

MCDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011

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 No. 001-08430

McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

72-0593134
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding at April 29, 2011 was 234,549,485.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	
Revenues	\$ 899,240	\$ 504,882
Costs and Expenses:		
Cost of operations	747,225	379,206
Gain on asset disposals and impairments net	(225)	(2,080)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	55,369	51,138
Total costs and expenses	802,369	428,264
Equity in Income (Loss) of Unconsolidated Affiliates	3,427	(3,431)
Operating Income	100,298	73,187
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest income	449	490
Interest expense		(162)
Other expense net	(5,403)	(1,450)
Total other expense net	(4,954)	(1,122)
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes and noncontrolling interest	95,344	72,065
Provision for Income Taxes	22,579	12,239
Income from continuing operations before noncontrolling interest	72,765	59,826
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations		(24,202)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,662	32,581
Total income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,662	8,379

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Net Income	74,427	68,205
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4,007)	(8,264)
Net Income Attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 70,420	\$ 59,941
Earnings per Common Share:		
Basic:		
Income from continuing operations, less noncontrolling interest	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.22
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04
Net Income attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26
Diluted:		
Income from continuing operations, less noncontrolling interest	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.22
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04
Net Income attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26
Shares used in the computation of earnings per common share (Note 8):		
Basic	233,841,075	230,824,301
Diluted	236,745,578	234,753,035
	See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.	

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

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 209,207	\$ 403,463
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 1)	206,354	197,861
Investments	257,584	209,463
Accounts receivable - trade, net (Note 1)	297,269	323,497
Accounts receivable - other	37,607	28,447
Contracts in progress	122,198	65,853
Deferred income taxes	12,426	10,323
Assets held for sale (Note 2)	14,220	10,161
Other current assets	47,972	36,570
Total Current Assets	1,204,837	1,285,638
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,789,093	1,720,040
Less accumulated depreciation	824,107	804,471
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	964,986	915,569
Assets Held for Sale (Note 2)	78,148	77,150
Investments	68,211	75,742
Goodwill	41,202	41,202
Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	48,459	45,016
Other Assets	164,508	158,371
Total Assets	\$ 2,570,351	\$ 2,598,688
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 8,001	\$ 8,547
Accounts payable	281,331	252,974
Accrued liabilities	280,956	286,831
Advance billings on contracts	62,336	250,053
Deferred income taxes	14,971	12,849
Income taxes payable	50,370	32,851
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale (Note 2)	23,028	20,902
Total Current Liabilities	720,993	865,007
Long-Term Debt	57,091	46,748

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Self-Insurance	36,179	35,655
Pension Liability	54,598	52,831
Other Liabilities	97,862	86,180
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, authorized 400,000,000 shares; issued 241,912,337 and 240,791,473 shares at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	241,912	240,791
Capital in excess of par value	1,363,335	1,357,316
Retained earnings	170,793	100,373
Treasury stock, at cost, 7,159,192 and 6,906,262 shares at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	(92,218)	(85,735)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(148,559)	(163,717)
Stockholders' Equity McDermott International, Inc.	1,535,263	1,449,028
Noncontrolling interest	68,365	63,239
Total Equity	1,603,628	1,512,267
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 2,570,351	\$ 2,598,688

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 2010 (Unaudited) (In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 74,427	\$ 68,205
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1,662)	(8,379)
Income from continuing operations	72,765	59,826
Non-cash items included in net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	20,525	18,787
Equity in (income) loss of unconsolidated affiliates	(3,427)	3,431
Gains on asset disposals and impairments net	(225)	(2,080)
Benefit from deferred taxes	(6,929)	(2,497)
Pension costs	6,153	6,473
Other non-cash items	4,368	13,084
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	17,045	62,206
Net contracts in progress and advance billings on contracts	(244,062)	(25,758)
Accounts payable	23,947	(104,169)
Accrued and other current liabilities	39,311	3,863
Pension liability and accrued postretirement and employee benefits	(41,546)	(55,295)
Other	20,038	(16,590)
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Continuing Operations	(92,037)	(38,719)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(8,493)	(23,498)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(63,986)	(48,412)
Net (increase) decrease in available-for-sale securities	(39,808)	48,408
Other investing activities, net	218	2,459
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities Continuing Operations	(112,069)	(21,043)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Payment of debt	(2,158)	(2,176)
Increase in debt	11,837	
Other financing activities, net	57	1,246
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities Continuing Operations	9,736	(930)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	114	435
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(194,256)	(60,257)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	403,463	428,298
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period Continuing Operations	\$ 209,207	\$ 368,041

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid (received) during the period for:

Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$		\$ (115)
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$	3,574	\$ 9,044

Cash Flows From Discontinued Operations:

Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	\$	4,484	\$ (39,876)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities			(26,083)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities			1,098
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash		(115)	1,828

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,369	(63,033)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,426	470,972

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period Discontinued Operations	\$	5,795	\$ 407,939
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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Common Stock		Capital In	Retained	Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Stockholders	Non- Controlling	Total
	Shares	Par Value	Excess of Par Value	Earnings	Stock	Loss	Equity	Interest	Equity
(In thousands, except share amounts) (Unaudited)									
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
Comprehensive									
Income									
Net income				59,941			59,941	8,264	68,205
Amortization of benefit plan costs (net of tax-\$8,122)						14,738	14,738		14,738
Unrealized gain on investments						915	915		915
Realized loss on investments						138	138		138
Translation adjustments and other						3,496	3,496	16	3,512
Unrealized loss on derivatives						(4,006)	(4,006)		(4,006)
Realized loss on derivatives						871	871		871
Total comprehensive income, net of tax				59,941		16,152	76,093	8,280	84,373
Exercise of stock options	242,081	242	(426)				(184)		(184)
Excess tax benefits on stock options			2,556				2,556		2,556
Contributions to thrift plan	150,912	151	3,505				3,656		3,656
Share vesting	488,206	489	(489)						
Purchase of treasury shares					(4,355)		(4,355)		(4,355)
Stock-based compensation charges			17,568				17,568		17,568
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests								1,475	1,475
Balance March 31, 2010	237,800,603	\$ 237,801	\$ 1,323,712	\$ 1,011,588	\$ (73,725)	\$ (596,845)	\$ 1,902,531	\$ 35,658	\$ 1,938,189
Balance									
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

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Comprehensive income									
Net income				70,420			70,420	4,007	74,427
Amortization of benefit plan costs (net of tax-\$0)					4,963		4,963		4,963
Unrealized gain on investments					699		699		699
Realized loss on investments					8		8		8
Translation adjustments					2,763		2,763		2,763
Unrealized gain on derivatives					6,948		6,948	1,119	8,067
Realized gain on derivatives					(223)		(223)		(223)
Total comprehensive income, net of tax									
				70,420		15,158	85,578	5,126	90,704
Exercise of stock options									
	269,556	270	1,255				1,525		1,525
Share vesting	851,308	851	(851)						
Purchase of treasury shares					(6,483)		(6,483)		(6,483)
Stock-based compensation charges			5,615				5,615		5,615
Balance March 31, 2011									
	241,912,337	\$ 241,912	\$ 1,363,335	\$ 170,793	\$ (92,218)	\$ (148,559)	\$ 1,535,263	\$ 68,365	\$ 1,603,628

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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McDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2011

(UNAUDITED)

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 condensed consolidated financial statements, unless the context otherwise indicates, we, us and our mean MII and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Basis of Presentation

We have presented our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in U.S. Dollars, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) applicable to interim reporting. Financial information and disclosures normally included in our financial statements prepared annually in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted. Readers of these financial statements should, therefore, refer to the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We have included all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of McDermott International, Inc. and its consolidated 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, or unconsolidated affiliates. We have eliminated intercompany transactions and accounts.

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 condensed consolidated balance sheets reflect the charter fleet business as held for sale. The condensed consolidated statements of income and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows reflect the historical operations of B&W and the charter fleet business as discontinued operations. The March 31, 2010 condensed consolidated statement of equity contains amounts attributable to the spun-off B&W operations. We have presented the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements on the basis of continuing operations.

Business Segments

Following the spin-off of B&W, we modified our previous reporting segments to reflect our geographic operating segments. As a result, we have the following reporting segments:

Asia Pacific

Atlantic

Middle East

Corporate

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 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

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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. We currently have one active contract being 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, revenue and gross profit is recognized only when a contract is completed or substantially complete. We did not enter into any significant contracts that we have accounted for under the completed contract method during the quarters ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010.

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.

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.

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 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, the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with an asset are compared to the carrying value of the asset to determine if impairment exists, in which case an impairment is recognized for the difference between the recorded and fair value of the asset.

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

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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 March 31, 2011, we had restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$206.4 million in the aggregate, of which \$206.1 million was held in restricted foreign accounts and \$0.3 million was held to meet reinsurance reserve requirements of our captive insurance subsidiary. It is possible that a portion of restricted cash at March 31, 2011 will not be released within the next 12 months.

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At March 31, 2011, we had investments with a fair value of \$325.8 million. Our investment portfolio consists primarily of investments in government and agency obligations and commercial paper. 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 accumulated other comprehensive loss. Our net unrealized loss on investments was \$3.6 million and \$4.3 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The major components of our investments in an unrealized loss position are corporate bonds, 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 March 31, 2011.

Accounts Receivable Trade, Net

A summary of contract receivables is as follows:

	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Contract receivables:		
Contracts in progress	\$ 207,412	\$ 191,216
Completed contracts	83,022	85,587
Retainages	40,025	63,558
Unbilled	10,388	12,697
Less allowances	(43,578)	(29,561)
Accounts receivable trade, net	\$ 297,269	\$ 323,497

We expect to invoice our unbilled receivables after contractually specified 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:

	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Retainages expected to be collected within one year	\$ 40,025	\$ 63,558
Retainages expected to be collected after one year	83,633	83,143
Total retainages	\$ 123,658	\$ 146,701

We have included in accounts receivable trade, net, retainages expected to be collected within one year. Retainages expected to be collected after one year are included in other assets.

Comprehensive Loss

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

March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
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	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (4,125)	\$ (6,888)
Net loss on investments	(3,623)	(4,330)
Net gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	5,870	(855)
Unrecognized losses on benefit obligations	(146,681)	(151,644)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (148,559)	\$ (163,717)

Recently Adopted Accounting Standard

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. We adopted the disclosure provisions required by this revision on January 1, 2011, for both interim and annual disclosures, which did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We do not expect other recently issued standards and updates to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

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 Government Operations and Power Generation Systems segments. In connection with the spin-off, our stockholders received 100% (approximately 116 million shares) of the outstanding

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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.

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 from discontinued operations, net of tax in our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income for the first quarter of 2010.

Transition Services Agreements

Under the transition services agreements, MII and B&W are providing each other certain transition services on an interim basis. Such services currently being provided include human resources, information technology, legal, and tax 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 for the first quarter of 2010:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)
	(In thousands)
Revenues	\$ 662,388
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, before taxes	(24,202)
Income before provision for income taxes	36,871
	12,669
Provision for income taxes	6,329

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Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	6,340
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Loss on disposal of discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 included \$24.2 million of costs incurred in connection with the B&W spin-off.

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. In conjunction with classifying the charter fleet business as a discontinued operation during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we recognized a \$27.7 million write-down of the carrying value of these assets to their estimated net realizable value, based on the estimated fair value of consideration expected from the sale and estimated selling costs.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, (Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
	2011	2010
Revenues	\$ 9,504	\$ 14,661
Income before provision for income taxes	2,411	3,143
Provision for income taxes	749	1,104
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 1,662	\$ 2,039

The following table presents the carrying values of the major classes of assets held for sale that are included in our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Cash	\$ 5,795	\$ 1,426
Accounts receivable net	5,160	5,253
Other assets	3,265	3,482
Total current assets held for sale	\$ 14,220	\$ 10,161
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 69,263	\$ 68,595
Other assets	8,885	8,555
Total long-term assets held for sale	\$ 78,148	\$ 77,150
Total	\$ 92,368	\$ 87,311
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 9,215	\$ 8,748
Other liabilities	13,813	12,154
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 23,028	\$ 20,902

NOTE 3 PENSION PLANS

We historically provided retirement benefits for certain U.S.-based employees through the McDermott (U.S.) Retirement Plan (the McDermott Plan) and other supplemental defined pension benefits. The McDermott Plan and the supplemental defined pension benefits are collectively referred to as the Domestic Plan. The J. Ray McDermott, S.A. Third Country National Employees Pension Plan (the TCN Plan) provides retirement benefits for certain of our foreign employees.

Net periodic benefit cost for the Domestic Plan and the TCN Plan includes the following components:

	Domestic Plan		TCN Plan	
	2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)		2010
		(In thousands)		
Service cost	\$	\$ 168	\$ 685	\$ 576
Interest cost	7,075	9,501	595	546
Expected return on plan assets	(6,525)	(9,560)	(613)	(457)
Amortization of prior service cost		(84)	4	4
Recognized net actuarial loss	4,248	5,237	684	542
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 4,798	\$ 5,262	\$ 1,355	\$ 1,211

Table of Contents**NOTE 4 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.

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 expense net in our condensed consolidated statements of income. At March 31, 2011, we had designated the majority of our foreign currency forward-exchange contracts as cash flow hedging instruments.

At March 31, 2011, we had deferred approximately \$5.9 million of net gains on these derivative financial instruments in accumulated other comprehensive loss, and we expect to reclassify the net gains on the derivative financial instruments in the periods that we reclassify the net losses on the forecasted transactions. We expect to reclassify approximately \$1.0 million of the net deferred gains out of accumulated other comprehensive loss over the next 12 months.

At March 31, 2011, all of our derivative financial instruments consisted of foreign currency forward-exchange contracts. The notional value of our forward contracts totaled \$375.7 million at March 31, 2011, with maturities extending to December 2013. These instruments consist of contracts to purchase or sell foreign-denominated currencies. The fair value of these contracts was in a net asset position totaling \$3.0 million at March 31, 2011. 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.

The following tables summarize our derivative financial instruments:

Asset and Liability Derivatives

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
<u>Derivatives Designated as Hedges:</u>		
<i>Foreign Exchange Contracts:</i>		
<u>Location</u>		
Accounts receivable - other	\$ 12,425	\$ 6,066
Other assets	4,293	3,225

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Total asset derivatives	\$ 16,718	\$ 9,291
Accounts payable	\$ 4,787	\$ 2,207
Other liabilities	8,953	5,733
Total liability derivatives	\$ 13,740	\$ 7,940

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 2010 (Unaudited) (In thousands)	
<u>Derivatives Designated as Hedges:</u>		
Cash Flow Hedges:		
<i>Foreign Exchange Contracts:</i>		
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ 6,948	\$ (4,953)
Income (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into income: effective portion		
<u>Location</u>		
Cost of operations	\$ (135)	\$ 262
Loss recognized in income: ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing		
<u>Location</u>		
Other expense net	\$ (1,970)	\$ (2,349)

NOTE 5 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables summarize our available-for-sale securities measured at fair value:

	3/31/11	Level 1 (Unaudited)	Level 2	Level 3
		(In thousands)		
Mutual funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,067	\$	\$ 2,067	\$
Commercial paper	158,738		158,738	
U.S. Government and agency securities ⁽²⁾	154,914	138,917	15,997	
Asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ⁽³⁾	10,076		2,573	7,503
Total	\$ 325,795	\$ 138,917	\$ 179,375	\$ 7,503

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

- (1) Various U.S. equities and other investments managed under mutual funds.
- (2) Investments in U.S. Treasury securities with maturities of two years or less.
- (3) Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities with maturities of up to 26 years.

Table of Contents**Changes in Level 3 Instrument**

The following is a summary of the changes in our Level 3 instrument measured on a recurring basis for the periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
(Unaudited)		
(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 7,372	\$ 7,494
Total realized and unrealized gains	504	1,277
Purchases, issuances and settlements		(111)
Principal repayments	(373)	(1,005)
Balance at end of period	\$ 7,503	\$ 7,655

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.

Other Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of our financial instruments are as follows:

	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount (Unaudited)	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Instruments				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 209,207	\$ 209,207	\$ 403,463	\$ 403,463
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 206,354	\$ 206,354	\$ 197,861	\$ 197,861
Debt	\$ 65,092	\$ 65,541	\$ 55,295	\$ 56,180
Forward contracts	\$ 2,978	\$ 2,978	\$ 1,352	\$ 1,352

We used the following methods and assumptions in estimating our fair value disclosures for our other financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts that we have reported in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Long-term and short-term debt. We base the fair values of debt instruments on quoted market prices. Where quoted prices are not available, we base the fair values on the present value of future cash flows discounted at estimated borrowing rates for similar debt instruments or on estimated prices based on current yields for debt issues of similar quality and terms.

Forward contracts. The fair value of forward contracts is determined using observable financial market inputs, such as quoted market prices.

NOTE 6 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

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In connection with the spin-off of B&W, we made certain adjustments to our stock-based compensation awards. For holders of performance shares issued in or prior to May 2009, we cancelled the performance shares and issued restricted stock in an amount equal to the fair value of the shares held immediately prior to the spin-off. For holders of restricted stock granted in or prior to May 2010, the holder received additional units of restricted stock to maintain the total fair value of restricted stock held immediately prior to the spin-off. For stock options granted in or prior to May 2010, we adjusted the number of options held by each holder so that the intrinsic value of the stock options held immediately following the spin-off equaled the intrinsic value of the stock options held immediately prior to the spin-off.

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Total stock-based compensation expense recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	Compensation Expense	Unrealized Tax Benefit (Unaudited) (In thousands)	Net Impact
Three Months Ended March 31, 2011			
Stock Options	\$ 808	\$	\$ 808
Restricted Stock	673		673
Performance Shares	122		122
Restricted Stock Units	4,012		4,012
Total	\$ 5,615	\$	\$ 5,615
Three Months Ended March 31, 2010			
Stock Options	\$ 435	\$ (129)	\$ 306
Restricted Stock	368	(124)	244
Performance Shares	2,288	(711)	1,577
Restricted Stock Units	806	(232)	574
Performance and Deferred Stock Units	603	(194)	409
Total	\$ 4,500	\$ (1,390)	\$ 3,110

NOTE 7 SEGMENT REPORTING

We account for intersegment sales at prices that we generally establish by reference to similar transactions with unaffiliated customers. Reporting segments are measured based on operating income, which is defined as revenues reduced by total costs and expenses and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates. Summarized financial information is shown in the following table:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 2010 (Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Revenues:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 474,813	\$ 220,866
Atlantic	39,894	54,266
Middle East	384,533	229,750
Total revenues	\$ 899,240	\$ 504,882
<i>Segment revenues include the following intersegment transfers and eliminations:</i>		
Atlantic	\$ 80	\$ 3,808
Eliminations	(80)	(3,808)
Total adjustments and eliminations	\$	\$
Operating income:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 38,879	\$ 44,621

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Atlantic	(17,637)	(3,347)
Middle East	79,056	31,913
Total operating income	\$ 100,298	\$ 73,187
Capital expenditures:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 26,986	\$ 12,508
Atlantic	28,752	10,343
Middle East	7,711	23,552
Corporate	537	2,009
Total capital expenditures	\$ 63,986	\$ 48,412
Depreciation and amortization:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 5,736	\$ 5,385
Atlantic	3,793	5,089
Middle East	7,363	4,901
Corporate	3,633	3,412
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 20,525	\$ 18,787

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	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Segment assets:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 727,937	\$ 564,403
Atlantic	288,827	265,607
Middle East	1,142,548	1,302,398
Corporate	318,671	378,969
Total continuing operations	\$ 2,477,983	\$ 2,511,377
Total discontinued operations	\$ 92,368	\$ 87,311
Total assets	\$ 2,570,351	\$ 2,598,688

NOTE 8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except shares and per share amounts)	
Basic:		
Income from continuing operations less noncontrolling interest	\$ 68,758	\$ 51,562
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,662	8,379
Net income attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 70,420	\$ 59,941
Weighted average common shares	233,841,075	230,824,301
Basic earnings per common share:		
Income from continuing operations less noncontrolling interest	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.22
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04
Net income attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26
Diluted:		
Income from continuing operations less noncontrolling interest	\$ 68,758	\$ 51,562
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,662	8,379
Net income attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 70,420	\$ 59,941
Weighted average common shares (basic)	233,841,075	230,824,301

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Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options, restricted stock and performance shares ⁽¹⁾	2,904,503	3,928,734
Adjusted weighted average common shares	236,745,578	234,753,035
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Income from continuing operations less noncontrolling interest	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.22
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04
Net income attributable to McDermott International, Inc.	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26

⁽¹⁾ As of March 31, 2011, approximately 413,304 shares underlying outstanding stock-based awards were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive.

NOTE 9 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Investigations and Litigation

The following discussion updates Note 14 Commitments and Contingencies in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

On November 17, 2008, December 5, 2008 and January 20, 2009, three separate alleged purchasers of our common stock during the period from February 27, 2008 through November 5, 2008 filed purported class action complaints against MII, Bruce Wilkinson (MII's former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board), and Michael S. Taff (MII's former Chief Financial Officer) in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Each of the complaints alleges that the defendants violated federal

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securities laws by disseminating materially false and misleading information and/or concealing material adverse information relating to the operational and financial status of three ongoing construction contracts for the installation of pipelines off the coast of Qatar. Each complaint sought relief, including unspecified compensatory damages and an award for costs and expenses. The three cases were consolidated and transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. In May 2009, the plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint, which, among other things, added Robert A. Deason (JRMSA's former President and Chief Executive Officer) as a defendant in the proceedings. In July 2009, MII and the other defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which was referred to a Magistrate Judge. In February 2010, the Magistrate Judge issued a Memorandum and Recommendation on the motion, finding that the plaintiffs had failed to state a claim for relief under the securities laws and therefore recommended to the District Court that the motion to dismiss be granted. On March 26, 2010, the Court issued an order adopting the Magistrate Judge's recommendations in full and dismissing the case. However, the order granted the plaintiffs leave to request to amend their complaint and, on April 30, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a motion with the District Court for leave to amend the complaint. The defendants filed their opposition to the plaintiffs' motion in May 2010, and in December 2010 the Magistrate Judge issued a Memorandum and Recommendation that plaintiffs' motion to amend be denied and that the case be finally dismissed. In January 2011, the plaintiffs filed their objections to the Memorandum and Recommendation, and the defendants filed their response to those objections. Oral argument was held before the District Court on February 15, 2011. On March 2, 2011, the District Court adopted the Memorandum and Recommendation and dismissed the case with prejudice. The plaintiffs did not appeal this ruling and accordingly the case is now concluded.

The following discussion presents the remaining investigations and litigation disclosure contained in Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, for which there have been no material developments.

A lawsuit entitled *Coto v. J. Ray McDermott, S.A., et al.* was filed in Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana in November 1995. The lawsuit arose out of the sinking of the *DLB-269* off the coast of Mexico on October 15, 1995. At the time trial began in 2005, 13 plaintiffs had claims pending, primarily for post traumatic stress disorder allegedly suffered as a result of the incident. Settlement agreements have been executed with 10 of the 13 claimants. Appeals of two outstanding judgments in principal amounts of approximately \$4.3 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, are pending. We intend to continue to vigorously defend the remaining claims and expect that any adverse judgments against us would be covered by available insurance.

On April 9, 2009, two of our subsidiaries, McDermott Gulf Operating Company (MGOC) and J. Ray McDermott Canada, Ltd., through its registered business name, Secunda Marine Services (Secunda), filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia against Oceanografia Sociedad Anonima de Capital Variable (OSA) and Con-Dive, LLC for damages, including unpaid charter hire for the charter of the vessel *Bold Endurance*. On or about April 13, 2009, as security for the unpaid charter hire, MGOC filed suit and obtained seizure orders for a saturation dive system aboard the *Bold Endurance* in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama in a matter entitled *McDermott Gulf Operating Company, et al. v. Con-Dive, LLC et al.* The seizure was vacated on equitable grounds by the court via order dated May 29, 2009. MGOC and Secunda appealed the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, which affirmed the order to vacate. On April 13, 2010, OSA filed a lawsuit entitled *Oceanografia S.A. de C.V. v. McDermott Gulf Operating Company, Inc. and Secunda Marine Services, Inc.* in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, alleging wrongful arrest, wrongful attachment and conversion of the saturation-diving system. OSA claims damages for loss of revenue in excess of \$10 million and physical damage to the equipment and further requests awards for punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs. We cannot reasonably estimate the extent of a potential adverse judgment against us, if any, and we intend to vigorously defend the wrongful seizure suit and continue to pursue payment of the charter hire in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

On or about August 23, 2004, a declaratory judgment action entitled *Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's London, et al. v. J. Ray McDermott, Inc. et al.*, was filed by certain underwriters at Lloyd's, London and Threadneedle Insurance Company Limited (the London Insurers), in the 23rd Judicial District Court, Assumption Parish, Louisiana, against MII, JRMI and two insurer defendants, Travelers and INA, seeking a declaration that the London Insurers have no obligation to indemnify MII and JRMI for certain bodily injury claims, including claims for asbestos and welding rod fume personal injury which have been filed by claimants in various state courts, and an environmental claim involving Babcock & Wilcox Power Generation Group, Inc., a subsidiary of B&W (B&W PGG). Additionally, Travelers filed a cross-claim requesting a declaration of non-coverage in approximately 20 underlying matters. This proceeding was stayed by the court on January 3, 2005.

In a proceeding entitled *Antoine, et al. vs. J. Ray McDermott, Inc., et al.*, filed in the 24th Judicial District Court, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, approximately 88 plaintiffs filed suit against approximately 215 defendants, including JRMI and Delta Hudson Engineering Corporation (DHEC), another affiliate of ours, generally alleging injuries for exposure to asbestos, and unspecified chemicals, metals and noise while the plaintiffs were allegedly employed as Jones Act seamen. On January 10, 2007, the District Court dismissed the plaintiffs' claims, without prejudice to their right to refile their claims. On January 29, 2007, in a matter entitled *Boudreaux, et al. v. McDermott, Inc., et al.*, originally filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, 21 plaintiffs originally named in the *Antoine* matter filed suit against JRMI, MI and approximately 30 other employer defendants, alleging Jones Act seaman status and generally alleging exposure to welding fumes, solvents, dyes, industrial paints and noise.

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Boudreaux was transferred to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana on May 2, 2007. The District Court entered an order in September 2007 staying the matter until further order of the court due to the bankruptcy filing of one of the co-defendants. Additionally, on January 29, 2007, in a matter entitled *Antoine, et al. v. McDermott, Inc., et al.*, filed in the 164th Judicial District Court for Harris County, Texas, 43 plaintiffs originally named in the *Antoine* matter filed suit against JRMI, MI and approximately 65 other employer defendants and 42 maritime products defendants, alleging Jones Act seaman status and generally alleging personal injuries for exposure to asbestos and noise. On April 27, 2007, the District Court entered an order staying all activity and deadlines in this matter other than service of process and answer/appearance dates until further order of the court. The plaintiffs filed a motion to lift the stay on February 20, 2009, which is pending before the District Court. The plaintiffs seek monetary damages in an unspecified amount in both cases and attorneys' fees in the new *Antoine* case.

Additionally, due to the nature of our business, we are, from time to time, involved in routine litigation or subject to other disputes or claims related to our business activities, including, among other things:

performance- or warranty-related matters under our customer and supplier contracts and other business arrangements; and

workers' compensation claims, Jones Act claims, premises liability claims and other claims.

Based upon our prior experience, we do not expect that any of these other litigation proceedings, disputes and claims will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Environmental Matters

We have been identified as a potentially responsible party at various cleanup sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA) and other state and foreign CERCLA-type environmental laws. Such 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 March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 we had total environmental reserves of \$2.9 million, of which \$2.4 million was 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 that we have provided for in our consolidated financial statements.

Contracts Containing Liquidated Damages Provisions

Some of our contracts contain provisions that require us to pay liquidated damages if we are responsible for the failure to meet specified contractual milestone dates and the applicable customer asserts a claim under 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 March 31, 2011, it is possible that we may incur liabilities for liquidated damages aggregating approximately \$70 million, of which approximately \$17 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 June 2011. 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.

Other

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MII, B&W PGG and McDermott Holdings, Inc., which in connection with the spin-off of B&W was renamed Babcock & Wilcox Holdings, Inc. and merged with B&W, have jointly executed general agreements of indemnity in favor of various surety underwriters relating to surety bonds those underwriters issued in support of B&W PGG's contracting activity. As of March 31, 2011, bonds issued under such arrangements totaled approximately \$82.3 million. Pursuant to the master separation agreement entered into between us and B&W in connection with the spin-off, B&W has agreed to indemnify us with respect to any losses we may incur in connection with these surety bonds.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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. This information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included under Item 1 and the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes and Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

In this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, unless the context otherwise indicates, we, us and our mean MII and its consolidated subsidiaries.

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.

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

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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;

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;

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

the continued availability of qualified personnel;

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

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

adverse outcomes from legal and regulatory proceedings;

impact of potential regional, national and/or global requirements to significantly limit or reduce greenhouse gas and other emissions in the future;

changes in, and liabilities relating to, existing or future environmental regulatory matters;

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;

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 outlined above are important factors that could cause estimates in our financial statements to differ materially from actual results and those expressed in a forward-looking statement made in this report or elsewhere by us or on our behalf. We have discussed many of these factors in more detail elsewhere in this report and in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. These factors are not necessarily all the factors that could affect us. Unpredictable or unanticipated factors we have not discussed in this report could also have material adverse effects on actual results of matters that are the subject of our forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update our description of important factors each time a potential important factor arises, except as required by applicable securities laws and regulations. We advise our security holders that they should (1) be aware that factors not referred to above could affect the accuracy of our forward-looking statements and (2) use caution and common sense when considering our forward-looking statements.

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 Government Operations and Power Generation Systems 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 generated by MII's U.S. operations, and these amounts are shown in income from discontinued operations, net of tax in our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income for the first quarter of 2010.

Transition Services Agreements

Under the transition services agreements, MII and B&W are providing each other certain transition services on an interim basis. Such services currently being provided include human resources, information technology, legal, and tax 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. In conjunction with classifying the charter fleet business as a discontinued operation during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we recognized a \$27.7 million write-down of the carrying value of these assets to their estimated net realizable value, based on the estimated fair value of consideration expected from the sale and estimated selling costs.

Our results of operations for the periods presented in this report reflect the operations of B&W and the charter fleet business as discontinued operations. The discussion in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is presented on the basis of continuing operations.

Accounting for 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.

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.

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Business Segments and Results of Operations

Business Segments

We report our financial results under four reporting segments, consisting of Asia Pacific, Atlantic, 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 following is a discussion of our Asia Pacific, Atlantic and Middle East segments.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Revenues:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 474,813	\$ 220,866
Atlantic	39,894	54,266
Middle East	384,533	229,750
Total revenue	\$ 899,240	\$ 504,882
Operating income⁽¹⁾:		
Asia Pacific	\$ 38,879	\$ 44,621
Atlantic	(17,637)	(3,347)
Middle East	79,056	31,913
Total operating income	\$ 100,298	\$ 73,187
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	\$ 449	\$ 490
Interest expense		(162)
Other income (expense) net	(5,403)	(1,450)
Total other income (expense)	\$ (4,954)	\$ (1,122)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 22,579	\$ 12,239
Discontinued operations:		
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations:		
B&W spin-off costs	\$	\$ (24,202)
Income from discontinued operations:		
B&W operations, net of tax	\$	\$ 30,542
Charter fleet operations, net of tax	1,662	2,039
	\$ 1,662	\$ 32,581
Total discontinued operations	\$ 1,662	\$ 8,379
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 4,007	\$ 8,264

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⁽¹⁾ Operating income includes equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates and gain on asset disposals and impairments net.
Three months ended March 31, 2011 vs. 2010

Revenues

Revenues increased approximately 78%, or \$394.3 million, to \$899.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to \$504.9 million for the corresponding 2010 period. The revenue growth was attributable to the Asia Pacific and Middle East segments. Revenues in our Asia Pacific segment increased \$253.9 million, to \$474.8 million, in the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to \$220.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010, influenced by the combination of expanded scope and increased marine activity on certain EPCI projects. In addition, revenues in the Middle East segment improved by \$154.8 million over the comparable prior year period, to \$384.5 million, in the three months ended March 31, 2011, primarily attributable to increased marine activities on certain projects in Saudi Arabia, and, to a lesser extent, an overall increase in engineering activities. The revenue improvements in our Asia Pacific and Middle East segments were partially offset by a \$14.4 million revenue decrease in our Atlantic segment for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as a result of reduced marine asset utilization, driven principally by lower activity levels in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.

Operating Income

Operating income increased \$27.1 million, from \$73.2 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2010 to \$100.3 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, attributable to our Middle East segment, which was influenced by higher marine and engineering activities, including increased activity on certain EPCI projects in Saudi Arabia. The Middle East segment increase was moderated as we recognized less income from change orders, settlements and close-outs in the first quarter of 2011 as compared to the 2010 period. Conversely, we experienced declines in operating income in our Atlantic and Asia Pacific segments. The decline in our Atlantic segment was caused primarily by reduced marine asset utilization. The operating income decline in the Asia Pacific segment was primarily attributable to lower project close-outs, which generally contribute higher operating margins, in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

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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 only recognize profit when probable and reasonably estimable, generally when the contract is approximately 70% complete. This contract, which is being performed by one of our joint ventures, is in the early stages of activity. The Atlantic segment backlog includes \$161.1 million relating to this project, and revenues on this project totaled \$7.9 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

Other Items in Operating Income

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.2 million to \$55.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011 as compared to \$51.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to increased bidding and proposal related costs incurred in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 compared to the comparable prior year quarter.

Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates increased \$6.8 million to \$3.4 million of income in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 as compared to a \$3.4 million loss in the quarter ended March 31, 2010, primarily attributable to fee income recognized during the current period at our joint ventures. Our March 31, 2010 results also included an asset impairment at our FloaTEC LLC joint venture, which further supports the period to period increase.

Other Items

Interest income was \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively.

Interest expense incurred in the three months ended March 31, 2011 was fully capitalized. Interest expense was \$0.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Other expense net increased by \$3.9 million to \$5.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to increased foreign currency exchange losses.

Provision for Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the provision for income taxes increased \$10.3 million to \$22.6 million, while income before provision for income taxes increased \$23.3 million to \$95.3 million. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was approximately 24%, as compared to 17% for the comparable prior year period. The rate increase was primarily attributable to the current mix of earnings, resulting in a larger proportion of our income being taxed at higher tax rates.

Discontinued Operations and Noncontrolling Interests

Total income from discontinued operations, net of tax was \$1.7 million and \$8.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the quarter ended March 31, 2010, we incurred \$24.2 million of costs related to the spin-off of B&W.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest decreased by \$4.3 million to \$4.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to a project-specific profit sharing arrangement on an installation project in the comparable prior period.

Backlog

Backlog is not a measure recognized by generally accepted accounting principles. It is possible that our methodology for determining backlog may not be comparable to methods used by other companies. We generally include expected revenue in our backlog when we receive written confirmation from our customers. 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.

March 31, **December 31,**
2011 **2010**
(Dollars in millions)

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Asia Pacific	\$ 1,949	41%	\$ 2,176	43%
Atlantic	615	13%	315	6%
Middle East	2,200	46%	2,548	51%
Total Backlog	\$ 4,764	100%	\$ 5,039	100%

Of the March 31, 2011 backlog, we expect to recognize revenues as follows:

	2011	2012 (In millions)	Thereafter
Total Backlog	\$ 2,537	\$ 1,771	\$ 456

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Credit Agreement

On May 3, 2010, we entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a syndicate of lenders and letter of credit issuers. 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.

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 March 31, 2011, we were in compliance with our 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, 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 for the Credit Agreement, which are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the Credit Agreement.

At March 31, 2011, there were no borrowings outstanding and letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement totaled \$270.1 million. At March 31, 2011, there was \$629.9 million available for borrowings or to meet letter of credit requirements under the Credit Agreement. There were no borrowings under this facility during the quarter ended March 31, 2011. Had there been borrowings, the applicable base interest rate would have been approximately 5.25% per annum. In addition, MII and its subsidiaries had \$304.1 million in outstanding unsecured letters of credit at March 31, 2011.

Based on the credit ratings at March 31, 2011 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

North Ocean 105

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. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were \$15.2 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, in borrowings outstanding under this agreement.

North Ocean 102

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In December 2009, J. Ray McDermott, S.A. (IRMSA) entered into a vessel-owning joint venture transaction with Oceanteam ASA. As a result of this transaction, we have consolidated notes payable of approximately \$49.7 million onto our balance sheet at March 31, 2011, of which approximately \$8.0 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.

Other

In the aggregate, our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments decreased by \$145.1 million to \$741.4 million at March 31, 2011 from \$886.5 million at December 31, 2010, primarily due to purchases of property, plant and equipment, payments associated with employee benefits and purchases of available for sale securities.

At March 31, 2011, we had investments with a fair value of \$325.8 million. Our investment portfolio consists primarily of investments in government and agency obligations and commercial paper. 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 \$3.6 million and \$4.3 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The major components of our investments in an unrealized loss position are corporate bonds, asset-backed obligations and commercial paper.

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Our current assets, less current liabilities, excluding cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash increased by \$249.0 million to \$68.3 million at March 31, 2011 from a negative \$180.7 million at December 31, 2010, primarily due to an increase in the net amount of contracts in progress and advanced billings.

Our net cash used in operations was \$92.0 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, compared to \$38.7 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to changes in contracts in progress and advance billings.

Our net cash used in investing activities increased by \$91.1 million to \$112.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011 from \$21.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in available for sale investments and increased capital expenditures.

Our net cash provided by financing activities was \$9.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011 as compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$1.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010, primarily attributable to the increased borrowings associated with the *North Ocean 105* construction financing during the period.

See Note 1 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for information on the recently adopted accounting standard.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our exposures to market risks have not changed materially from those disclosed in Item 7A included in Part II of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) adopted by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). Our disclosure controls and procedures were developed through a process in which our management applied its judgment in assessing the costs and benefits of such controls and procedures, which, by their nature, can provide only reasonable assurance regarding the control objectives. You should note that the design of any system of disclosure controls and procedures is based in part upon various assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and we cannot assure you that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. Based on the evaluation referred to above, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of March 31, 2011 to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and such information is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For information regarding ongoing investigations and litigation, see Note 9 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I of this report, which we incorporate by reference into this Item.

Table of Contents**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

The following discussion updates the risk factor disclosure in Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other applicable worldwide anti-corruption laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. These laws include the recently enacted U.K. Bribery Act, which is scheduled to become effective on July 1, 2011 and which is broader in scope than the FCPA, as it contains no facilitating payments exception. Additionally, in 1976 we entered into a consent decree with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission which 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. We operate in some countries that international corruption monitoring groups have identified as having high levels of corruption. Our activities create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of our employees or agents that could be in violation of the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption laws. Our training program and policies mandate compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws and the 1976 consent decree, and although we have policies, procedures and internal controls in place to monitor internal and external compliance, we cannot assure that our policies and procedures will protect us from governmental investigations or inquiries surrounding actions of our employees or agents. If we are found to be liable for violations of the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption laws 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.

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

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

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table provides information on our purchases of equity securities during the quarter ended March 31, 2011, all of which involved repurchases of restricted shares of MII common stock pursuant to the provisions of employee benefit plans that permit the repurchase of restricted shares to satisfy statutory tax withholding obligations associated with the lapse of restrictions applicable to those shares:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
January 1 - January 31, 2011		\$	not applicable	not applicable
February 1 - February 28, 2011			not applicable	not applicable
March 1 - March 31, 2011	252,930	25.43	not applicable	not applicable
Total	252,930	\$ 25.43	not applicable	not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

Pending Retirement of Chief Operating Officer

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On May 9, 2011, Mr. John T. Nesser, III, our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, informed McDermott that he intends to retire on July 29, 2011, consistent with his previously disclosed intention to retire by year-end 2011. Effective June 30, 2011, Mr. Nesser will remain Executive Vice President until his retirement date.

In connection with Mr. Nesser's pending retirement, on May 10, 2011, one of McDermott's subsidiaries entered into a Separation Agreement with Mr. Nesser. Under the terms of the Separation Agreement, Mr. Nesser will be entitled to receive the payments and benefits detailed in Section 1 of the Restructuring Transaction Retention Agreement entered into between Mr. Nesser and a subsidiary of McDermott in connection with the spin-off of The Babcock & Wilcox Company. These payments and benefits include: (1) a cash payment of two times the sum of Mr. Nesser's annual base salary and target Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (EICP) award; (2) a prorated target EICP award; (3) a cash payment equal to two years of medical benefits; and (4) full vesting of Mr. Nesser's outstanding equity awards granted in 2008 and 2009. In addition to those benefits, Mr. Nesser will be treated as if he had continued to be an employee of McDermott for purposes of the vesting of the 24,828 restricted stock units and options to purchase 36,818 shares of stock, which were granted to Mr. Nesser in 2010 and currently remain unvested, in accordance with the vesting schedule of those awards.

Additionally, under the Separation Agreement Mr. Nesser will provide general consulting and advisory services to McDermott for a period of six months following Mr. Nesser's retirement. In consideration of those services, Mr. Nesser will receive \$25,000 per month, as well as reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by Mr. Nesser in rendering those services. The terms and conditions of the consulting services may be amended and/or extended by written agreement of the parties.

Appointment of New Chief Operating Officer

On May 6, 2011, our Board of Directors appointed John T. McCormack, our current Senior Vice President, Operations, as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, effective June 30, 2011.

Mr. McCormack, age 64, has served as McDermott's Senior Vice President, Operations, since July 2010. Previously, he served as: Senior Vice President, Operations of J. Ray McDermott, S.A. (JRM), a subsidiary of McDermott, from January 2006 to July 2010; Vice President of JRM from May 2004 to January 2006; and Vice President, Project Services of JRM from January 2003 to May 2004.

In connection with Mr. McCormack's appointment, our Board of Directors approved new compensation arrangements for Mr. McCormack, including: (1) annual base salary of \$500,000, effective June 30, 2011, (2) the increase of Mr. McCormack's target EICP award, expressed as a percentage of Mr. McCormack's actual base salary compensation earned during 2011, for use in connection with his EICP award for the year ending December 31, 2011, from 50% to 70%, effective and for the period beginning June 30, 2011, and (3) a grant of long-term incentives valued at \$660,000, comprised of 50% performance shares, 25% restricted stock units, and 25% stock options, under the same terms and conditions as contained in the Form of 2009 LTIP 2011 Total Shareholder Return Performance Share Grant Agreement, Form of 2009 LTIP 2011 Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement and the Form of 2009 LTIP 2011 Stock Option Grant Agreement included as exhibits to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Certain of McDermott's grant agreements provide that the withholding obligation of any applicable federal, state or other taxes that may be due on the vesting of those awards be satisfied by the grantee returning to us the number of such vested shares having a fair market value equal to the amount of such taxes. Accordingly, the withholding obligations relating to the federal, state or other taxes that may be due on the vesting of certain of Mr. McCormack's equity awards shall be satisfied by Mr. McCormack returning to McDermott the number of vested shares having a fair market value equal to the amount of such taxes.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

3. EXHIBITS

Exhibit

Number	Description
3.1*	McDermott International, Inc. s Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to McDermott International, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 (File No. 1-08430)).
3.2*	McDermott International, Inc. s Amended and Restated By-Laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to McDermott International, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 (file No. 1-08430)).
3.3*	Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation of Series D Participating Preferred Stock of McDermott International, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to McDermott International, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 (File No. 1-08430)).
10.1*	McDermott International, Inc. Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (as amended and restated March 1, 2011) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to McDermott International, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010).
10.2*	Form of 2009 LTIP 2011 Total Shareholder Return Performance Share Grant Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to McDermott International, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010).
10.3*	Form of 2009 LTIP 2011 Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to McDermott International, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010).
10.4*	Form of 2009 LTIP 2011 Stock Option Grant Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to McDermott International, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010).
10.5	Separation Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2011, between McDermott, Inc. and John T. Nesser, III.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 certification of Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 1350 certification of Chief Financial Officer.

* Incorporated by reference to the filing indicated.

101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MCDERMOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: */s/* PERRY L. ELDERS
Perry L. Elders
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting
Officer)**

May 10, 2011

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