difference between the recorded and fair value of the asset.

We have completed our annual review of goodwill for our Asia Pacific and Middle East segments as of December 31, 2010, which indicated that the fair value for each of those segments was significantly in excess of the carrying amount, resulting in no goodwill impairment. Additionally, based on market conditions, expected future utilization and pricing on two of the four vessels in our Atlantic segment that we expect to retain from the Secunda acquisition, we recognized an impairment charge of \$24.4 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 in our consolidated statements of income.

*Deferred Taxes.* We believe that the deferred tax assets recorded as of December 31, 2010 is 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.

*Stock-Based Compensation.* The cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally equivalent to the vesting term. We use a Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of certain share-based awards, such as stock options. The use of a Black-Scholes model requires highly subjective assumptions, such as assumptions about the expected life of award, the volatility of our stock price and our expected dividend yield.

For discussion of recently adopted accounting standards, see Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

**Table of Contents****Segment Operations**

Our segment revenues, net of intersegment revenues, as well as the approximate percentages of our total consolidated revenues, operating income and operating margin, for each of the last three years were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Revenues		Operating Income	
	Amount	Percent of Consolidated Revenues	Amount	Operating Margin
December 31, 2010:				
<i>Asia Pacific</i>	\$ 870,410	36%	\$ 88,012	10%
<i>Atlantic</i>	183,001	8%	(89,692)	*
<i>Middle East</i>	1,350,332	56%	316,585	23%
Consolidated	\$ 2,403,743	100%	\$ 314,905	13%
December 31, 2009:				
<i>Asia Pacific</i>	\$ 997,938	30%	\$ 141,494	14%
<i>Atlantic</i>	230,428	7%	(20,942)	*
<i>Middle East</i>	2,053,424	63%	158,797	8%
Consolidated	\$ 3,281,790	100%	\$ 279,349	9%
December 31, 2008:				
<i>Asia Pacific</i>	\$ 1,097,230	35%	\$ 75,613	7%
<i>Atlantic</i>	372,246	12%	10,478	3%
<i>Middle East</i>	1,628,628	53%	20,896	1%
Consolidated	\$ 3,098,104	100%	\$ 106,987	3%

\* Not meaningful

For additional information on the geographic distribution of our revenues, see Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009****Revenues**

Revenues decreased approximately 27%, or \$878.1 million, to \$2,403.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$3,281.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. The Middle East segment accounted for the majority of this decrease. Revenues in the Middle East segment decreased approximately 34%, or \$703.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to 2009, primarily attributable to declines in marine activity, due to the marine installation programs for several projects being completed or near completion during 2009. To a lesser extent, declines in fabrication activity also contributed to the Middle East segment decline. In addition, revenues from the Asia Pacific segment decreased approximately 13%, or \$127.5 million resulting from executing the fabrication phase on longer duration EPCI projects, which generally results in slower revenue recognition. Revenues from our Atlantic segment decreased approximately 21% influenced by lower activity levels in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico resulting in reduced marine asset utilization.

**Operating Income**

Operating income increased \$35.6 million from \$279.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$314.9 million in 2010, attributable to the Middle East segment where operating income increased \$157.8 million, primarily driven by increased activity and project improvements on certain Saudi Arabia projects in the 2010 period, coupled with change orders and improvements on certain Qatar projects, which increased approximately \$57 million in 2010 compared to 2009. These increases were partially offset by decreased



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operating income from our Atlantic and Asia Pacific segments. The year over year decline in operating income from our Atlantic segment resulted from lower marine asset utilization in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009, which contributed to the segment recognizing a \$24.4 million asset impairment on two vessels from the Secunda acquisition. The Asia Pacific segment experienced decreased operating income, primarily due to lower change orders and project close-outs in 2010.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, our Atlantic segment began accounting for one contract under our deferred profit recognition policy, under which we recognize revenue and cost equally and will only recognize profit when reasonably estimable, which is generally when the contract is approximately 70% complete. This contract is in the early stages of activity and was not material to our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Atlantic backlog includes \$169.0 million relating to this project and revenues on this project totaled approximately \$19.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. There was no activity on this project during 2009.

### ***Other Items in Operating Income***

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recognized a \$22.2 million loss on asset disposals and impairments net, attributable to impairment charges recognized on two vessels we expect to retain from the Secunda acquisition, compared to a \$0.9 million gain on asset disposals and impairments net, in 2009.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$1.3 million to \$216.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to \$218.1 million in 2009, primarily due to cost reductions as a result of the B&W spin-off.

Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates increased \$4.0 million to \$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$3.6 million in 2009, primarily attributable to our share of an asset impairment in our FloaTEC LLC joint venture, coupled with increased losses at our joint ventures.

### ***Other Items***

Interest income decreased \$4.5 million to \$1.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009, primarily due to lower interest rates on cash and investment balances in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Interest expense increased to \$2.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to the write-off of unamortized debt issuance cost associated with the replacement of our previous credit facility.

Other expense net decreased \$5.2 million to \$10.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009, primarily due to lower foreign currency exchange losses during 2010, as compared to 2009.

### ***Provision for Income Taxes***

Our earnings are subject to tax at various tax rates and under various tax regimes, including deemed profits tax regimes. For the year ended December 31, 2010, our provision for income taxes decreased \$19.4 million to \$41.2 million, while income before provision for income taxes increased \$33.7 million to \$303.8 million. Our effective tax rate was approximately 14% for 2010, as compared to 22% for 2009. The decrease in the overall effective tax rate was attributable to a larger portion of earnings being taxed at lower rates compared to the prior year, partially offset by U.S. losses for which we could not record a tax benefit.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a reduction in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$32.0 million, including estimated tax-related interest and penalties. The reduction was principally due to unrecognized tax benefits that were transferred to B&W as part of the spin-off, partially offset by additional tax accruals. See Note 10 Income Taxes.

**Table of Contents*****Discontinued operations and noncontrolling interests***

Loss on disposal of discontinued operations includes costs incurred in connection with the spin-off of B&W and the asset impairment associated with our charter fleet business. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$95.6 million of costs related to the spin-off of B&W, as compared to \$7.1 million of such costs in the year ended December 31, 2009. Additionally, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we committed to a plan to sell our charter fleet business and, based on the estimated fair value of the consideration expected from the sale less estimated selling costs, we recognized a \$27.7 million impairment of the carrying value of those assets to adjust them to their estimated net realizable value.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest increased by \$22.6 million to \$26.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to increased activity and net income in our consolidated joint ventures.

***Adjusted Net Income***

Presented below is a reconciliation of net income and adjusted net income, excluding impairments, discontinued operations and related charges.

	<b>December 31, 2010</b>
	<b>(In thousands)</b>
<b><i>Net Income Attributable to McDermott International, Inc.</i></b>	
GAAP Consolidated Basis	\$ 201,666
<b>Add Back Charges:</b>	
Fabrication facility closure costs	21,187
Asset impairments	24,443
Loss from discontinued operations	34,900
<b>Adjusted Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 282,196</b>

We are providing this non-GAAP information to supplement the results provided in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP information should not be considered superior to, or as a substitute for, the comparable GAAP measure. However, we believe this non-GAAP information provides meaningful insight into our ongoing operational performance by separately identifying items that we feel are considered non-recurring. Therefore, we use the non-GAAP information internally to evaluate our operations for purposes of review, planning and evaluating performance.

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008*****Revenues***

Revenues increased approximately 6%, or \$183.7 million, to \$3,281.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$3,098.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was concentrated in the Middle East segment where revenues increased approximately 26%, or \$424.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to 2008, primarily attributable to increased marine activity, driven by the marine installation programs for several projects being completed or near completion during 2009, partially offset by decreased fabrication activity on certain projects where the fabrication phases were completed in 2009. Increases from the Middle East segment were partially offset by decreases from our Atlantic and Asia Pacific segments, where revenues declined approximately 38% and 9%, respectively. The revenue decline from the Atlantic segment of \$141.8 million resulted from decreased marine and fabrication activities related to a project that was ongoing during 2008 but substantially complete prior to the 2009 period. In addition, revenue declines of \$99.3 million from the Asia Pacific segment were attributable to decreased marine activity, partially offset by increased fabrication activity.



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### ***Operating Income***

Operating income increased \$172.3 million from \$107.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$279.3 million in 2009. The increase in operating income was primarily attributable to project improvements in our Middle East segment in 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we recognized approximately \$146 million of contract losses related to expected costs to complete various projects, primarily in our Middle East segment. In addition, we experienced increased marine activity, partially offset by a decrease in fabrication services. We also experienced an increase in operating income from our Asia Pacific segment in 2009 compared to 2008 as a result of increased change orders and project close-outs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in operating income from our Atlantic segment resulting primarily from decreased marine and fabrication activities related to a project that was ongoing during 2008 but substantially complete prior to the 2009 period.

### ***Other Items Included in Operating Income***

(Gain) loss on asset disposals and impairments net decreased \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008, primarily attributable to scrap sales and an impairment charge on one of our vessels recognized in 2009.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$15.8 million to \$218.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$202.3 million in 2008. The increase was primarily due to increased expense associated with our pension plans.

Equity in loss from unconsolidated affiliates decreased \$0.1 million to \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$3.7 million in 2008.

### ***Other Items***

Interest income decreased \$15.6 million to \$6.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to a decrease in our short-term investment balance, along with a decrease in prevailing interest rates.

Interest expense decreased \$4.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to the increased recognition of capitalized interest applied on self-constructed assets in 2009.

Other expense net increased \$15.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to higher foreign currency exchange losses, losses on derivative instruments and bad debt expense, in 2009 compared to 2008.

### ***Provision for Income Taxes***

Our earnings are subject to tax at various tax rates and under various tax regimes, including deemed profits tax regimes. For the year ended December 31, 2009, our provision for income taxes decreased \$3.0 million to \$60.6 million, while income before provision for income taxes increased \$145.7 million to \$270.1 million. Our effective tax rate was approximately 22% for 2009, as compared to 51% for 2008. The decrease in the overall effective tax rate was primarily attributable to losses in certain jurisdictions in 2008 where we could not record a tax benefit.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a reduction in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$1.4 million, including estimated tax-related interest and penalties. See Note 10 Income Taxes.

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### ***Discontinued operations and noncontrolling interests***

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we incurred \$7.1 million of costs related to the spin-off of B&W with no such charges incurred in 2008.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest increased by \$3.2 million to \$3.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$0.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily due to increased activity and net income in our consolidated joint ventures.

### **EFFECTS OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES**

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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**

Our overall liquidity position, which we generally define as our unrestricted cash and investments plus amounts available for borrowings under our credit facility, continued to remain strong in 2010. Our liquidity position, excluding the spun-off B&W operations at December 31, 2010 increased by approximately \$163.0 million from December 31, 2009, mainly due to factors discussed below in connection with the changes in our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. We experienced net cash provided from operations from our continuing operations of \$384.3 million in 2010 compared to net cash provided from operations of \$185.6 million in 2009. The major components of our net cash generated from operating activities were net income and our improved contracts in progress to advance billings ratio.

#### ***Credit Facility***

On May 3, 2010, MII and J. Ray McDermott, S.A. ( JRMSA ), a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of MII, entered into a credit agreement (the Credit Agreement ) with a syndicate of lenders and letter of credit issuers relating to our credit facility. JRMSA was the initial borrower under the Credit Agreement and, on July 30, 2010, MII replaced JRMSA as the borrower under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement replaced JRMSA s prior \$800 million senior secured revolving credit facility. All amounts outstanding under JRMSA s previous senior secured revolving credit facility were repaid with borrowings under the Credit Agreement, and all letters of credit outstanding under that previous facility are now deemed issued under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement provides for revolving credit borrowings and issuances of letters of credit in an aggregate outstanding amount of up to \$900.0 million, and the credit facility is scheduled to mature on May 3, 2014. Proceeds from borrowings under the Credit Agreement are available for working capital needs and other general corporate purposes. The Credit Agreement includes procedures for additional financial institutions to become lenders, or for any existing lender to increase its commitment thereunder, subject to an aggregate maximum of \$1.2 billion for all revolving loan and letter of credit commitments under the Credit Agreement.

Other than customary mandatory prepayments in connection with casualty events, the Credit Agreement requires only interest payments on a quarterly basis until maturity. We may prepay all loans under the Credit Agreement at any time without premium or penalty (other than customary LIBOR breakage costs), subject to certain notice requirements.

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The Credit Agreement contains customary financial covenants relating to leverage and interest coverage and includes covenants that restrict, among other things, debt incurrence, liens, investments, acquisitions, asset dispositions, dividends, prepayments of subordinated debt, mergers, and capital expenditures. At December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with these covenant requirements. A comparison of the key financial covenants and current compliance is as follows:

	<b>Required</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>(In millions, except ratios)</b>	
Maximum leverage ratio	2.50	0.18
Minimum interest coverage ratio	4.00	35.18

Loans outstanding under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the borrower's option at either the Eurodollar rate plus a margin ranging from 2.50% to 3.50% per year or the base rate (the highest of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%, the 30-day Eurodollar rate plus 1.0%, or the administrative agent's prime rate) plus a margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50% per year. The applicable margin for revolving loans varies depending on the credit ratings of the Credit Agreement. We are charged a commitment fee on the unused portions of the Credit Agreement, and that fee varies between 0.375% and 0.625% per year depending on the credit ratings of the Credit Agreement. Additionally, we are charged a letter of credit fee of between 2.50% and 3.50% per year with respect to the amount of each financial letter of credit issued under the Credit Agreement and a letter of credit fee of between 1.25% and 1.75% per year with respect to the amount of each performance letter of credit issued under the Credit Agreement, in each case depending on the credit ratings of the Credit Agreement. Under the Credit Agreement, we also pay customary issuance fees and other fees and expenses in connection with the issuance of letters of credit under the Credit Agreement. In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, we paid certain up-front fees to the lenders thereunder, and certain arrangement and other fees to the arrangers and agents under the Credit Agreement, which are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the Credit Agreement.

At December 31, 2010, there were no borrowings outstanding and letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement totaled \$254.6 million. At December 31, 2010, there was \$645.4 million available for borrowings or to meet letter of credit requirements under the Credit Agreement. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement during the year had an applicable interest rate of approximately 5.25% per annum. During the year ended December 31, 2010, our outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement did not exceed \$165 million, and our average outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement during the period from its effective date through December 31, 2010 was approximately \$61 million. In addition, MII and its subsidiaries had \$331.0 million in outstanding unsecured letters of credit at December 31, 2010.

Based on the credit ratings at December 31, 2010 applicable to the Credit Agreement, the applicable margin for Eurodollar-rate loans was 3.00%, the applicable margin for base-rate loans was 2.00%, the letter of credit fee for financial letters of credit was 3.00%, the letter of credit fee for performance letters of credit was 1.50%, and the commitment fee for unused portions of the Credit Agreement was 0.50%. The Credit Agreement does not have a floor for the base rate or the Eurodollar rate.

*North Ocean Construction Financing*

On September 30, 2010, MII, as guarantor, and North Ocean 105 AS, in which we have a 75% ownership interest, as borrower, entered into a financing agreement to finance a portion of the construction costs of a pipeline construction vessel to be named the *North Ocean 105*. The agreement provides for borrowings of up to \$69.4 million, bearing interest at 2.76% per year, and requires principal repayment in 17 consecutive semi-annual installments commencing on the earlier of six months after the delivery date of the vessel and October 1, 2012. Borrowings under the agreement are secured by, among other things, a pledge of all of the equity of North Ocean 105 AS, a mortgage on the *North Ocean 105*, and a lien on substantially all of the other assets of North Ocean 105 AS. MII unconditionally guaranteed all amounts to be borrowed under the agreement. As of December 31, 2010, there were \$3.4 million in borrowings outstanding under this agreement.

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*Oceanteam Debt (JRMSA Vessel-Owning Joint Ventures)*

In December 2009, JRMSA entered into a vessel-owning joint venture transaction with Oceanteam ASA. As a result of this transaction, we have consolidated notes payable of approximately \$51.9 million onto our balance sheet, of which approximately \$8.5 million is classified as current notes payable. JRMSA has guaranteed approximately 50% of this debt based on its ownership percentages in the vessel-owning companies.

*Unsecured Performance Guarantee (Middle East)*

In December 2005, JRMSA, as guarantor, and its subsidiary, J. Ray McDermott Middle East, Inc., a subsidiary of JRMSA ( JRM Middle East ), entered into a \$105.2 million unsecured performance guarantee issuance facility with a syndicate of commercial banking institutions to provide credit support for bank guarantees issued in connection with three major projects. On February 3, 2008, JRM Middle East entered into an \$88.8 million unsecured performance guarantee issuance facility to replace the \$105.2 million facility, which it terminated on February 14, 2008. This facility continues to provide credit support for bank guarantees for the duration of the three projects. At December 31, 2010, the outstanding amount under this facility is included in the \$331.0 million of outstanding letters of credit referenced above. On an annualized basis, the average commission rate of this facility is less than 1.5%. JRMSA is also a guarantor of the new facility.

*Surety Bonds (Atlantic)*

In 2007, JRMSA executed a general agreement of indemnity in favor of a surety underwriter based in Mexico relating to surety bonds that underwriter issued in support of contracting activities of J. Ray McDermott de Mèxico, S.A. de C.V., a subsidiary of JRMSA. As of December 31, 2010, bonds issued under this arrangement totaled \$5.1 million.

**OTHER**

*Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments*

At December 31, 2010, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$197.9 million, \$197.7 million of which was held in restricted foreign accounts and \$0.2 million was held to meet reinsurance reserve requirements of our captive insurance company. It is possible that a portion of restricted cash at December 31, 2010 will not be released within the next 12 months.

Certain of our subsidiaries are restricted in their ability to transfer funds to MII. Such restrictions principally arise from debt covenants, insurance regulations, national currency controls and the existence of minority shareholders. We refer to the proportionate share of net assets, after intercompany eliminations that may not be transferred to MII as a result of these restrictions, as restricted net assets. At December 31, 2010, the restricted net assets of our consolidated subsidiaries were approximately \$276.3 million.

In the aggregate, our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments decreased by approximately \$311.4 million to \$886.5 million at December 31, 2010 from \$1,197.9 million at December 31, 2009, primarily due to the B&W spin-off and purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Our current assets, less current liabilities, excluding cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents, increased by approximately \$439.6 million to a negative \$180.7 million at December 31, 2010 from a negative \$620.3 million at December 31, 2009, primarily due to the spin-off of B&W and the increase in the net amount of contracts in progress and advanced billings.

Our net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$384.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to net cash provided of approximately \$185.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. This difference was primarily attributable to changes in net contracts in progress and advance billings.

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Our net cash used in investing activities increased by approximately \$427.7 million to approximately \$486.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 from approximately \$59.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase in net cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to an increase in our restricted cash balance, increased purchases of investments and additional contributions to our unconsolidated affiliates.

Our net cash provided by (used in) financing activities changed by approximately \$80.3 million to net cash provided by financing activities of \$76.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 from net cash used in financing activities of \$4.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to a cash distribution paid to us by B&W.

At December 31, 2010, we had investments with a fair value of \$285.2 million. Our investment portfolio consists primarily of investments in government obligations and other highly liquid money market instruments.

Our investments are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a component of other comprehensive loss. Our investments are currently in an unrealized loss position totaling approximately \$4.3 million at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, we had net unrealized losses on our investments totaling approximately \$6.9 million. Based on our analysis of these investments, we believe that none of our available-for-sale securities were permanently impaired as of December 31, 2010.

**CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

Our cash requirements as of December 31, 2010 under current contractual obligations were as follows:

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (In thousands)	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-term debt principal	\$ 55,295	\$ 8,547	\$ 12,556	\$ 32,179	\$ 2,013
Operating leases	\$ 157,375	\$ 9,958	\$ 15,038	\$ 10,573	\$ 121,806
Vessel charters	\$ 32,324	\$ 32,324	\$	\$	\$

We have interest payments on our long-term debt obligations above as follows: less than one year, \$2.2 million; one to three years, \$3.5 million; three to five years, \$0.6 million; and after five years, 0.2 million, for a total of \$6.5 million. These obligations are based on the debt outstanding at December 31, 2010 and the stated interest rates. In addition, we expect cash requirements in 2011 totaling approximately \$7.2 million for contributions to our pension plans.

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

Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (In thousands)	3-5 Years	Thereafter
\$590,837	\$ 219,972	\$ 254,593	\$ 90,034	\$ 26,238

We have recorded a \$42.8 million liability as of December 31, 2010 for unrecognized tax benefits 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. However, over the next 12 months, we expect to settle approximately \$1.6 million of these liabilities either in cash or as a reduction of tax refunds due.

**Table of Contents****Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

Our exposure to market risk from changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash equivalents and our investment portfolio, which primarily consists of investments in U.S. Government obligations and 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 our investments in debt securities are classified as available-for-sale.

We have exposure to changes in interest rates on our credit facility, (see Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources ). At December 31, 2010, we had no outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. We have no material future earnings or cash flow exposures from changes in interest rates on our other outstanding debt obligations, as substantially all of these obligations have fixed interest rates.

We have operations in many foreign locations, and, as a result, our financial results could be significantly affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in those foreign markets. In order to manage the risks associated with foreign 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. We do not enter into speculative derivative positions.

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 foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations arising from differences in timing of our foreign currency cash inflows and outflows.

**Interest Rate Sensitivity**

The following tables provide information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The tables present principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates.

**At December 31, 2010:****Principal Amount by Expected Maturity (In thousands)**

	Years Ending December 31,						Total	Fair Value at December 31, 2010
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter		
Investments	\$ 209,463	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 80,114	\$ 289,577	\$ 285,205
Average Interest Rate	0.04%					0.30%		
Long-term Debt	\$ 8,547	\$ 6,177	\$ 6,379	\$ 31,776	\$ 403	\$ 2,013	\$ 55,295	\$ 56,180
Average Interest Rate	3.58%	3.03%	4.96%	5.42%	2.76%	2.76%		

**At December 31, 2009:**

	Years Ending December 31,					Thereafter	Total	Fair Value at December 31, 2009
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Investments	\$ 216,637	\$ 14,069	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,873	\$ 235,579	\$ 228,718
Average Interest Rate	0.80%	0.31%				2.25%		
Long-term Debt	\$ 4,504	\$ 12,925	\$ 5,976	\$ 5,976	\$ 40,537	\$	\$ 69,918	\$ 70,363
Average Interest Rate	3.92%	4.94%	6.42%	7.13%	7.31%			

**Table of Contents****Exchange Rate Sensitivity**

The following table provides information about our foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at December 31, 2010 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 or Sell Foreign Currencies in U.S. Dollars (in thousands)**

<b>Foreign Currency</b>	<b>Year Ending December 31, 2011</b>	<b>Fair Value at December 31, 2010</b>	<b>Average Contractual Exchange Rate</b>
Euros	\$ 116,140	\$ 4,416	1.2885
Pound Sterling	\$ 21,078	\$ 190	1.5440
Indian Rupee	\$ 91	\$ 7	48.3511
Japanese Yen	\$ 7,201	\$ 112	83.2352
Norwegian Krone	\$ 43,972	\$ (868)	6.2753
Singapore Dollars	\$ 297	\$ 2	1.29838

<b>Foreign Currency</b>	<b>Year Ending December 31, 2012</b>	<b>Fair Value at December 31, 2010</b>	<b>Average Contractual Exchange Rate</b>
Euros	\$ 32,793	\$ 1,714	1.2670
Norwegian Krone	\$ 127,919	\$ (3,414)	6.3555

<b>Foreign Currency</b>	<b>Year Ending December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Fair Value at December 31, 2010</b>	<b>Average Contractual Exchange Rate</b>
Norwegian Krone	\$ 17,207	\$ (808)	6.5075

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**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.**

Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of McDermott International, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of McDermott International, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, on July 30, 2010, the Company completed the spin-off of its Government Operations and Power Generations Systems segments into an independent, publicly traded company named The Babcock & Wilcox Company.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 1, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Houston, Texas

March 1, 2011



**Table of Contents****McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 403,463	\$ 899,270
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 1)	197,861	69,920
Investments (Note 6)	209,463	12
Accounts receivable trade, net (Note 1)	323,497	642,995
Accounts and notes receivable unconsolidated affiliates	2,960	5,806
Accounts receivable other	25,487	68,035
Contracts in progress	65,853	400,831
Inventories	1,675	101,494
Deferred income taxes	10,323	100,828
Assets held for sale (Note 2)	10,161	
Other current assets	34,895	68,730
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,285,638</b>	<b>2,357,921</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,720,040	2,608,740
Less accumulated depreciation	804,471	1,271,135
<b>Net Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>915,569</b>	<b>1,337,605</b>
Assets Held for Sale (Note 2)	77,150	
Investments (Note 6)	75,742	228,706
Goodwill	41,202	306,497
Deferred Income Taxes		275,567
Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	45,016	86,932
Other Assets	158,371	255,882
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,598,688</b>	<b>\$ 4,849,110</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)**

	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>(In thousands)</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 8,547	\$ 16,270
Accounts payable	252,974	471,858
Accrued employee benefits	80,585	217,178
Accrued pension liability - current portion	8,797	173,271
Accrued liabilities - other	107,511	155,773
Accrued contract cost	89,888	103,041
Advance billings on contracts	250,053	689,334
Deferred income taxes	12,849	4,735
Income taxes	32,851	59,294
Accrued warranty	50	118,278
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale (Note 2)	20,902	
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>865,007</b>	<b>2,009,032</b>
<b>Long-Term Debt</b>	<b>46,748</b>	<b>56,714</b>
Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation	5,258	105,605
Self-Insurance	35,655	87,222
Pension Liability	52,831	610,166
Other Liabilities	80,922	147,271
<b>Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)</b>		
<b>Stockholders' Equity:</b>		
Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, authorized 400,000,000 shares; issued 240,791,473 and 236,919,404 shares at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	240,791	236,919
Capital in excess of par value	1,357,316	1,300,998
Retained earnings	100,373	951,647
Treasury stock at cost, 6,906,262 and 6,168,705 shares at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	(85,735)	(69,370)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(163,717)	(612,997)
<b>Stockholders' Equity - McDermott International, Inc.</b>	<b>1,449,028</b>	<b>1,807,197</b>
Noncontrolling interest	63,239	25,903
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>1,512,267</b>	<b>1,833,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,598,688</b>	<b>\$ 4,849,110</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



**Table of Contents****McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues	\$ 2,403,743	\$ 3,281,790	\$ 3,098,104
Costs and Expenses:			
Cost of operations	1,842,261	2,781,735	2,787,803
(Gain) loss on asset disposals and impairments net	22,220	(914)	(2,599)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	216,763	218,063	202,252
Total Costs and Expenses	2,081,244	2,998,884	2,987,456
Equity in Loss of Unconsolidated Affiliates	(7,594)	(3,557)	(3,661)
Operating Income	314,905	279,349	106,987
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	1,495	6,021	21,619
Interest expense	(2,584)		(4,285)
Other income (expense) net	(10,022)	(15,257)	94
Total Other Income (Expense)	(11,111)	(9,236)	17,428
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes and noncontrolling interest	303,794	270,113	124,415
Provision for Income Taxes	41,182	60,561	63,567
Income from continuing operations before noncontrolling interest	262,612	209,552	60,848
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations	(123,311)	(7,118)	
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	88,411	188,016	368,653
Total income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(34,900)	180,898	368,653
Net Income	227,712	390,450	429,501
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(26,046)	(3,394)	(199)
Net Income Attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 201,666	\$ 387,056	\$ 429,302
Earnings per Common Share:			
Basic:			
Income from continuing operations, less noncontrolling interest	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.27
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.15)	0.79	1.62
Net Income	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.89

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Diluted:

Income from continuing operations, less noncontrolling interest	\$	1.00	\$	0.88	\$	0.26
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax		(0.15)		0.78		1.60
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1.86</b>

Shares used in the computation of earnings per share (Note 11):

Basic	232,173,362	229,471,020	226,918,776
Diluted	235,622,029	233,626,876	230,393,782

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Capital In	Retained	Treasury	Accumulated	Stockholders	Non-	Total
	Shares	Par Value	Excess of			Other		Controlling	
			Par	Earnings	Stock	Comprehensive	Equity	Interest	Equity
			Value	(In thousands, except share amounts)		Loss		(NCI)	
Balance January 1, 2008	231,722,659	\$ 231,723	\$ 1,145,829	\$ 135,289	\$ (63,903)	\$ (281,933)	\$ 1,167,005	\$ 373	\$ 1,167,378
Comprehensive Income									
Net Income				429,302			429,302	199	429,501
Amortization of benefit plan costs						24,651	24,651		24,651
Unrecognized losses on benefit obligations						(332,687)	(332,687)		(332,687)
Unrealized loss of investments						(8,470)	(8,470)		(8,470)
Realized gains on investments						(1,492)	(1,492)		(1,492)
Translation adjustments and other						(38,370)	(38,370)	80	(38,290)
Unrealized loss on derivatives						(28,929)	(28,929)		(28,929)
Realized gains on derivatives						(5,185)	(5,185)		(5,185)
Total comprehensive income, net of tax				429,302		(390,482)	38,820	279	39,099
Exercise of stock options									
Restricted stock issuances-net	1,687,536	1,688	825		7,111		9,624		9,624
Contributions to thrift plan	350,946	351	(351)						
Purchase of treasury shares	412,947	412	12,194		(6,234)		(6,234)		(6,234)
Stock-based compensation charges			94,351				94,351		94,351
Distributions to NCI								(311)	(311)
Balance December 31, 2008	234,174,088	\$ 234,174	\$ 1,252,848	\$ 564,591	\$ (63,026)	\$ (672,415)	\$ 1,316,172	\$ 341	\$ 1,316,513
Comprehensive Income									
Net Income				387,056			387,056	3,394	390,450
Amortization of benefit plan costs						59,413	59,413		59,413
Unrecognized losses on benefit obligations						(41,066)	(41,066)		(41,066)
Unrealized gains of investments						1,993	1,993		1,993
Realized loss on investments						124	124		124
Translation adjustments and other						29,406	29,406	201	29,607
Unrealized gains on derivatives						11,403	11,403		11,403
Realized gains on derivatives						(1,855)	(1,855)		(1,855)
Total comprehensive income, net of tax				387,056		59,418	446,474	3,595	450,069
Exercise of stock options									
Excess tax benefits on stock options	285,318	285	570		187		1,042		1,042
			(2,324)				(2,324)		(2,324)

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Contributions to thrift plan	941,348	941	14,423				15,364		15,364
Accelerated vesting	1,518,650	1,519	(1,519)						
Stock-based compensation charges			34,914				34,914		34,914
Purchase of treasury shares					(6,531)		(6,531)		(6,531)
Sale of subsidiary shares to NCI			2,086				2,086	(2,086)	
Acquisition of NCI (Note 3)								24,109	24,109
Distributions to NCI								(56)	(56)
Balance December 31, 2009	236,919,404	\$ 236,919	\$ 1,300,998	\$ 951,647	\$ (69,370)	\$ (612,997)	\$ 1,807,197	\$ 25,903	\$ 1,833,100
<b>Comprehensive Income</b>									
Net income				201,666			201,666	26,046	227,712
Amortization of benefit plan costs						44,322	44,322		44,322
Unrecognized losses on benefits obligations						(21,612)	(21,612)		(21,612)
Unrealized gain on investments						2,440	2,440		2,440
Realized losses on investments						91	91		91
Translation adjustments and other						(23,252)	(23,252)		(23,252)
Unrealized gains on derivatives						606	606		606
Realized losses on derivatives						2,229	2,229		2,229
Total Comprehensive Income, net of tax				201,666		4,824	206,490	26,046	232,536
<b>Spin-off of The Babcock &amp; Wilcox Company</b>									
Exercise of stock options	1,039,114	1,040	2,352	(1,441)	(1,052,940)		444,456	(609,925)	(503)
Excess tax on stock options			2,192					2,192	2,192
Accelerated vesting, net of forfeitures	2,550,933	2,550	(2,528)					22	22
Contributions to thrift plan	282,022	282	6,641					6,923	6,923
Purchase of treasury shares						(15,715)		(15,715)	(15,715)
Stock-based compensation charges			50,888					50,888	50,888
Acquisition of NCI			(1,786)					(1,786)	11,793
Balance at December 31, 2010	240,791,473	\$ 240,791	\$ 1,357,316	\$ 100,373	\$ (85,735)	\$ (163,717)	\$ 1,449,028	\$ 63,239	\$ 1,512,267

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income	\$ 227,712	\$ 390,450	\$ 429,501
(Income) loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	34,900	(180,898)	(368,653)
Income from continuing operations	262,612	209,552	60,848
Non-cash items included in net income:			
Depreciation and amortization	76,452	79,867	72,555
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates	7,594	3,557	3,661
(Gains) losses on asset disposals and impairments net	22,220	(914)	(2,599)
Provision for deferred taxes	1,830	5,252	2,180
Amortization of pension and postretirement costs	21,814	27,352	16,758
Tax expense (benefits) from stock-based compensation	(1,393)	912	(9,786)
Other	9,344	44,226	58,749
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(6,457)	25,871	83,197
Net contracts in progress and advance billings on contracts	182,472	(295,110)	(395,818)
Accounts payable	(38,536)	(8,054)	63,180
Income taxes	84,269	5,882	37,015
Accrued and other current liabilities	40,110	(57,311)	(30,024)
Pension liability and accrued postretirement and employee benefits	(106,338)	41,101	(137,621)
Other	(171,666)	103,450	72,809
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>384,327</b>	<b>185,633</b>	<b>(104,896)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(142,853)	(10,718)	15,753
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(186,862)	(186,518)	(205,447)
Net (increase) decrease in available-for-sale securities	(127,526)	177,137	61,211
Proceeds from asset disposals	4,824	2,761	4,018
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(32,550)	(13,484)	
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(1,954)	(28,293)	(1,062)
Other		(134)	(2,996)
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(486,921)</b>	<b>(59,249)</b>	<b>(128,523)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Payment of debt	(8,540)	(4,106)	(4,248)
Debt issuance costs	(17,881)	(105)	(1,756)
Issuance of common stock	1,040	1,042	9,624
Tax (expense) benefits from stock-based compensation	1,393	(912)	9,786
Cash contribution from The Babcock & Wilcox Company	100,000		
Other	80	(127)	(2)
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>76,092</b>	<b>(4,208)</b>	<b>13,404</b>
<b>EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>(998)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(26,004)</b>	<b>123,372</b>	<b>(221,013)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>429,467</b>	<b>306,195</b>	<b>527,208</b>



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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD CONTINUING OPERATIONS \$ 403,463 \$ 429,467 \$ 306,195

**SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:**

Cash paid (received) during the period for:

Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,807	\$ 8,328
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 52,946	\$ (7,928)	\$ 53,686

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:</b>			
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (44,153)	\$ 232,441	\$ 55,929
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(65,084)	(51,598)	(291,849)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(109,600)	(1,728)	52,055
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(578)	10,234	(9,867)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(219,415)	189,349	(193,732)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	469,803	280,454	474,186
TRANSFER OF CASH ATTRIBUTABLE TO B&W	250,388		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$	\$ 469,803	\$ 280,454

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2010**

**NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*Nature of Operations*

McDermott International, Inc. ( MII ), incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama, is a leading engineering, procurement, construction and installation ( EPCI ) company focused on designing and executing complex offshore oil and gas projects worldwide. Providing fully integrated EPCI services for oil and gas field developments, we deliver fixed and floating production facilities, pipeline and subsea systems from concept to commissioning. We support these activities with comprehensive project management and procurement services. Our customers include national and major energy companies, and we operate in most major offshore oil and gas producing regions throughout the world. In these notes to our consolidated financial statements, unless the context otherwise indicates, we, us and our mean MII and its consolidated subsidiaries.

*Basis of Presentation*

On July 30, 2010, we completed the spin-off of our previously reported Government Operations and Power Generation Systems segments into an independent, publicly traded company named The Babcock & Wilcox Company ( B&W ). Additionally, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we committed to a plan to sell our charter fleet business which operates 10 of the 14 vessels acquired in our 2007 acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Secunda International Limited (the Secunda acquisition ). The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 reflects the charter fleet business as held for sale. The consolidated statements of income and the consolidated statements of cash flows reflect the historical operations of B&W and the charter fleet business as discontinued operations. The 2009 consolidated balance sheet and the 2009 and prior consolidated statements of equity contain amounts attributable to the spun-off B&W operations. Accordingly, we have generally presented the notes to our consolidated financial statements on the basis of continuing operations.

In connection with the spin-off of B&W, as discussed in Note 2 Discontinued Operations and Other Charges, we have modified our previous reporting segments, which included the operations of B&W, to reflect our geographic operating segments. We operate in five primary business segments, which consist of Asia Pacific, Atlantic, Caspian, the Middle East and Corporate. The operations of the Caspian and Middle East are aggregated into our Middle East reporting segment due to the proximity of regions, similarities in the nature of services provided, economic characteristics and oversight responsibilities. As a result, we have four segments on which we report financial results. For financial information about our segments, see Note 12 Segment Reporting.

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 subsidiaries and controlled entities. We use the equity method to account for investments in entities that we do not control, but over which we have significant influence. We generally refer to these entities as joint ventures. We have eliminated intercompany transactions.

*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.

*Revenue Recognition*

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

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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 revenues and related costs recorded, plus accumulated contract costs that exceed amounts invoiced to customers, under the terms of the contracts, in contracts in progress. We include in advance billings on contracts, billings that exceed accumulated contract costs and revenues and costs recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. Most long-term contracts contain provisions for progress payments. We expect to invoice customers for all unbilled revenues. Certain costs are excluded from the cost-to-cost method of measuring progress, such as significant costs for materials and major third-party subcontractors, if it appears that such exclusion would result in a more meaningful measurement of actual contract progress and resulting periodic allocation of income. Total estimated costs, and resulting contract income, are affected by changes in the expected cost of materials and labor, productivity, 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. 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 recognized to date. We regularly review contract price and cost estimates as the work progresses and reflect adjustments proportionate to the percentage-of-completion revenue in income in the period when those estimates are revised.

For contracts as to which we are unable to estimate the final profitability except to assure that no loss will ultimately be incurred, 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 reasonably estimable, which we generally determine to be when the contract is approximately 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 except to assure that no loss will be incurred, as deferred profit recognition contracts. During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we determined that one active contract qualified to be accounted for under our deferred profit recognition policy.

Our policy is to account for fixed-price contracts under the completed contract method if we believe that we are unable to reasonably forecast cost to complete at start-up. Under the completed contract method, income is recognized only when a contract is completed or substantially complete. We did not enter into any contracts that we have accounted for under the completed contract method during 2010, 2009 or 2008.

Variations from estimated contract performance could result in material adjustments to operating results for any fiscal quarter or year. We include claims for extra work or changes in scope of work to the extent of costs incurred in contract revenues when we believe collection is probable. For all contracts, if a current estimate of total contract costs indicates a loss, the projected loss is recognized in full when determined.

**Table of Contents****Accounts Receivable Trade, net**

A summary of contract receivables is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Contract receivables <sup>(1)</sup> :		
Contracts in progress	\$ 191,216	\$ 184,953
Completed contracts	85,587	74,411
Retainages	63,558	100,676
Unbilled	12,697	5,340
Less allowances	(29,561)	(42,246)
Accounts receivable trade, net continuing operations	323,497	323,134
Discontinued operations, net		319,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 323,497</b>	<b>\$ 642,995</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Contract receivables attributable to the charter fleet business are classified as held for sale and are excluded from the 2010 presentation. We expect to invoice our unbilled receivables once certain milestones or other metrics are reached, and we expect to collect all unbilled amounts. We believe that our provision for losses on uncollectible accounts receivable is adequate for our credit loss exposure.

The following amounts represent retainages on contracts:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Retainages expected to be collected within one year	\$ 63,558	\$ 100,676
Retainages expected to be collected after one year	83,143	42,916
<b>Total retainages</b>	<b>\$ 146,701</b>	<b>\$ 143,592</b>

We have included in accounts receivable trade, net, retainages expected to be collected in 2011. Retainages expected to be collected after one year are included in other assets. Of the long-term retainages at December 31, 2010, we anticipate collecting \$59.0 million in 2012, \$22.7 million in 2013 and \$1.4 million in 2014.

**Impairment Review**

We do not amortize goodwill but instead review goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if circumstances indicate that an impairment may exist. The annual impairment review, which is performed as of December 31, involves comparing an estimate of discounted future cash flows to the net book value of each applicable business segment and, therefore, is significantly impacted by estimates and judgments.

We review our 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 on a nonrecurring basis, recent appraisals, the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with the assets or other valuation measurements are compared to the assets carrying value to determine if impairment exists, and, if an impairment is determined to exist, an impairment charge is recognized for the difference between the recorded and fair value of the asset.



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### ***Loss Contingencies***

We estimate 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 the recorded provision or if such loss is not reasonably estimable. We are currently involved in some significant litigation, as discussed in Note 14. We have accrued our estimates of the probable losses associated with these matters. 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.

### ***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Our cash equivalents are highly liquid investments, with maturities of three months or less when we purchase them.

We record current cash and cash equivalents as restricted when we are unable to freely use such cash and cash equivalents for our general operating purposes. At December 31, 2010, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$197.9 million, \$197.7 million of which was held in restricted foreign accounts and \$0.2 million was held to meet reinsurance reserve requirements of our captive insurance subsidiary. It is possible that a portion of restricted cash at December 31, 2010 will not be released within the next 12 months.

### ***Investments***

Our investment portfolio consists primarily of government obligations and other highly liquid money market instruments. Our investments are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a component of other comprehensive loss. Our net unrealized loss on investments was \$4.3 million at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, we had net unrealized losses on our investments totaling \$6.9 million. The major components of our investments are U.S. government and agency securities, asset-backed obligations and corporate bonds. Based on our analysis of these investments, we believe that none of our available-for-sale securities were other than temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

We classify investments available for current operations in the balance sheet as current assets, and we classify investments held for long-term purposes as noncurrent assets. We adjust the amortized cost of debt securities for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. That amortization is included in interest income. We include realized gains and losses on our investments in other income (expense) net. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. We include interest on securities in interest income.

### ***Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates***

We use the equity method of accounting for affiliates in which our investment ownership ranges from 20% to 50%. The equity method is also used for affiliates in which our investment ownership is greater than 50% but we do not have a controlling interest. Currently, most of our significant investments in affiliates that are not consolidated are recorded using the equity method. Investments in affiliates where our ownership interest is less than 20% and where we are unable to exert significant influence are carried at cost.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we commenced a joint venture to establish a new fabrication facility in Qingdao, Shandong, China. In connection with this joint venture, we contributed \$32.5 million and \$10.6 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

### ***Fair Value of Financial Instruments***

The carrying amounts that we have reported for financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and accounts payable approximate their fair values. See Note 8 Fair Values of Financial Instruments, for additional fair value measurements.

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### ***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 forward-exchange 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 or costs 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 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 foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations arising from differences in timing of our foreign currency cash inflows and outflows.

### ***Concentration of Credit Risk***

Our principal customers are businesses in the offshore oil and natural 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 12 for additional information about our operations in different geographic areas.

### ***Foreign Currency Translation***

We translate assets and liabilities of our foreign operations, other than operations in highly inflationary economies, into U.S. Dollars at current 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 accumulated other comprehensive loss. We report foreign currency transaction gains and losses in income. We have included in other income (expense) net, transaction losses of \$3.5 million, \$9.7 million and \$3.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### ***Capitalization of Interest Cost***

We incurred total interest of \$14.6 million, \$11.7 million and \$10.3 million in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. We capitalized \$12.0 million, \$12.6 million and \$6.0 million of interest cost in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### ***Earnings per Share***

We have computed earnings per common share on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares, and, where dilutive, common share equivalents, outstanding during the indicated periods. See Note 11 Earnings per Share, for our computations.

**Table of Contents****Comprehensive Loss**

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss included in stockholders' equity are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (6,888)	\$ 16,364
Net loss on investments	(4,330)	(6,861)
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	(855)	(3,690)
Unrecognized losses on benefit obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	(151,644)	(618,810)
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>\$ (163,717)</b>	<b>\$ (612,997)</b>

- (1) *Amortization of benefit plan costs in the consolidated statement of equity is shown net of \$18.6 million of taxes. Future amortization will not reflect a tax benefit until those benefits can be recognized and the existing deferred tax benefits will not change significantly.*

**Stock-Based Compensation**

We expense stock-based compensation. The fair value of equity-classified awards, such as restricted stock and stock options, is determined on the date of grant. Grant date fair values for restricted stock are determined using the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. Grant date fair values for stock options are determined using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model (Black-Scholes), which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, such as the expected life of the award and stock price volatility. For liability-classified awards, such as cash-settled deferred stock units, fair values are determined at grant date using the closing price of our common stock and are remeasured at the end of each reporting period through the date of settlement.

We recognize expense based on the grant date fair value, for all share-based awards granted on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally equivalent to the vesting term. We review the estimate for forfeitures periodically and record any adjustments deemed necessary. If our actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, the stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we have recorded in the current period.

Excess tax benefits are reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as a reduction of taxes paid. These excess tax benefits result from tax deductions in excess of the cumulative compensation expense recognized for options exercised and other equity-classified awards. See Note 9 for a further discussion of stock-based compensation.

**Property, Plant and Equipment**

We carry our property, plant and equipment at depreciated cost, less any impairment provisions. Except for major marine vessels, we depreciate our property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over estimated economic useful lives of eight to 33 years for buildings and three to 28 years for machinery and equipment. We depreciate major marine vessels using the units-of-production method based on the utilization of each vessel. Our depreciation expense calculated under the units-of-production method may be less than, equal to or greater than depreciation expense calculated under the straight-line method in any period. Our depreciation expense was \$75.8 million, \$79.1 million and \$70.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We expense the costs of maintenance, repairs and renewals that do not materially prolong the useful life of an asset as we incur them. We depreciate leasehold improvements over the shorter of the remaining lease term or useful life of the asset. We capitalize drydocking costs in other assets when incurred and amortize the costs over the period of time between drydockings, which is generally three to five years.



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Based on market conditions, expected future utilization and pricing on two of the four vessels in our Atlantic segment that we expect to retain from the Secunda acquisition, we recognized an impairment charge of approximately \$24.4 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 in our consolidated statements of income. We used appraised values and undiscounted future cash flows associated with the assets to determine the impairment. We consider this nonrecurring fair value measurement as Level 2 in nature.

Additionally, we incurred approximately \$21 million of costs in 2010 to discontinue our development plans for a new fabrication yard in Kazakhstan, including estimated lease termination costs. These costs are reflected in our consolidated statements of income in costs of operations. Also in connection with our plan to sell the charter fleet business, we recognized a \$27.7 million write-down of the carrying value of these assets. See Note 2 Discontinued Operations and Other Charges for further information regarding these charges.

**Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets***Goodwill*

In the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we allocated our remaining goodwill to our new operating segments using an income approach fair value measurement, which was based on estimates of future earnings and discount rates. We also completed our annual review of goodwill as of December 31, 2010, which indicated that the fair values for those operating segments was significantly in excess of their carrying amounts, resulting in no goodwill impairment.

The following summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill:

	Old Basis		New Basis			Total
	Spun-off B&W Operations <sup>(1)</sup>	Offshore Oil & Gas Construction <sup>(2)</sup>	Asia Pacific	Atlantic	Middle East	
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 263,152	\$ 35,113	\$	\$	\$	\$ 298,265
Transaction with Oceanteam ASA		1,904				1,904
B&W de Monterrey asset acquisition	7,442					7,442
Adjustment related to the acquisition of Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.	(8,066)					(8,066)
Adjustment related to the acquisition of the assets of Secunda International Limited		4,952				4,952
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	338	1,662				2,000
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 262,866	\$ 43,631	\$	\$	\$	\$ 306,497
Adjustment related to the acquisition of Götaverken Miljö AB assets	7,983					7,983
Acquisition of GE Energy assets	9,973					9,973
Purchase price adjustments associated with Oceanteam ASA transaction		(1,904)				(1,904)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	(726)	(1,299)	372		402	(1,251)
Segment allocations		(40,428)	19,405		21,023	
B&W Spin-off	(280,096)					(280,096)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	\$	\$ 19,777	\$	\$ 21,425	\$ 41,202

(1) Previously reported separately as Government Operations and Power Generation Systems segments.

(2) Previously reported operating segment.



**Table of Contents***Other Intangible Assets*

We amortize our intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Our intangible assets are primarily composed of customer relationships. The following summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of other intangible assets:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,139	\$ 1,766
Additions	1,299	
Amortization expense	(680)	(799)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	47	172
Balance at end of period continuing operations	\$ 1,805	\$ 1,139
Discontinued operations		103,378
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,805	\$ 104,517

The estimated amortization expense for the next five fiscal years are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2011	\$ 456
2012	\$ 456
2013	\$ 456
2014	\$ 437
2015	\$

*Other Non-Current Assets*

We have included deferred debt issuance costs in other assets. We amortize deferred debt issuance cost as interest expense over the life of the related debt. The following summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of these assets:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4,635	\$ 7,431	\$ 8,071
Deferred debt issuance costs and performance guarantees	17,881	105	1,756
Reductions and other transfers	(181)		
Interest expense debt issuance costs	(6,262)	(2,901)	(2,396)
Balance at end of period continuing operations	16,073	4,635	7,431
Discontinued operations		1,898	4,169
Balance at end of period	\$ 16,073	\$ 6,533	\$ 11,600

*Warranty Expense*

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We estimate warranty costs associated with projects on a case-by-case basis. We include these specific provisions as a component of our total contract cost estimates and we record the associated expense under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for long-term construction contracts.

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***Self-Insurance***

We have a wholly owned insurance subsidiary that provides employer's liability, general and automotive liability and workers' compensation insurance and, from time to time, builder's risk insurance, within certain limits and marine hull insurance to our companies.

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 assumptions developed utilizing historical data to project future losses. Loss estimates in the calculation of these accruals are adjusted, as required based upon actual claim settlements and reported claims. These loss estimates and accruals recorded in our financial statements for claims have historically been reasonable.

***Recently Adopted Accounting Standards***

In January 2010, the FASB issued an update to the topic *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. This update adds new fair value disclosures for certain transfers of investments between Level 1 and Level 2 measurements and clarifies existing disclosures regarding valuation techniques. On January 1, 2010, we adopted this revision. The adoption of this revision did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued a revision to the topic *Consolidation*. This revision clarifies the scope of partial sale and deconsolidation provisions related to acquisitions and noncontrolling interests. On January 1, 2010, we adopted this revision. The adoption of this revision did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued a revision to the topic *Consolidation*. This revision was subsequently amended in December 2009 and February 2010. These revisions expand the scope of this topic and amend guidance for assessing and analyzing variable interest entities. On January 1, 2010, we adopted this revision. The adoption of this revision did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued a revision to the topic *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. This revision sets forth new rules on providing enhanced information for Level 3 measurements. On January 1, 2011, we adopted this revision for both interim and annual disclosures. We do not expect the adoption of this revision to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

**NOTE 2 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND OTHER CHARGES**

***Spin-Off of B&W***

On July 30, 2010, we completed the spin-off of B&W to our stockholders through a stock distribution. B&W's assets and businesses primarily consisted of those that we previously reported as our Power Generation Systems and Government Operations segments. In connection with the spin-off, our stockholders received 100% (approximately 116 million shares) of the outstanding common stock of B&W. The distribution of B&W common stock occurred by way of a pro rata stock dividend to our stockholders. Each stockholder generally received one share of B&W common stock for every two shares of our common stock held by such stockholder on July 9, 2010, and cash in lieu of any fractional shares. Prior to the completion of the spin-off, B&W made a cash distribution to us totaling \$100 million.

In order to effect the distribution and govern MII's relationship with B&W after the distribution, MII and B&W entered into a master separation agreement and several other agreements, including a tax sharing agreement and transition services agreements.

**Table of Contents***Master Separation Agreement*

The master separation agreement between us and B&W contains the key provisions relating to the separation of the B&W business from MII and the distribution of B&W shares of common stock. The master separation agreement identified the assets transferred to, liabilities assumed by and contracts assigned to B&W by MII or by B&W to MII in the spin-off and provided the mechanisms for these transfers, assumptions and assignments to occur. Under the master separation agreement we agreed to indemnify B&W against various claims and liabilities related to the past operation of MII's business (other than B&W's business) and B&W agreed to indemnify us against various claims and liabilities related to its business.

*Tax Sharing Agreement*

A subsidiary of MII and a subsidiary of B&W entered into an agreement providing for the sharing of taxes incurred before and after the distribution, various indemnification rights with respect to tax matters and restrictions to preserve the tax-free status of the distribution to MII. Under the terms of the tax sharing agreement, B&W is generally responsible for any taxes imposed on MII or B&W in the event that certain transactions related to the spin-off fail to qualify for tax-free treatment. However, if these transactions fail to qualify for tax-free treatment because of actions or failures to act by MII or its subsidiaries, a subsidiary of MII would be responsible for all such taxes. B&W is also entitled to the historical tax benefits generated by MII's U.S. operations, and these amounts are shown in income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax in our consolidated statements of income.

*Transition Services Agreements*

Under the transition services agreements, MII and B&W may provide each other certain transition services on an interim basis. Such services include, among others, accounting, human resources, information technology, legal, risk management, tax and treasury services. In consideration for such services, MII and B&W each pay fees to the other for the services provided, and those fees are generally in amounts intended to allow the party providing the services to recover its direct and indirect costs incurred in providing those services. The transition services agreements contain customary mutual indemnification provisions.

*Financial Information*

The following table presents selected financial information regarding the results of operations of our former B&W business:

	2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (In thousands)	2008
Revenues	\$ 1,524,424	\$ 2,854,632	\$ 3,398,574
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, before taxes	(95,621)	(7,118)	
Income before provision for income taxes	105,796	260,834	449,867
	10,175	253,716	449,867
Provision for income taxes	(22,755)	(67,751)	(91,681)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (12,580)	\$ 185,965	\$ 358,186

(1) Includes the B&W operations through July 30, 2010.

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Loss on disposal of discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 includes approximately \$95.6 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, in costs related to the spin-off of B&W. The following table presents the significant categories of these costs:

	<b>Total (In thousands)</b>
Severance and employee-related costs	\$ 49,379
Professional services fees	37,339
Asset disposals and write-offs	9,245
Other costs	6,776
<b>Total spin-off costs</b>	<b>\$ 102,739</b>

The following table presents the carrying values of the major accounts of discontinued operations related to B&W that are included in our December 31, 2009 consolidated balance sheet:

	<b>December 31, 2009 (In thousands)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 469,803
Accounts receivable trade, net	319,861
Contracts in progress	245,998
Inventory	98,644
Other current assets	267,784
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,402,090</b>
<b>Net property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>\$ 396,822</b>
Goodwill	262,866
Other long-term assets	375,933
<b>Total long-term assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,035,621</b>
<b>Total assets attributable to discontinued operations</b>	<b>\$ 2,437,711</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 698,496
Advance billings on contracts	537,448
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,235,944</b>
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	\$ 573,763
Other long-term liabilities	122,808
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 696,571</b>
<b>Total liabilities associated with discontinued operations</b>	<b>\$ 1,932,515</b>

**Charter Fleet Business**

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During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we committed to a plan to sell our charter fleet business, which has been classified as discontinued operations. We measured the associated assets to be sold, using the estimated fair value of consideration expected from the sale less estimated selling costs. Accordingly, we recognized a \$27.7 million write-down of the carrying value of these assets to their estimated net realizable value within loss on disposal of discontinued operations. We consider this fair value measurement as Level 2 in nature.



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The following table presents selected financial information regarding the results of operations of our charter fleet business:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Revenues	\$ 57,528	\$ 56,655	\$ 75,745
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, before taxes	(27,690)		
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	8,081	(1,533)	13,032
	(19,609)	(1,533)	13,032
Provision for income taxes	(2,711)	(3,534)	(2,565)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (22,320)	\$ (5,067)	\$ 10,467

The following table presents the carrying values of the major accounts of held for sale discontinued operations related to our charter fleet business:

	December 31, 2010 (In thousands)
Cash	\$ 1,426
Accounts receivable net	5,253
Other assets	3,482
Total current assets held for sale	\$ 10,161
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 68,595
Other assets	8,555
Total assets held for sale	\$ 87,311
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 8,748
Other liabilities	12,154
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 20,902

***Fabrication Facility***

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, some of our customers indicated to us they expect substantial delays in their planned projects in the Caspian region of our Middle East reporting segment. Accordingly, we incurred approximately \$21 million of costs to discontinue our development plans for a new fabrication yard in Kazakhstan, including estimated lease termination costs. These costs are reflected in our consolidated statements of income in costs of operations. We believe any remaining costs that may be incurred in connection with the facility closure will not materially exceed the costs already recognized.

**NOTE 3 BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS**

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We had no significant acquisitions during 2010. In December 2009 we completed a transaction with Oceanteam ASA involving the acquisition of an approximate 50% interest in a vessel-owning company that owns a subsea construction vessel and a 75% interest in another company that has commenced constructing a similar vessel. The acquisition cost to us was approximately \$30.2 million, net of cash acquired. We agreed to charter each vessel from the respective vessel owning companies for a five-year period, after which time we will have the option to purchase Oceanteam's interest in each vessel-owning company. In connection with this acquisition, we recorded property, plant and equipment of approximately \$132.7 million, notes payable of approximately

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\$60.7 million (all of which was acquired with the vessel owning company), minority interest liability of \$25.8 million and other net payables of approximately \$15.9 million. Pro forma results have not been presented for this acquisition, because its operations were not material to our consolidated financial statements.

**NOTE 4 LONG-TERM DEBT AND NOTES PAYABLE**

Long-term debt obligations are as follows:

	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>(In thousands)</b>	
Long-term debt consists of:		
Oceanteam debt	\$ 51,872	\$ 62,330
<i>North Ocean 105</i> Construction Financing	3,423	
	55,295	62,330
Less: Amounts due within one year	8,547	9,838
Long-term debt continuing operations	46,748	52,492
Long-term debt discontinuing operations		4,222
Total debt	\$ 46,748	\$ 56,714

Maturities of long-term debt during the five years subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	<b>(In thousands)</b>
2011	\$ 8,547
2012	6,177
2013	6,379
2014	31,776
2015	403
Thereafter	2,013
Total	\$ 55,295

Long-term debt obligations as of December 31, 2009 attributable to the spun-off B&W operations are as follows:

	<b>December 31,</b>
	<b>2009</b>
	<b>(In thousands)</b>
Spun-off B&W debt consists of:	
Unsecured notes payable	\$ 5,916
Secured notes payable and other	1,672
	7,588
Less: Amounts due within one year	3,366

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Long-term debt	\$	4,222
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt consist of:		
Short-term lines of credit	\$	3,066
Current maturities of long-term debt		3,366
Total	\$	6,432

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**Table of Contents***Credit Facility*

On May 3, 2010, MII and J. Ray McDermott, S.A. ( JRMSA ), a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of MII, entered into a credit agreement (the Credit Agreement ) with a syndicate of lenders and letter of credit issuers relating to our credit facility. JRMSA was the initial borrower under the Credit Agreement and, on July 30, 2010, MII replaced JRMSA as the borrower under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement replaced JRMSA 's prior \$800 million senior secured revolving credit facility. All amounts outstanding under JRMSA 's previous senior secured revolving credit facility were repaid with borrowings under the Credit Agreement, and all letters of credit outstanding under that previous facility are now deemed issued under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement provides for revolving credit borrowings and issuances of letters of credit in an aggregate outstanding amount of up to \$900 million, and the credit facility is scheduled to mature on May 3, 2014. Proceeds from borrowings under the Credit Agreement are available for working capital needs and other general corporate purposes. The Credit Agreement includes procedures for additional financial institutions to become lenders, or for any existing lender to increase its commitment thereunder, subject to an aggregate maximum of \$1.2 billion for all revolving loan and letter of credit commitments under the Credit Agreement.

Other than customary mandatory prepayments in connection with casualty events, the Credit Agreement requires only interest payments on a quarterly basis until maturity. We may prepay all loans under the Credit Agreement at any time without premium or penalty (other than customary LIBOR breakage costs), subject to certain notice requirements.

The Credit Agreement contains financial covenants relating to leverage and interest coverage and includes covenants that restrict, among other things, debt incurrence, liens, investments, acquisitions, asset dispositions, dividends, prepayments of subordinated debt, mergers and capital expenditures. At December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with these covenant requirements.

Loans outstanding under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the borrower 's option at either the Eurodollar rate plus a margin ranging from 2.50% to 3.50% per year or the base rate (the highest of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%, the 30-day Eurodollar rate plus 1.0%, or the administrative agent 's prime rate) plus a margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50% per year. The applicable margin for revolving loans varies depending on the credit ratings of the Credit Agreement. We are charged a commitment fee on the unused portions of the Credit Agreement, which varies between 0.375% and 0.625% per year depending on the credit ratings of the Credit Agreement. Additionally, we are charged a letter of credit fee of between 2.50% and 3.50% per year with respect to the amount of each financial letter of credit issued under the Credit Agreement and a letter of credit fee of between 1.25% and 1.75% per year with respect to the amount of each performance letter of credit issued under the Credit Agreement, in each case depending on the credit ratings of the Credit Agreement. Under the Credit Agreement, we also pay customary issuance fees and other fees and expenses in connection with the issuance of letters of credit under the Credit Agreement. In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, we paid certain up-front fees to the lenders thereunder, and certain arrangement and other fees to the arrangers and agents under the Credit Agreement, which are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the Credit Agreement.

At December 31, 2010, there were no borrowings outstanding, and letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement totaled \$254.6 million. At December 31, 2010, there was \$645.4 million available for borrowings or to meet letter of credit requirements under the Credit Agreement. Borrowings under this facility during the year ended December 31, 2010, had an applicable interest rate of approximately 5.25% per annum. In addition, MII and its subsidiaries had \$331.0 million in outstanding unsecured letters of credit at December 31, 2010.

Based on the credit ratings at December 31, 2010 applicable to the Credit Agreement, the applicable margin for Eurodollar-rate loans was 3.00%, the applicable margin for base-rate loans was 2.00%, the letter of credit fee for financial letters of credit was 3.00%, the letter of credit fee for performance letters of credit was 1.50%, and the commitment fee for unused portions of the Credit Agreement was 0.50%. The Credit Agreement does not have a floor for the base rate or the Eurodollar rate.

**Table of Contents***North Ocean Construction Financing*

On September 30, 2010, MII, as guarantor, and North Ocean 105 AS, in which we have a 75% ownership interest, as borrower, entered into a financing agreement to finance a portion of the construction costs of a pipeline construction support vessel to be named the *North Ocean 105*. The agreement provides for borrowings of up to \$69.4 million, bearing interest at 2.76% per year, and requires principal repayment in 17 consecutive semi-annual installments commencing on the earlier of six months after the delivery date of the vessel and October 1, 2012. Borrowings under the agreement are secured by, among other things, a pledge of all of the equity of North Ocean 105 AS, a mortgage on the *North Ocean 105*, and a lien on substantially all of the other assets of North Ocean 105 AS. MII unconditionally guaranteed all amounts to be borrowed under the agreement. As of December 31, 2010, there were \$3.4 million in borrowings outstanding under this agreement.

*Oceanteam Debt (Vessel-Ownning Joint Ventures)*

In December 2009, we entered into a vessel-owning joint venture transaction with Oceanteam ASA as discussed in Note 3. As a result of this transaction, we included consolidated notes payable of approximately \$51.9 million on our balance sheet, of which approximately \$8.5 million is classified as current. JRMSA has guaranteed approximately 50% of this debt based on its ownership percentages in the vessel-owning companies.

*Unsecured Performance Guarantee (Middle East)*

In December 2005, JRMSA, as guarantor, and its subsidiary, J. Ray McDermott Middle East, Inc., a subsidiary of JRMSA ( *JRM Middle East* ), entered into a \$105.2 million unsecured performance guarantee issuance facility with a syndicate of commercial banking institutions to provide credit support for bank guarantees issued in connection with three major projects. On February 3, 2008, *JRM Middle East* entered into an \$88.8 million unsecured performance guarantee issuance facility to replace the \$105.2 million facility, which it terminated on February 14, 2008. This facility continues to provide credit support for bank guarantees for the duration of the three projects. At December 31, 2010, the outstanding amount under this facility is included in the \$331.0 million of outstanding letters of credit referenced above. On an annualized basis, the average commission rate of this facility is less than 1.5%. JRMSA is also a guarantor of the new facility.

*Surety Bonds (Atlantic)*

In 2007, JRMSA executed a general agreement of indemnity in favor of a surety underwriter based in Mexico relating to surety bonds that underwriter issued in support of contracting activities of J. Ray McDermott de Mèxico, S.A. de C.V., a subsidiary of JRMSA. As of December 31, 2010, bonds issued under this arrangement totaled \$5.1 million.

**NOTE 5 PENSION PLANS AND POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS**

We historically provided retirement benefits for most of our regular employees through noncontributory defined benefit pension plans. The Retirement Plan for Employees of J. Ray McDermott Holdings, LLC and Participating Subsidiary and Affiliated Companies (the *J. Ray Plan* ) generally provided benefits for certain U.S.-based employees of McDermott's offshore oil and gas construction segment, while the Retirement Plan for Employees of McDermott Incorporated and Participating Subsidiary and Affiliated Companies (the *MI Plan* ) generally provided benefits for certain corporate and other U.S.-based employees. We also provide supplemental defined pension benefits to certain U.S.-based employees. The J. Ray McDermott, S.A. Third Country National Employees Pension Plan (the *TCN Plan* ) provides retirement benefits for certain of our foreign employees.

In 2003, the *J. Ray Plan* was closed to new entrants and benefit accruals were frozen for existing participants. In 2006, the *MI Plan* was closed to new entrants and benefit accruals were frozen for certain participants based on years of service. In 2007, other participants in the *MI Plan* who met certain years of service criteria were given the option of continuing to accrue benefits under the *MI Plan* or having benefit accruals

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frozen and receiving company contributions under McDermott's qualified defined contribution 401(k) plan. Additionally, on May 31, 2010, the MI Plan was merged into the J. Ray Plan. In connection with the merger of the plans, we made a contribution of \$84 million to fund the anticipated future benefit obligations under the continuing J. Ray Plan, which was renamed the McDermott (U.S.) Retirement Plan (the McDermott Plan). Effective June 30, 2010, in connection with the B&W spin-off, benefit accruals under the McDermott Plan were frozen for all participants. The McDermott Plan and the supplemental defined pension benefits are collectively referred to as the Domestic Plan.

Retirement benefits are based on final average compensation and years of service, subject to the applicable freeze in benefit accruals under the plans. Our funding policy is to fund the plans as recommended by the respective plan actuaries and in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or other applicable law. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 modified the funding requirements for single-employer defined benefit pension plans. Funding provisions under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 accelerated funding requirements to ensure full funding of benefits accrued.

**Obligations and Funded Status**

	Domestic Plan Year Ended December 31,		TCN Plan Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In thousands)			
<b>Change in benefit obligation:</b>				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 552,854	\$ 572,017	\$ 37,800	\$ 30,313
Service cost	543	888	2,305	2,179
Interest cost	30,639	31,460	2,185	1,984
Actuarial loss (gain)	36,270	(20,036)	5,879	4,106
Transfers	(25,871)	3,680		
Divestitures	(6,863)			
Curtailments	(2,258)			
Benefits paid	(34,083)	(35,155)	(979)	(782)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 551,231	\$ 552,854	\$ 47,190	\$ 37,800
<b>Change in plan assets:</b>				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 416,252	\$ 448,173	\$ 25,634	\$ 19,156
Actual return on plan assets	47,547	(4,856)	2,588	4,960
Company contributions	90,568	6,074	5,300	2,300
Plan merger	(14,431)	2,016		
Benefits paid	(34,083)	(35,155)	(979)	(782)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	505,853	416,252	32,543	25,634
Funded status	\$ (45,378)	\$ (136,602)	\$ (14,647)	\$ (12,166)
<b>Amounts recognized in balance sheet consist of:</b>				
Accrued pension liability - current	\$ (4,797)	\$ (11,395)	\$ (4,000)	\$ (5,300)
Pension liability	(40,581)	(125,207)	(10,647)	(6,866)
Accrued benefit liability, net	\$ (45,378)	\$ (136,602)	\$ (14,647)	\$ (12,166)
<b>Amounts recognized in accumulated comprehensive loss:</b>				
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 129,830	\$ 143,840	\$ 14,505	\$ 11,552
Prior service cost (credit)		(1,558)	31	47
Total before taxes	\$ 129,830	\$ 142,282	\$ 14,536	\$ 11,599

**Supplemental information:**

**Plans with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets**

Projected benefit obligation	\$ 551,231	\$ 552,854	\$ 47,190	\$ 37,800
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 551,231	\$ 547,759	\$ 38,165	\$ 30,869
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 505,852	\$ 416,251	\$ 32,543	\$ 25,634



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	Domestic Plan		TCN Plan	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(In thousands)				
<b>Components of periodic benefit cost:</b>				
Service cost	\$ 543	\$ 888	\$ 2,305	\$ 2,179
Interest cost	30,639	31,460	2,185	1,766
Expected return on plan assets	(30,830)	(28,210)	(1,829)	(1,392)
Amortization of net loss	18,071	18,698	2,167	2,390
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	(268)	(725)	16	16
Recognized (gain) loss due to curtailments and other adjustments	(1,185)			282
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 16,970	\$ 22,111	\$ 4,844	\$ 5,241

	Domestic Plan		TCN Plan	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
(In thousands)				
Increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss due to actuarial losses before taxes	\$ 16,492	\$ 13,757	\$ 5,120	\$ 474

We have recognized in 2010, and expect to recognize in 2011, the following amounts in other comprehensive loss as a component of net periodic benefit cost.

	Recognized in 2010		To Be Recognized in 2011	
	Domestic Plan	TCN Plan	Domestic Plan	TCN Plan
(In thousands)				
<b>Pension cost in accumulated other comprehensive loss:</b>				
Net actuarial loss	\$ 18,071	\$ 2,167	\$ 16,500	\$ 2,736
Prior service cost (credit)	(268)	16		16
	\$ 17,803	\$ 2,183	\$ 16,500	\$ 2,752

**Assumptions**

	Domestic Plan		TCN Plan	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit obligations at December 31:</b>				
Discount rate	5.30%	5.90%	5.25%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	4.50%	4.50%
<b>Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:</b>				
Discount rate	5.85%	5.67%	5.25%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.05%	6.87%	7.50%	6.80%
Rate of compensation increase	1.49%	2.34%	4.50%	4.50%

The expected rate of return on plan assets assumption is based on the long-term expected returns for the investment mix of assets currently and anticipated in the portfolio. In setting this rate, we use a building-block approach. Historic real return trends for the various asset classes in the plan's portfolio are combined with



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anticipated future market conditions to estimate the real rate of return for each class. These rates are then adjusted for anticipated future inflation to determine estimated nominal rates of return for each class. The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined to be the weighted average of the nominal returns based on the weightings of the classes within the total asset portfolio. We have been using an expected return on plan assets assumption of 5.75% for our Domestic Plan and 7.50% for our TCN Plan, which is consistent with the long-term asset returns of the portfolio.

**Investment Goals***General*

The current overall investment strategy of the pension trusts is to avoid excessive risk and minimize the probability of loss of principal over the long term. The current specific investment goals that have been set for the pension trusts in the aggregate are (1) to ensure that plan liabilities are met when due and (2) to achieve an investment return on trust assets consistent with a reasonable level of risk.

Allocations to each asset class for both the Domestic Plan and TCN Plan are reviewed periodically and rebalanced, if appropriate, to assure the continued relevance of the goals, objectives and strategies. The pension trusts for both our Domestic Plan and our TCN Plan employ a professional investment advisor and a number of professional investment managers whose individual benchmarks are, in the aggregate, consistent with the plan's overall investment objectives. The goals of each investment manager are (1) to meet (in the case of passive accounts) or exceed (for actively managed accounts) the benchmark selected and agreed upon by the manager and the Trust and (2) to display an overall level of risk in its portfolio that is consistent with the risk associated with the agreed upon benchmark. The estimated allocations discussed below are periodically reviewed to assess the appropriateness of the particular funds in which they are invested and these estimated allocations are subject to change.

The investment performance of total portfolios, as well as asset class components, is periodically measured against commonly accepted benchmarks, including the individual investment manager benchmarks. In evaluating investment manager performance, consideration is also given to personnel, strategy, research capabilities, organizational and business matters, adherence to discipline and other qualitative factors that may impact the ability to achieve desired investment results.

*Domestic Plan*

The following is a summary of the Domestic Plan's asset allocations at December 31, 2010 and 2009 by asset category. The changes in the allocation of assets at December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009 are primarily a result of the B&W spin-off. The funds from the J. Ray Plan and the MI Plan were combined in July 2010 and invested primarily in fixed income funds, which was the historical asset allocation of the J. Ray Plan.

	2010	2009
<b>Asset Category:</b>		
Fixed Income	99%	32%
Equity Securities	%	25%
Commingled and Mutual Funds	%	15%
U.S. Government Securities	%	12%
Partnerships with Security Holdings	%	10%
Real Estate	%	4%
Other	1%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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The estimated allocation for 2011 for the domestic plans, by asset class, is as follows:

	<b>Domestic Plans</b>
<b>Asset Class:</b>	
Fixed Income	90%
Equity Securities	10%

*TCN Plan*

The weighted average asset allocations of this plan at December 31, 2010 and 2009 by asset category was as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Asset Category:</b>		
Equity Securities	70%	70%
Fixed Income	30%	30%
Total	100%	100%

The estimated allocation for 2011 for the TCN Plan, by asset class, is as follows:

	<b>2011 Estimate</b>
<b>Asset Class:</b>	
Equity	70%
Fixed Income	30%

*Fair Value*

The following is a summary of total investments for our plans, measured at fair value at December 31, 2010 and 2009. See Note 8 for a detailed description of fair value measurements and the hierarchy established for valuation inputs.

	<b>12/31/10</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
		<b>(In thousands)</b>		
<b>Pension Benefits:</b>				
Fixed Income	\$ 514,594	\$ 514,594	\$	\$
Equities	23,424	23,424		
Cash and Accrued Items	378	378		
Total Investments	\$538,396	\$ 538,396	\$	\$

	<b>12/31/09</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
		<b>(In thousands)</b>		
<b>Pension Benefits:</b>				
Fixed Income	\$ 285,398	\$ 285,398	\$	\$
Equities	135,345	113,005	22,340	
Commingled and Mutual Funds	7,698		7,698	
U.S. Government Securities				
Partnerships with Security Holdings				

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Real Estate	13,175			13,175
Cash and Accrued Items	270	270		
Total Investments	\$ 441,886	\$ 398,673	\$ 30,038	\$ 13,175

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The following is a summary of the changes in the Plans Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (In thousands):

	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 13,175	\$ 19,062
Issuances and acquisitions		200
Dispositions and B&W spin-off	(13,175)	(936)
Realized loss		(91)
Unrealized gain		(5,061)
Balance at end of period	\$	\$ 13,175

**Cash Flows**

	Domestic Plan	TCN Plan
	(In thousands)	
<b>Expected employer contributions to trusts of defined benefit plans:</b>		
2011	\$ 3,150	\$ 4,000
<b>Expected benefit payments:</b>		
2011	\$ 34,718	\$ 3,750
2012	\$ 35,395	\$ 3,508
2013	\$ 36,078	\$ 4,582
2014	\$ 36,778	\$ 4,164
2015	\$ 37,304	\$ 3,995
2016-2020	\$ 194,782	\$ 40,290

The expected employer contributions to trusts for 2011 are included in current liabilities at December 31, 2010.

**Defined Contribution Plans**

We provide benefits under the McDermott International, Inc. Director and Executive Deferred Compensation Plan ( Deferred Compensation Plan ), which is a defined contribution plan. Expense associated with the Deferred Compensation Plan was not material to the consolidated financial statements for the years presented.

We also provide benefits under the McDermott Thrift Plan, (f/k/a the Thrift Plan for Employees of McDermott Incorporated and Participating Subsidiary and Affiliated Companies ( Thrift Plan )). The Thrift Plan generally provides for matching employer contributions of 50% of participants' contributions up to 6 percent of compensation. The Thrift Plan provides for unmatched employer cash contributions to certain hourly employees as well as service-based contributions to salaried corporate employees. Amounts charged to expense for employer contributions under the Thrift Plan totaled approximately \$6.7 million, \$7.3 million and \$7.6 million in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

**Table of Contents****NOTE 6 INVESTMENTS**

The following is a summary of our available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2010:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (In thousands)	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government agencies	\$ 269,154	\$ 8	\$ (1)	\$ 269,161
Money market instruments and short-term investments	1,975	32		2,007
Asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	14,248		(4,379)	9,869
Corporate and foreign government bonds and notes	4,167	1		4,168
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 289,544</b>	<b>\$ 41</b>	<b>\$ (4,380)</b>	<b>\$ 285,205</b>

(1) Included in our asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations is approximately \$7.4 million of commercial paper secured by mortgaged-backed securities. These investments originally matured in August 2007 but were extended.

We believe the decline in fair value is generally attributable to the collapse in the residential mortgage market. We currently do not have the intent to sell these asset-backed and collateralized mortgage securities before their anticipated recovery. We do not consider these securities to be other than temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

The 2009 and prior amounts, presented below include B&W operations, which were spun-off on July 30, 2010. The following is a summary of our available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2009:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (In thousands)	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government agencies	\$ 163,310	\$ 166	\$ (10)	\$ 163,466
Money market instruments and short-term investments	7,445	21		7,466
Asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	17,677		(7,122)	10,555
Corporate and foreign government bonds and notes	47,147	89	(5)	47,231
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 235,579</b>	<b>\$ 276</b>	<b>\$ (7,137)</b>	<b>\$ 228,718</b>

(1) Included in our asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations is approximately \$7.5 million of commercial paper secured by mortgaged-backed securities. These investments originally matured in August 2007 but were extended. We changed our investment policy effective in August 2007 to no longer make new investments in asset-backed securities or asset-backed commercial paper. These investments represented approximately 1.0% of our total cash and cash equivalents and investments at December 31, 2009.

(2) Fair value of \$32.5 million pledged to secure payments under certain reinsurance agreements.

At December 31, 2010, our available-for-sale debt securities had contractual maturities primarily in 2011 and 2012.

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Proceeds, gross realized gains and gross realized losses on sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows:

	Proceeds	Gross Realized Gains (In thousands)	Gross Realized Losses
Year Ended December 31, 2010	\$ 1,363,803	\$	\$ 91
Year Ended December 31, 2009	\$ 331,474		\$ 94
Year Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 1,161,960	\$ 1,345	\$

**NOTE 7 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

We enter into derivative financial instruments primarily as hedges of certain firm purchase and sale commitments denominated in foreign currencies. We record these contracts at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets. Depending on the hedge designation at the inception of the contract, the related gains and losses on these contracts are either (1) deferred in stockholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss until the hedged item is recognized in earnings or (2) offset against the change in fair value of the hedged firm commitment through earnings. At the inception and on an ongoing basis, we assess the hedging relationship to determine its effectiveness in offsetting changes in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. We exclude from our assessment of effectiveness the portion of the fair value of the forward contracts attributable to the difference between spot exchange rates and forward exchange rates. 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 are included as a component of other income (expense) net in our consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2010, we had designated the majority of our foreign currency forward-exchange contracts as cash flow hedging instruments.

At December 31, 2010, we had deferred approximately \$0.9 million of net losses on these derivative financial instruments in accumulated other comprehensive loss, and we expect to reclassify the net losses on the derivative financial instruments in the periods that we reclassify the net gains on the forecasted transactions. We expect to reclassify out of accumulated other comprehensive loss approximately \$1.9 million, of the net deferred losses over the next 12 months.

At December 31, 2010, the majority of our derivative financial instruments consisted of foreign currency forward-exchange contracts. The notional value of our forward contracts totaled \$366.7 million at December 31, 2010, with maturities extending to December 2013. These instruments consist primarily of contracts to purchase or sell foreign-denominated currencies. The fair value of these contracts was in a net asset position totaling \$1.4 million at December 31, 2010. The fair value of outstanding derivative instruments is determined using observable financial market inputs, such as quoted market prices and is classified as Level 2 in nature.



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The following tables summarize our derivative financial instruments at December 31, 2010. 2009 balance sheet data below includes the spun-off B&W operations:

**Asset and Liability Derivatives**

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
<b>Derivatives Designated as Hedges:</b>		
<i>Foreign Exchange Contracts:</i>		
<b>Location</b>		
Accounts receivable other	\$ 6,066	\$ 3,527
Other assets	3,225	
Total asset derivatives	\$ 9,291	\$ 3,527
Accounts payable	\$ 2,207	\$ 4,313
Other liabilities	5,733	
Total liability derivatives	\$ 7,940	\$ 4,313
<b>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges:</b>		
<i>Foreign Exchange Contracts:</i>		
<b>Location</b>		
Accounts receivable other	\$	\$ 458
Accounts payable		65
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	\$	\$ 523
Total derivatives	\$ 17,231	\$ 8,363

**The Effects of Derivative Instruments on our Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
<b>Derivatives Designated as Hedges:</b>		
<b>Cash Flow Hedges:</b>		
<i>Foreign Exchange Contracts:</i>		
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ (3,236)	\$ 3,267
Income (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into income: effective portion		
<b>Location</b>		
Cost of operations	\$ 2,474	\$ (304)
Gain (loss) recognized in income: ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing		
<b>Location</b>		
Other income (expense) net	\$ (3,434)	\$ 3,745
<b>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges:</b>		
<b>Foreign Exchange Contracts:</b>		

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Gain (loss) recognized in income

**Location**

Other income (expense) net	\$	\$ (6,055)
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### ***Credit Risk***

We are exposed to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments. However, when possible, we enter into International Swaps and Derivative Association, Inc. agreements with our hedge counterparties to mitigate this risk. We also attempt to mitigate this risk by using major financial institutions with high credit ratings and limiting our exposure to hedge counterparties based on their credit ratings. The counterparties to all of our derivative financial instruments are financial institutions included in our credit facilities. Our hedge counterparties have the benefit of the same collateral arrangements and covenants as described under those facilities.

### **NOTE 8 FAIR VALUES 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. In addition to defining fair value, the authoritative accounting guidance expands disclosures about fair value measurements and establishes a hierarchy for valuation inputs that emphasizes the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy established by this topic is broken down as follows:

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

Level 2 inputs are based upon 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 following sections describe the valuation methodologies we use to measure the fair values of our available-for-sale securities and derivatives. 2009 amounts presented below include the spun-off B&W operations.

#### ***Available-for-Sale Securities***

Investments other than derivatives primarily include U.S. Government and agency securities, money-market funds, mortgage-backed securities and corporate notes and bonds.

In general, and where applicable, we use a pricing service that principally uses a composite of observable prices and quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to determine fair value. This pricing methodology applies to our Level 1 and 2 investments. Our Level 3 investment consists of asset-backed commercial paper notes backed by a pool of mortgage-backed securities. The fair value of this Level 3 investment was based on the calculation of an overall weighted-average valuation, using the prices of the underlying individual securities. Individual securities in the pool were valued based on market observed prices, where available. If market prices were not available, prices of similar securities backed by similar assets were used.

Our net unrealized loss on investments was approximately \$4.3 million at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, we had net unrealized losses on our investments totaling approximately \$6.9 million. The major components of our investments in an unrealized loss position are asset-backed obligations and commercial paper. Based on our analysis of these investments, we believe that none of our available-for-sale securities were other than temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

**Table of Contents****Derivatives**

Level 2 derivative assets and liabilities primarily include over-the-counter forwards, primarily consisting of foreign exchange rate derivatives. Where applicable, the value of these derivative assets and liabilities is computed by discounting the projected future cash flow amounts to present value using market-based observable inputs, including foreign exchange forward and spot rates, interest rates and counterparty performance risk adjustments.

At December 31, 2010, we had forward contracts outstanding to purchase or sell foreign currencies with a total notional value of \$366.7 million and a total fair value of \$1.4 million.

**Fair Value Measurements Recurring Basis**

The following is a summary of our available-for-sale securities measured at fair value at December 31, 2010:

	12/31/10	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In thousands)			
Mutual funds <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,007	\$	\$ 2,007	\$
Certificates of deposit				
U.S. Government and agency securities <sup>(2)</sup>	269,161	269,161		
Asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations <sup>(3)</sup>	9,869		2,497	7,372
Corporate notes and bonds <sup>(4)</sup>	4,168		4,168	
Total	\$ 285,205	\$ 269,161	\$ 8,672	\$ 7,372

The following is a summary of our available-for-sale securities measured at fair value at December 31, 2009:

	12/31/09	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In thousands)			
Mutual funds	\$ 4,944	\$	\$ 4,944	\$
Certificates of deposit	2,522		2,522	
U.S. Government and agency securities	163,466	148,683	14,783	
Asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	10,555		3,061	7,494
Corporate notes and bonds	47,231		47,231	

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