

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO INC
Form 10-K
February 16, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

OR

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

Commission file number 1-12317

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **76-0475815**
(State or other jurisdiction) **(IRS Employer)**

of incorporation or organization) **Identification No.)**
7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas 77036-6565

(Address of principal executive offices)

(713) 346-7500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$.01 (Title of Class)	New York Stock Exchange (Exchange on which registered)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (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

Emerging growth company

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2017 was \$12.5 billion. As of February 9, 2018, there were 380,143,691 shares of the Company's common stock (\$0.01 par value) outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement in connection with the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated in Part III of this report.

FORM 10-K

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (**NOV** or the **Company**), a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1995, is a leading independent provider of equipment and technology to the upstream oil and gas industry. Over the course of its 156-year history, NOV and its predecessor companies have helped transform the way the industry develops oil and gas fields and improved the cost-effectiveness, efficiency, safety, and environmental impact of global oil and gas operations. Over the past few decades, the Company pioneered and refined key technologies that helped make frontier resources, such as unconventional and deepwater oil and gas, economically viable.

NOV owns an extensive proprietary technology portfolio, which the Company uses to support the industry's full-field drilling, completion, and production needs. By leveraging its unmatched cross-segment capabilities, scope, and scale, NOV continues to develop and introduce technologies that further enhance oilfield economics, with particular focus on those technologies related to drilling automation, multistage completions, predictive analytics and condition-based maintenance, and improved deepwater project economics. Given the breadth and depth of the Company's technology and product offerings, most oil and gas wells around the world see at least some piece of NOV equipment over the course of their lifetime.

NOV serves major-diversified, national, and independent service companies; contractors; and oil and gas operators in 65 countries around the world. The Company currently operates under three segments: Wellbore Technologies, Completion & Production Solutions, and Rig Technologies. To achieve higher efficiencies and reduce costs, the Company combined its Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket segments during the fourth quarter of 2017. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Strategy and Competitive Strengths

NOV's primary business objective is to further enhance its position in the marketplace as a leading independent provider of technology and equipment to the upstream oil and gas industry. The Company intends to advance this objective and generate above-average returns on its capital over the long term by delivering technologies, equipment, and services that help lower the marginal cost of developing and producing oil and gas resources and by executing the following strategies that leverage the Company's competitive strengths:

Leverage NOV's advantages of size, scope, scale, and position in the market

NOV's position as a leading independent provider of technology and equipment to the upstream oil and gas industry affords the Company several competitive advantages, as follows:

Economies of scale in procurement and manufacturing. NOV's market leadership and global footprint, which spans almost every major oilfield market, provides the Company with economies of scale. NOV's scope and scale have enabled it to develop a unique global supply chain, which provides the Company with the ability to procure materials from the lowest-cost sources of supply around the world. The Company's global manufacturing footprint and flexibility to produce a diverse array of products also enables NOV to rapidly adapt to changes in demand, efficiently leverage manufacturing capacity that is near high-demand areas, and manufacture goods in the lowest-cost jurisdictions. The geographic diversity of NOV's footprint also reduces potential volatility in the Company's revenues

from shifts in location of oilfield activity around the world, regional differences in hydrocarbon prices, and adverse weather and other events.

Scope and scale for distribution and marketing. As a leading independent provider of technology and equipment to the oilfield and with operations in 65 countries, NOV has developed an efficient global distribution network and relationships with virtually every oil and gas operator, service company, and contractor in the world. NOV uses its customer relationships and distribution capabilities to accelerate the commercialization of new products and technologies. NOV routinely develops technologies for use in the global marketplace. NOV's infrastructure allows the Company to quickly penetrate the global marketplace and can create a first-mover advantage as customers prefer to standardize operations around certain products.

Reputation, experience, and benefits of fleet standardization. NOV's reputation and experience make its products a lower-risk purchasing decision for customers. The Company benefits from customer efforts to standardize training, maintenance, and spare parts. Standardized fleets of equipment are easier for customers to operate and maintain,

resulting in reduced downtime, lower training costs, better safety, and reduced inventory stocking requirements. Customers may prefer to standardize on equipment from a well-capitalized market leader such as NOV. NOV has entered into long-term service agreements with several large offshore drilling contractors whereby NOV will employ big data analytics and condition monitoring to maximize uptime and reduce the customer's total cost of ownership for drill floor equipment.

Large installed base of equipment. As a leading original equipment manufacturer (OEM) in the oilfield, NOV is in an excellent position to provide aftermarket support for the industry's largest installed base of equipment. Most oilfield services customers prefer OEM aftermarket support of their equipment, and many of their E&P customers demand it. Customers frequently encounter higher risk and cost when they purchase and use potentially incompatible products from different vendors, particularly where products must interact through complex interfaces, which are common sources of failures and unplanned costs. Additionally, certain past industry events increased the industry's risk profile with government regulatory bodies, who have shown a strong preference for service contractors maintaining critical equipment through the OEM.

Digital products and technologies. NOV's size and scale also provides for inherent competitive advantages in the areas of technology and innovation. NOV often develops technologies and solutions that involve multiple segments and businesses within the Company. Many such solutions could not be developed by smaller, less-diverse organizations, as an appropriate return on the cost of investment to develop certain technologies could not be achieved when applied to a more limited product offering. NOV's efforts in big data, predictive analytics, and associated sensor technologies is an example of one such area. NOV has invested considerable time and resources to develop its Max™ industrial platform, which enables large-scale collection, aggregation, and analytics of real-time equipment data. While the initial application of this platform was a predictive analytics and condition-based monitoring solution for subsea blowout preventers, the platform was designed to be the backbone of all big data products and services offered by the Company and to be used to monitor, analyze, and optimize many of the Company's own manufacturing operations.

Employ a capital-light business model with the ability to quickly scale operations

NOV's manufacturing operations are capital light and have low fixed-asset intensity. The Company's facilities require relatively low investment and maintenance expenditures versus the sales they enable. NOV manufactures a diverse array of products across its manufacturing infrastructure and drives efficiency improvements by shifting production runs to facilities where demand is highest—lowering shipping costs—or to facilities that have the lowest-cost operations. The Company also realizes the benefit of serving a customer base that requires technically complex equipment used in extremely harsh environments. Placing sophisticated tools in a bottomhole assembly at the end of drillpipe to precisely place a wellbore several miles into the earth, and then physically cracking open reservoir rock using large volumes of highly abrasive fluids pumped at extremely high pressures, is incredibly hard on equipment. This harsh operating environment creates recurring sales opportunities for replacement equipment and aftermarket sales and service.

NOV has organized its infrastructure to take advantage of the oil and gas industry's cyclicity. As commodity prices rise, the oilfield typically enters an expansionary phase where large amounts of capital are deployed quickly and equipment orders increase in line. NOV maintains the ability to ramp up manufacturing capacity quickly to capture the value generated by up-cycles while meeting the demands of its customer base. During industry down-cycles, the Company focuses on improving internal efficiencies and advancing technological offerings. NOV's ability to continue, if not accelerate, pursuit of its technological initiatives throughout industry cycles enhances the Company's ability to drive long-term customer and shareholder value. The Company also outsources non-critical machining operations with lower tolerance requirements during times of increased activity levels and brings the machining operations back into Company-owned facilities during down-cycles to improve asset utilization and lower costs.

Capitalize on and drive end-market fragmentation

A key tenet of NOV's business model is to make its technologies and products available to all industry participants. To the extent NOV can provide equipment and technology that is as good, if not better than, products developed by service providers, it will prevent any one organization from having a proprietary advantage and therefore drive fragmentation. This fragmentation expands NOV's customer base and permits the Company to avoid customer concentration in most of its businesses. NOV has resisted the recent trend toward vertical integration, which has left the Company in an attractive and unique position in the marketplace as the only large-cap independent provider of technology and equipment to the oilfield service space. In the international markets, many countries are pursuing initiatives that drive local content and greater local employment in oilfield activity. These actions will likely prompt more local startup enterprises, further expanding the number of customers for NOV's equipment.

Develop proprietary technologies and solutions that assist oil and gas operators in reducing their marginal cost of supply

NOV strives to further develop its substantial technology portfolio and has a reputation for rapidly developing innovative solutions that assist its customers' pursuit of productivity gains. The Company is well positioned to leverage resources and introduce new breakthrough technologies, including digital products that enhance efficiencies and address industry needs, while generating strong returns. The Company's unmatched cross-business-unit capabilities and expertise uniquely position NOV to pioneer proprietary technologies across its business lines. For example, NOV's Wellbore Technologies and Rig Technologies segments jointly introduced closed-loop drilling technologies, which link data from the bottom of the well to the software controls of the drilling rig and use machine learning to drive greater efficiency. NOV works closely with customers to identify needs and its technical experts utilize internal research and development capabilities to develop value-added technologies.

Employ a conservative capital structure with ample liquidity to capitalize on volatility associated with the oil and gas industry

NOV maintains a conservative capital structure, with an investment grade credit rating and ample liquidity. The Company carefully manages its capital structure by continuously monitoring cash flow, capital spending, and debt capacity. Maintaining financial strength inspires confidence from customers who provide NOV with large purchase commitments that the Company delivers over multi-year timeframes. This provides NOV with the flexibility to execute its strategy, including advancing technological offerings, through industry volatility and commodity price cycles. The Company intends to maintain a conservative approach to managing its balance sheet to preserve operational and strategic flexibility.

Business Segment Overview

Wellbore Technologies provides the critical technologies, equipment, and services required to maximize customer efficiencies and economics associated with oil and gas wells. The segment's offerings are provided through the following business units:

ReedHycalog is a market-leading designer and manufacturer of drill-bit technology, a provider of borehole enlargement systems, and an independent supplier of directional drilling tools and optimization software and services. Distinguished by its industry-leading cutter technology, ReedHycalog's drill-bit offering features both roller-cone and fixed-cutter bits designed to improve drilling times and overall well efficiencies. ReedHycalog also manufactures tools that enable the precise placement of the wellbore within the desired reservoir location, including measurement-while-drilling tools and dynamic rotary steerable systems. ReedHycalog harnesses NOV's unique ability to link downhole tools and services with surface equipment to provide the world's first closed-loop drilling automation and optimization system, combining heuristic functions and machine-learning capabilities to transform drilling performance and operations.

Downhole is a leading independent equipment supplier in the drilling and intervention segment of the industry, with engineering teams, manufacturing facilities, supply hubs and service centers situated in regions of oil and gas activity. With a constantly-evolving product portfolio that includes downhole drilling motors, agitator systems, as well as fishing and throtubing tools, the Downhole business unit's offerings enable its customers to achieve significant increases in efficiency, whether in drilling, workover or intervention operations.

WellSite Services is a leading provider of solids control and waste management equipment and services, drilling and completion fluids, data acquisition and analytics, water management solutions, managed-pressure-drilling systems, and wellsite logistics solutions. WellSite Services manufactures, sells, and rents highly engineered solids control equipment and provides field services that improve customers bottom lines by efficiently separating solids and reclaiming drilling fluids for re-use. After separating drill cuttings, WellSite Services provides waste management (both onsite and at centralized locations), including transport and storage. Additionally, WellSite Services provides high-performance drilling fluid and water management solutions with a network of experts that safely work at the wellsite to ensure that operators have the support they need to bring their wells in on-time and on-budget. MD Totco delivers real-time measurement and monitoring of critical parameters required to improve rig safety and efficiency. Access to data and analytics are provided to offsite locations and mobile applications, enabling company personnel to monitor drilling operations through a secure link. WellSite Services offers a diversified range of resources to help manage the full lifecycle of the wellsite from initial preparation to worksite abandonment, including generators, temperature-control equipment, portable lighting, and other wellsite accessories.

Tuboscope is a leader in tubular coating and inspection services, servicing drill pipe and other oil country tubular goods (OCTG) such as casing, production tubing, and line pipe. Backed by an 80-year track record, Tuboscope offers a fully integrated inspection, coating, and repair process that enables customers to be confident that their critical OCTG will behave as they should when needed. In addition, Tuboscope offers artificial lift rod solutions, line-pipe connection systems, and RFID technology for complete drillpipe lifecycle management.

Grant Prideco is a leading manufacturer of premium drill-stem tubulars. With an integrated supply chain and a strong position in the competitive premium drillpipe connections, Grant Prideco offers one stop shopping for all drill stem needs. Armed with a product portfolio that ranges from the needs of the simplest vertical land well to the challenging needs of deepwater, extended-reach, high-pressure/high-temperature, and factory-drilling applications, Grant Prideco innovates with advanced metallurgical grades and connection technologies.

IntelliServ is the only independent commercial provider of wired drillpipe complete with an associated telemetry network that utilizes real-time broadband data transmission to enable instantaneous two-way communication between the bottomhole assembly and surface control system. IntelliServ™ wired pipe enables significant rig time savings as surveys, downlinks, slide orientations, and other data-driven activities are performed in a matter of seconds versus minutes with conventional telemetry.

Completion & Production Solutions provides the critical technologies necessary to optimize the well completion process and production phase of a well's life cycle. Completion & Production Solutions business units include:

Intervention and Stimulation Equipment (ISE) engineers and manufactures capital equipment and consumables and provides aftermarket service and repair to oilfield pressure pumpers, coiled tubing operators, and wireline service providers. ISE manufactures and assembles all of the equipment used to execute hydraulic fracturing jobs with particularly strong positions in the higher-valued technologies and complex process equipment, such as hydration units, chemical additive systems, blenders, and control systems. In addition, the business unit also produces essential consumable components that support pressure pumping spreads, including valves, seats, and stainless-steel fluid ends. ISE is a leading provider of coiled tubing units, control systems, pressure control equipment, injector heads, and coiled tubing itself. ISE also provides nitrogen equipment and snubbing units. Additionally, the business unit designs and manufactures wireline products for electric and slickline line applications, including critical pressure control equipment like wireline lubricators. ISE's equipment offerings are supported by an unmatched global network of aftermarket service and repair facilities.

Fiber Glass Systems is a market leader in the design, manufacture, and delivery of high-end composite piping systems, pressure vessels, and structures engineered to deliver customers with solutions to both corrosion and weight challenges across a wide array of applications. With manufacturing facilities spanning five continents and a sales and distribution network covering 40 countries, Fiber Glass Systems serves customers in the oil and gas, chemical, industrial, marine, offshore, subsea, fuel handling, and mining industries.

Process and Flow Technologies provides integrated processing, production, and pumping equipment to customers in the oil and gas and industrial markets. The Production and Midstream sub-unit manufactures pumping technologies, including reciprocating, multistage, and progressive cavity pumps; midstream products, such as closures, transfer pumps, and valves; and artificial lift support systems. The Wellstream Processing sub-unit designs and manufactures integrated systems that provide water treatment, separation, hydrate inhibition, and gas processing to the oil and gas industry. The Industrial sub-unit manufactures pumping, mixing, and agitation equipment, and heat exchangers for general use in industrial end-markets.

Subsea Production Systems strives to improve subsea infrastructure through technical innovation that improves customer productivity and reduces cost. The business unit is one of only three global manufacturers of flexible subsea pipe systems, which are designed to operate under demanding offshore conditions around the world. Flexible pipes are highly engineered, complex structures that are helically wound and comprised of multiple unbonded layers of steel and composites, which allow them to withstand the demanding pressures and tensile loads required in deepwater production while remaining resistant to the fatigue induced by wave and tidal action. Subsea Production Systems also provides an assortment of critical equipment necessary for subsea production, such as subsea water injection systems, tie-in connector systems, subsea storage units, and other related equipment.

Floating Production Systems offers a comprehensive technology suite geared towards improving offshore economics by providing cost-effective ways for operators to get their projects to first oil faster. Floating Production Systems offers turret mooring systems and topside process modules that are designed to minimize execution risk and maximize operability and crew safety. Floating Production Systems has the capability to partner with the operator from concept to redeployment as well as to simply operate as the equipment provider. NOV, along with alliance partners, offers complete technology, engineering, and product delivery capabilities to supply comprehensive topside solutions for FPSO projects.

XL Systems provides integral and weld-on connectors for oil and gas applications, including conductor strings, surface casing, and liners, in sizes ranging from 16 to 72 inches in diameter. XL Systems is the sole provider of a proprietary line of wedge thread connections on large-bore pipe. In addition, XL Systems supplies connector products in which the threads are machined on high-strength forging material and then welded to pipe.

Completion Tools offers a portfolio of differentiated completion tool products and solutions that address the most pressing needs of the global completions marketplace. The Completion Tools business product portfolio is highlighted by proprietary technology like the Bulldog Frac Sleeve, which utilizes a coiled tubing annular frac system to isolate and

stimulate stages while being lighter and easier to handle than other sleeves on the market. Other proprietary technologies include the BPSTM (Burst Port System) Multistage, the Bullmastiff™ Frac System, and i-Frac CEM™ ball-drop-activated multistage frac sleeve. The portfolio also includes liner hanger systems, sub-surface safety valves, and bridge pumps.

Rig Technologies is the global leader in the engineering, manufacturing, and support of advanced drilling equipment packages and related capital equipment necessary to drill oil and gas wells anywhere in the world. Rig Technologies includes:

Rig Equipment designs, manufactures, and sells land rigs, complete offshore drilling packages, and drilling rig components designed to mechanize and automate many complex drilling rig processes. Rig Equipment's product portfolio includes many equipment designs that changed the way rigs are operated, including the TDS top drive drilling system and automated roughneck. As the oil and gas industry has pushed the boundaries of geology and engineering with the move into the ultra-deepwater and onshore unconventional plays, the Rig Equipment unit has met the increasing challenges of its customer base with constant improvements to both its land and offshore rig equipment offerings. An example of this is the recently introduced NOVOSTM control system that offers drilling process automation, which enables dramatic improvements in drilling efficiency, reliability, and performance. The business unit also provides comprehensive aftermarket products and services to maximize its customers' rig fleets' drilling uptime. Aftermarket offerings include spare parts, repair, and rentals as well as comprehensive remote equipment monitoring, technical support, field service, and customer training through an extensive network of aftermarket service and repair facilities strategically located in major areas of drilling operations around the world.

Marine Construction designs, engineers, and manufactures heavy-lift cranes; a large range of knuckle-boom and lattice boom cranes, including active heave options; mooring, anchor, and deck handling machinery; a full range and models of jacking systems; and pipelay and construction systems. Marine Construction serves the oil and gas industry as well as other marine-based end markets.

See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information by segment and a geographical breakout of revenues and long-lived assets. We have also included a glossary of oilfield terms at the end of Item 1. Business of this Annual Report.

Overview of Oil and Gas Well-Construction Processes

The well-construction process starts with an operator and its contractors designating a suitable drilling site and placing a drilling rig at the location. The rig's crew assembles the drill stem, which consists of drillpipe joints, specialized drilling components known as downhole tools, and a drill bit at the end. Modern rigs typically power the drill bit through a drilling motor, which is attached to the bottom of the drill stem and provides rotational force directly to the bit, or a top drive, a device suspended from the derrick that turns the entire drill stem. The evolution of drilling motors and top drives has facilitated operators' abilities to drill directionally and horizontally as opposed to being limited to the traditional vertical trajectory. The Company sells and rents drilling motors, agitators, drill bits, downhole tools and drill pipe through Wellbore Technologies, and sells top drives through Rig Technologies.

Heavy drilling fluids, or drilling muds, are pumped down the drill stem and forced out through jets in the bit. The drilling mud returns to the surface through the space between the borehole wall and the drill stem, carrying with it the rock cuttings drilled out by the bit. The cuttings are removed from the mud by a solids control system (which can include shakers, centrifuges, and other specialized equipment) and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The solids control system permits the mud, which is often comprised of expensive compounds, to be continuously

reused and re-circulated back into the hole. Rig Technologies sells the large mud pumps that are used to pump drilling mud through the drill stem, down, and back up the hole. Wellbore Technologies sells and rents solids control equipment and provides solids control, waste management and drilling fluids services.

Many operators internally coat the drill stem to improve its hydraulic efficiency and protect it from the corrosive fluids sometimes encountered during drilling; have hard-facing alloys applied to drillpipe joints, collars, and other components to protect tool joints and casing against wear; and inspect and assess the integrity of the drillpipe from time to time. Wellbore Technologies manufactures and sells drillpipe and provides coating, hardfacing, and drillpipe inspection and repair. As hole depth increases, additional joints of drillpipe are continuously added to the drill stem. When the bit becomes dull or the equipment at the bottom of the drill stem including the drilling motors otherwise requires servicing, the entire drill stem is pulled out of the hole and disassembled by disconnecting the joints of drillpipe. These are set aside or racked, the old bit is replaced or service is performed, and the drill stem is reassembled and lowered back into the hole (a process called tripping). During drilling and tripping operations, joints of drillpipe must be screwed together and tightened (made up), and loosened and unscrewed (spun out), a process that can create a considerable amount of stress on the pipe connections while also being quite time consuming. Rig Technologies provides drilling equipment to manipulate and maneuver the drillpipe in an efficient and safe manner, and Wellbore Technologies manufactures premium connections that are designed to reduce failure downhole and improve the rate of connection on the rig floor. When the hole has reached a specified depth, all the drillpipe is pulled out of the hole, and larger-diameter pipe known as casing is lowered into the

hole and permanently cemented in place in order to protect against collapse and contamination of the hole. The casing is typically inspected before it is lowered into the hole, another service provided by Wellbore Technologies. Hole openers from Wellbore Technologies, which mount above the drill bits in the drill stem, open the tolerance of the hole to allow for easier and faster casing installation. Completion & Production Solutions manufactures cement mixing and pumping equipment that is used to cement the casing in place. The rig's hoisting system raises and lowers the drill stem while drilling or tripping, and lowers casing into the wellbore. A conventional hoisting system is a block-and-tackle mechanism that works within the drilling rig's derrick. The mechanism is lifted by a series of pulleys that are attached to the drawworks at the base of the derrick. Rig Technologies sells and installs drawworks and pipe hoisting-systems.

During the course of normal drilling operations, the drill stem passes through different geological formations that exhibit varying pressure characteristics. If this pressure is not contained, oil, gas, and/or water would flow out of these formations to the surface. Containing reservoir pressures is accomplished primarily by the circulation of heavy drilling muds and secondarily by blowout preventers (BOPs), should the mud prove inadequate. Drilling muds are carefully designed to exhibit certain qualities that optimize the drilling process. In addition to containing formation pressure, they must provide power to the drilling motor; carry drilled solids to the surface; protect the drilled formations from being damaged; and cool the drill bit. Achieving these objectives often requires a formulation specific to a given well, requires a high level of cleanliness for better bottomhole assembly, and can involve the use of expensive chemicals as well as natural materials, such as certain types of clay. The fluid itself is often oil or more expensive synthetic mud. Given the cost, it is highly desirable to reuse as much of the drilling mud as possible. Solids control equipment such as shale shakers, centrifuges, cuttings dryers, and mud cleaners help accomplish this objective. Wellbore Technologies provides drilling fluids and rents, sells, operates, and services solids control equipment. Rig Technologies manufactures pumps that power the flow of the mud and fluid downhole and back to the surface. Drilling muds are formulated based on expected drilling conditions. However, as the hole is drilled, the drill stem may encounter a high-pressure zone where the mud density is inadequate to maintain sufficient pressure. Should efforts to weight up the mud to contain such a pressure kick fail, a blowout could result, whereby reservoir fluids would flow uncontrolled into the well. A series of BOPs are positioned at the top of the well and, when activated, form tight seals that prevent the escape of fluids to the surface. Conventional BOPs prevent normal rig operations when closed so the BOPs are activated only if drilling mud and normal well control procedures cannot safely contain the pressure. Rig Technologies engineers and manufactures BOPs.

The operations of the rig and the condition of the drilling mud are closely monitored by various sensors, which measure operating parameters such as the weight on the rig's hook, the incidence of pressure kicks, the operation of the drilling mud pumps, weight on bit, etc. Wellbore Technologies sells and rents drilling rig instrumentation packages that perform these monitoring functions as well as additional sensors that continuously collect downhole data that can be transmitted back to the surface via wired drill pipe. Wellbore Technologies also offers drilling optimization and automation software and services that utilize this downhole data to maximize drilling performance by mitigating vibrations, dynamic and impact loading, and stick-slip, which ensures longer bit runs, and reduces the number of necessary trips.

During drilling operations, the drilling rig and related equipment and tools are subject to severe stresses, pressures, and temperatures, as well as a corrosive environment, and require regular repair and maintenance. Rig Technologies supplies spare parts and can dispatch field service engineers with the expertise to quickly repair and maintain equipment, minimizing down time.

Once a well has been drilled, cased, and cemented, and the operator determines hydrocarbons are present in commercial quantities, the well is then completed, and sometimes stimulated. After the casing is cemented in place, the well undergoes one of several completion processes to open the bottom of the wellbore and allow hydrocarbons to flow from the reservoir and up the well to the surface. The most commonly used technique is known as perforation. The perforating process entails lowering a string of shaped charges to the desired depth in the well using an electric

wireline unit and firing the charges to perforate the casing or liner. Wireline units are also used to perform logging operations and other intervention services. At this point, the operator may decide, based on well design and flow rate, to further enhance production by stimulating the well. Unconventional wells almost always require stimulation through multi-stage hydraulic fracturing, a process by which a fluid or slurry is pumped down the well by large pumping units. This causes the underground formation to crack or fracture, opening up space for hydrocarbons to flow more freely out of tight rock formations. A proppant is suspended in the fluid and lodges in the cracks, propping them open and allowing hydrocarbons to flow after the fluid is gone. A coiled tubing unit is often used to drill out bridge plugs that isolate the many stages needed to stimulate a horizontal well. A coiled tubing unit utilizes a large continuous length of steel tubing to enter and traverse long laterals and perform completion and well remediation operations. As drilling laterals have lengthened in recent years, many operators are electing to use larger high-specification well service rigs to assist in several phases of the completion phase by conveying tools downhole and drilling out completion plugs. Workover rigs are similar to drilling rigs in their capabilities to handle tubing but are usually smaller and somewhat less sophisticated. Completion & Production Solutions provides the essential equipment necessary for the entirety of the completion and stimulation process, designing and manufacturing coiled tubing units, wireline units, pressure pumping equipment, completion tools, snubbing units, nitrogen units, and treating iron. In addition, the well completion process creates a large amount of wear and tear on the equipment used, which creates healthy demand for Completion & Production Solutions' aftermarket services. Due to the corrosive nature of many produced fluids, production tubing is often inspected and coated, services offered by Wellbore

Technologies. Increasingly, operators choose to use corrosion-resistant composite materials or alloys in the process, which are also sold by Completion & Production Solutions.

Once the well has been stimulated, it is usually ready to be capped with a production wellhead and linked up to a gathering system where it can begin producing and generating cash flow for the operator. This process is significantly more involved offshore, where pipes are often required to reach thousands of feet from the wellhead back to the surface, contending with tides, debris, and weather. The development of flexible pipe solved many of the issues associated with linking offshore wells back to their respective floating production, storage, and offloading vessels (FPSOs), which serve as gathering hubs, sometimes in some of the most remote areas of the world. Completion & Production Solutions is one of only three global manufacturers of flexible subsea pipe in addition to offering turret mooring systems and topside process modules for FPSOs.

Natural decline rates set in as a well ages, and workover procedures and other services may be necessary to extend its life and increase its production rate. Over time, downhole equipment, casing, or tubing may need to be serviced or replaced. When producing wells require anything from routine maintenance to major modifications and repair, a well servicing rig is typically needed. Workover rigs are used to disassemble the wellhead, tubing and other completion components of an existing well in order to stimulate or remediate the well. As a well continues to mature, its natural reservoir pressure may no longer be enough to force fluids to the surface. Artificial lift equipment is then typically installed, which adds energy to the fluid column in a wellbore using one of several types of pump. In addition to reduced pressure, the water cut of a well's production tends to increase as the well ages, which typically requires the addition of water treatment and separation equipment. The Company offers a comprehensive range of workover rigs through Rig Technologies. Tubing and sucker rods removed from a well during a well remediation operation are often inspected to determine their suitability to be reused in the well, a service Wellbore Technologies provides. Completion & Production Solutions offers several types of artificial lift and related support systems as well as integrated systems that provide water treatment, separation, hydrate inhibition, and gas processing.

Markets and Competition

The Company's customers are predominantly service companies and oil and gas companies. Products within Wellbore Technologies and Completion & Production Solutions are rented and sold worldwide through NOV's sales force and through commissioned representatives. Substantially all of Rig Technologies' capital equipment and spare parts sales, and a large portion of smaller pumps and parts sales, are made through NOV's direct sales force and distribution service centers. Sales to foreign oil companies are often made with or through representative arrangements.

The Company's competition consists primarily of publicly traded oilfield service and equipment companies and smaller independent equipment manufacturers.

The Company's foreign operations, which include significant operations in Canada, Europe, Russia, the Far East, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, are subject to the risks normally associated with conducting business in foreign countries, including foreign currency exchange risks and uncertain political and economic environments, which may limit or disrupt markets, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property without fair compensation. Government-owned petroleum companies located in some of the countries in which the Company operates have adopted policies (or are subject to governmental policies) giving preference to the purchase of goods and services from companies that are majority-owned by local nationals. As a result of such policies, the Company relies on joint ventures, license arrangements, and other business combinations with local nationals in these countries. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding geographic revenue information.

2017 Acquisitions and Other Investments

During 2017, the Company completed a total of eight acquisitions and other investments for an aggregate cash investment of \$86 million, net of cash acquired.

Influence of Oil and Gas Activity Levels on the Company's Business

The oil and gas industry has historically experienced significant volatility. Demand for the Company's products and services depends primarily upon the general level of activity in the oil and gas industry worldwide. Oil and gas activity is in turn heavily influenced by, among other factors, oil and gas prices worldwide. High levels of drilling and well remediation generally spurs demand for the Company's products and services. Additionally, high levels of oil and gas activity increase cash flows available for oil and gas companies, drilling contractors, oilfield service companies, and manufacturers of OCTG to invest in equipment that the Company sells.

See additional discussion on the current worldwide economic environment and related oil and gas activity levels in Item 1A. Risk Factors and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Seasonal Nature of the Company's Business

Historically, activity levels of some of the Company's segments have followed seasonal trends to some degree. Extremely harsh winter weather can reduce oilfield operations in far northern or high-altitude locations, including parts of Colorado, Canada, Russia and China, and the annual thaw (or breakup) in Canada makes some unimproved roads inaccessible to heavy equipment during part of each second quarter. Both situations temporarily reduce demand for the Company's products and services in the effected geographic area, although revenues generally recover once conditions improve. Fluctuations in customer's activity levels caused by national or customary holiday seasons and annual budgetary cycles can also affect their spending levels with the Company, leading to both temporary local decreases and increases in sales. The Company anticipates that the seasonal trends described above will continue, however, there can be no guarantee that spending by the Company's customers will continue to follow patterns seen in the past.

Research and New Product Development and Intellectual Property

The Company believes that it has been a leader in the development of new technology and equipment to enhance the safety and productivity of drilling and well servicing processes and that its sales and earnings have been dependent, in part, upon the successful introduction of new or improved products. Through its internal development programs and certain acquisitions, the Company has assembled an extensive array of technologies protected by a substantial number of trade and service marks, patents, trade secrets, and other proprietary rights.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company held a substantial number of United States patents and had additional patent applications pending. As of this date, the Company also had foreign patents and patent applications pending relating to inventions covered by the United States patents. Additionally, the Company maintains a substantial number of trade and service marks and maintains a number of trade secrets. Expiration dates of such patents range from 2018 to 2037.

Although the Company believes that this intellectual property has value, competitive products with different designs have been successfully developed and marketed by others. The Company considers the quality and timely delivery of its products, the service it provides to its customers, and the technical knowledge and skills of its personnel to be as important as its intellectual property in its ability to compete. While the Company stresses the importance of its research and development programs, the technical challenges and market uncertainties associated with the development and successful introduction of new products are such that there can be no assurance that the Company will realize future revenue from new products.

Manufacturing and Service Locations

The manufacturing processes for the Company's products generally consist of machining, welding and fabrication, heat treating, assembly of manufactured and purchased components, and testing. Most equipment is manufactured primarily from alloy steel. The availability and price of alloy steel castings, forgings, purchased components, and bar stock is critical to the production and timing of shipments.

Wellbore Technologies designs, manufactures, rents, and sells a variety of equipment and technologies used to perform drilling operations, and offers services that optimize their performance, including: solids control and waste management equipment and services, drilling fluids, premium drillpipe, wired pipe, drilling optimization services, tubular inspection and coating services, instrumentation, downhole tools, and drill bits. Primary facilities are located in Houston, Conroe, Navasota, and Cedar Park, Texas; Veracruz, Mexico; and Dubai, UAE.

Completion & Production Solutions integrates technologies for well completions and oil and gas production. The segment designs, manufactures, and sells equipment and technologies needed for hydraulic fracture stimulation, including pressure pumping trucks, blenders, sanders, hydration units, injection units, flowline, manifolds, and wellheads; well intervention, including coiled tubing units, coiled tubing, and wireline units and tools; onshore production, including composite pipe, surface transfer and progressive cavity pumps, and artificial lift systems; and offshore production, including floating production systems and subsea production technologies. Primary facilities are located in Houston, and Fort Worth, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Senai, Malaysia; Kalundborg, Denmark; Superporto do Acu, Brazil; and Manchester, England.

Rig Technologies provides drilling rig components, complete land drilling rigs, and offshore drilling equipment packages. Primary manufacturing facilities are located in Houston, Texas; Orange, California; New Iberia, Louisiana; Singapore; and Dubai, UAE.

Raw Materials

The Company believes that materials and components used in its operations are generally available from multiple sources. The prices paid by the Company for its raw materials may be affected by, among other things, energy, steel, and other commodity prices; tariffs and duties on imported materials; and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company has experienced rising, declining, and stable prices for milled steel and standard grades in line with broader economic activity and has generally seen specialty alloy prices continue to rise, driven primarily by escalation in the price of the alloying agents. The Company has generally been successful in its effort to mitigate the financial impact of higher raw materials costs on its operations by applying surcharges to, and adjusting prices on, the products it sells. Higher prices and lower availability of steel and other raw materials the Company uses in its business may adversely impact future periods.

Backlog

The Company monitors its backlog of orders within its Completion & Production Solutions and Rig Technologies segments to guide its planning. Backlog includes orders which typically require more than three months to manufacture and deliver.

Backlog measurements are made on the basis of written orders that are firm, but may be defaulted upon by the customer in some instances. Most require reimbursement to the Company for costs incurred in such an event. There can be no assurance that the backlog amounts will ultimately be realized as revenue, or that the Company will earn a profit on backlog work. Backlog for Completion & Production Solutions at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$1.1 billion, \$0.8 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively. Backlog for Rig Technologies at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, was \$1.9 billion, \$2.5 billion and \$6.1 billion, respectively.

Employees

At December 31, 2017, the Company had a total of 31,889 employees, of which 568 were temporary employees. Approximately 344 employees in the U.S. are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Additionally, certain employees in various foreign locations are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Based upon the geographical diversification of these employees, we do not believe any risk of loss from employee strikes or other collective actions would be material to the conduct of our operations taken as a whole.

Available Information

The Company's principal executive offices are located at 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas 77036. Its telephone number is (713) 346-7500. Further information about the Company's products and services can be found on its website at: <http://www.nov.com>. The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NOV. The Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all related amendments are available free of charge on the Investor Relations portion of the Company's website, www.nov.com/investor, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Company's Code of Ethics is also posted on its website.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to other information contained or incorporated by reference herein. Realization of any of the following risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

We are dependent upon the level of activity in the oil and gas industry, which is volatile and has caused, and may cause future, fluctuations in our operating results.

The oil and gas industry historically has experienced significant volatility. Demand for our products and services depends primarily upon the number of oil rigs in operation, the number of oil and gas wells being drilled, the depth and drilling conditions of these wells, the volume of production, the number of well completions, capital expenditures of other oilfield service companies and the level of workover activity. Drilling and workover activity can fluctuate significantly in a short period, particularly in the United States and Canada. The willingness of oil and gas operators to make capital expenditures to explore for and produce oil and natural gas and the willingness of oilfield service companies to invest in capital equipment will continue to be influenced by numerous factors over which we have no control, including the:

current and anticipated future prices for oil and natural gas;

volatility of prices for oil and natural gas;

ability or willingness of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other countries, such as Russia, to maintain or influence price stability through voluntary production limits;

level of production by non-OPEC countries;

level of excess production capacity;

cost of exploring for and producing oil and gas;

level of drilling activity and drilling rig dayrates;

worldwide economic activity and associated demand for oil and gas;

availability and access to potential hydrocarbon resources;

national government political requirements;

fluctuations in political conditions in the United States and abroad;

currency exchange rate fluctuations and devaluations;

development of alternate energy sources; and,

environmental regulations.

Expectations for future oil and gas prices cause many shifts in the strategies and expenditure levels of oil and gas companies, drilling contractors, and other service companies, particularly with respect to decisions to purchase major capital equipment of the type we manufacture. Although oil and gas prices, which are determined by the marketplace, have increased in recent months, prices may remain below a range that is acceptable to certain of our customers, which could continue the reduced demand for our products and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

There are risks associated with certain contracts for our equipment.

As of December 31, 2017, we had a backlog of capital equipment to be manufactured, assembled, tested and delivered by Completion & Production Solutions and Rig Technologies in the amount of \$1.1 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively. The following factors, in addition to others not listed, could reduce our margins on these contracts, adversely impact completion of these contracts, adversely affect our position in the market or subject us to contractual penalties:

financial challenges for consumers of our capital equipment;

credit market conditions for consumers of our capital equipment;

our failure to adequately estimate costs for making this equipment;

our inability to deliver equipment that meets contracted technical requirements;

our inability to maintain our quality standards during the design and manufacturing process;

our inability to secure parts made by third party vendors at reasonable costs and within required timeframes;

unexpected increases in the costs of raw materials;

our inability to manage unexpected delays due to weather, shipyard access, labor shortages or other factors beyond our control; and,

the imposition of tariffs or duties between countries, which could materially affect our global supply chain. The Company's existing contracts for rig and production equipment generally carry significant down payment and progress billing terms favorable to the ultimate completion of these projects and the majority do not allow customers to cancel projects for convenience. However, unfavorable market conditions or financial difficulties experienced by our customers may result in cancellation of contracts or the delay or abandonment of projects. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Competition in our industry, including the introduction of new products and technologies by our competitors, as well as the expiration of the intellectual property rights protecting our products and technologies, could ultimately lead to lower revenue and earnings.

The oilfield products and services industry is highly competitive. We compete with national, regional and foreign competitors in each of our current major product lines. Certain of these competitors may have greater financial, technical, manufacturing and marketing resources than us, and may be in a better competitive position. The following can each affect our revenue and earnings:

price changes;

improvements in the availability and delivery of products and services by our competitors;

the introduction of new products and technologies by our competitors; and,

the expiration of intellectual property rights protecting our products and technologies.

We are a leader in the development of new technology and equipment to enhance the safety and productivity of drilling and well servicing processes. If we are unable to maintain our technology leadership position, it could adversely affect our competitive advantage for certain products and services. Our revenues and operating results have been dependent, in part, upon the successful introduction of new or improved products. Through our internal development programs and acquisitions, we have assembled an extensive array of technologies protected by a substantial number of trade and service marks, patents, trade secrets, and other proprietary rights, some of which expire in the near future. The expiration of these rights could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. Furthermore, while the Company stresses the importance of its research and development programs, the technical challenges and market uncertainties associated with the development and successful introduction of new products are such that there can be no assurance that the Company will realize future revenue from new products.

The tools, techniques, methodologies, programs and components we use to provide our services may infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others. Infringement claims generally result in significant legal and other costs and may distract management from running our core business. Royalty payments under licenses from third parties, if available, would increase our costs. Additionally, developing non-infringing technologies would increase our costs. If a license were not available, we might not be able to continue providing a particular service or product, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, certain foreign jurisdictions and government-owned petroleum companies located in some of the countries in which we operate have adopted policies or regulations which may give local nationals in these countries competitive advantages. Actions taken by our competitors and changes in local policies, preferences or regulations could impact our ability to compete in certain markets and adversely affect our financial results.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from our non-United States operations, which exposes us to risks inherent in doing business in each of the over 65 countries in which we operate.

Approximately 60% of our revenues in 2017 were derived from operations outside the United States (based on revenue destination). Our foreign operations include significant operations in every oil producing region in the world. Our revenues and operations are subject to the risks normally associated with conducting business in foreign countries, including:

uncertain political, social and economic environments;

social unrest, acts of terrorism, war and other armed conflict;

trade and economic sanctions and other restrictions imposed by the United States, European Union or other countries;

restrictions under the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) or similar legislation, as well as foreign anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws;

confiscatory taxation, tax duties, complex and everchanging tax regimes or other adverse tax policies;

exposure to expropriation of our assets and other actions by foreign governments;

deprivation of contract rights;

restrictions on the repatriation of income or capital;

inflation; and,

currency exchange rate fluctuations and devaluations.

Our failure to comply with complex U.S. and foreign laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

Our ability to comply with various complex U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, such as the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act and other foreign anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws, as well as various trade control regulations, is dependent on the success of our ongoing compliance program, including our ability to continue to effectively supervise and train our employees to deter prohibited practices. These various laws and regulations can change frequently and significantly. We may become involved in governmental investigation even if the Company has complied with these laws. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulation, we could be subject to investigations, sanctions and civil and criminal prosecution as well as fines and penalties, which could have a material

adverse effect on our reputation and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, government disruptions could negatively impact our ability to conduct our business.

We are also required to comply with various complex U.S. and foreign tax laws, regulations and treaties. These laws, regulations and treaties can change frequently and significantly and it is reasonable to expect changes in the future. If we fail to comply with any of these tax laws, regulations or treaties, we could be subject to, among other things, civil and criminal prosecution, fines, penalties and confiscation of our assets, which could disrupt our ability to provide our products and services to our customers. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Further, in some instances, direct or indirect consumers of our products and services, entities providing financing for purchases of our products and services or members of the supply chain for our products and services may become involved in governmental investigations, internal investigations, political or other enforcement matters. In such circumstances, such investigations may adversely impact the ability of consumers of our products, entities providing financial support to such consumers or entities in the supply chain to timely perform their business plans or to timely perform under agreements with us. The Company could also become involved in investigations of consumers of our products at significant cost to the Company.

We could be adversely affected if we fail to comply with any of the numerous federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that govern environmental protection, zoning and other matters applicable to our businesses.

Our businesses are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies governing environmental protection, zoning and other matters. These laws and regulations have changed frequently in the past and it is reasonable to expect additional changes in the future. If existing regulatory requirements change, we may be required to make significant unanticipated capital and operating expenditures. We cannot assure you that our operations will continue to comply with future laws and regulations. Governmental authorities may seek to impose fines and penalties on us or to revoke or deny the issuance or renewal of operating permits for failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Under these circumstances, we might be required to reduce or cease operations or conduct site remediation or other corrective action which could adversely impact our operations and financial condition.

Our businesses expose us to potential environmental, product or personal injury liability.

Our businesses expose us to the risk that harmful substances may escape into the environment or a product could fail to perform or cause personal injury, which could result in:

personal injury or loss of life;

severe damage to or destruction of property; or,

environmental damage and suspension of operations.

Our current and past activities, as well as the activities of our former divisions and subsidiaries, could result in our facing substantial environmental, regulatory and other litigation and liabilities. These could include the costs of cleanup of contaminated sites and site closure obligations. These liabilities could also be imposed on the basis of one or more of the following theories:

negligence;

strict liability;

breach of contract with customers; or,

as a result of our contractual agreement to indemnify our customers in the normal course of business, which is normally the case.

We may not have adequate insurance for potential environmental, product or personal injury liabilities.

While we maintain liability insurance, this insurance is subject to coverage limits. In addition, certain policies do not provide coverage for damages resulting from environmental contamination or may exclude coverage for other reasons. We face the following risks with respect to our insurance coverage:

we may not be able to continue to obtain insurance on commercially reasonable terms;

we may be faced with types of liabilities that will not be covered by our insurance;

our insurance carriers may not be able to meet their obligations under the policies; or,

the dollar amount of any liabilities may exceed our policy limits.

Even a partially uninsured claim, if successful and of significant size, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

The adoption of climate change legislation, restrictions on emissions of greenhouse gases, or other environmental regulations could increase our operating costs or reduce demand for our products.

Environmental advocacy groups and regulatory agencies in the United States and other countries have been focusing considerable attention on the emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases and their potential role in climate change. The adoption of laws and regulations to implement controls of greenhouse gases, including the imposition of fees or taxes, could adversely impact our operations and financial condition. The U.S. Congress and other governments routinely consider legislation to control and reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other climate change related legislation, which could require significant reductions in emissions from oil and gas related operations. Additionally, recent concerns regarding the potential impact of hydraulic stimulation, or fracking , activities have resulted in government officials promulgating regulations to impose certain operational restrictions and disclosure requirements on oil and gas companies. Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could reduce oil and natural gas drilling activity and result in a corresponding decline in the demand for our products and services, which could adversely impact our operating results and financial condition.

Cybersecurity risks and threats could adversely affect our business.

We rely heavily on information systems to conduct our business. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of our information systems could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger systems and other systems. While we have policies and procedures designed to prevent or limit the effect of the failure, interruption or security breach of our information systems, there can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that any breach or interruption will be sufficiently limited. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of our intellectual property or other proprietary information, including customer data, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Local content requirements imposed in certain jurisdictions may increase the complexity of our operations and impact the demand for our services.

A growing number of nations are requiring equipment providers and contractors to meet local content requirements or other local standards. To meet many of these local content and other requirements, we are required to attract and retain qualified local personnel. If we are unable to do so because the supply of qualified local personnel is constrained for any reason, the growth and profitability of our business may be adversely affected. In addition, our ability to work in certain jurisdictions is sometimes subject to our ability to successfully negotiate and agree upon acceptable joint venture agreements. The failure to reach acceptable agreements could adversely impact the Company's operations in certain countries. Additionally, we may share control of joint ventures with unaffiliated third parties. Differences in views, and disagreements, among joint venture parties may result in delayed decision making and disputes on important issues. In some instances, we could suffer a material adverse effect to the results of our joint ventures and our consolidated results of operations.

Our ability to hire and retain qualified personnel at competitive cost could materially affect our operations and growth potential.

Many of the products we sell, and related services that we provide, are complex and technologically advanced, which enable them to perform in challenging conditions. Our ability to succeed is, in part, dependent on our success in attracting and retaining qualified personnel to provide service and to design, manufacture, use, install and commission our products. A significant increase in wages paid by competitors, both within and outside the energy industry, for such highly skilled personnel could result in insufficient availability of skilled labor or increase our labor costs, or both. If the supply of skilled labor is constrained or our costs increase, our margins could decrease and our growth potential could be impaired.

Severe weather conditions may adversely affect our operations.

Our business may be materially affected by severe weather conditions in areas where we operate. This may entail the evacuation of personnel and stoppage of services. In addition, if particularly severe weather affects platforms or structures, this may result in a suspension of activities. Any of these events could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

An impairment of goodwill or other indefinite lived intangible assets could reduce our earnings.

The Company has approximately \$6.2 billion of goodwill and \$0.4 billion of other intangible assets with indefinite lives as of December 31, 2017. Generally accepted accounting principles require the Company to test goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or circumstances

indicate they might be impaired. Events or circumstances which could indicate a potential impairment include (but are not limited to) a significant sustained reduction in worldwide oil and gas prices or drilling; a significant sustained reduction in profitability or cash flow of oil and gas companies or drilling contractors; a significant sustained reduction in capital investment by other oilfield service companies; or a significant increase in worldwide inventories of oil or gas. The timing and magnitude of any goodwill impairment charge, which could be material, would depend on the timing and severity of the event or events triggering the charge and would require a high degree of management judgment. If we were to determine that any of our remaining balance of goodwill or other indefinite lived intangible assets was impaired, we would record an immediate charge to earnings with a corresponding reduction in stockholders equity; resulting in a possible increase in balance sheet leverage as measured by debt to total capitalization.

See additional discussion on **Goodwill and Other Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets** in Critical Accounting Estimates of Item 7, **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**.

We have expanded our businesses through acquisitions and intend to maintain a growth strategy.

We have expanded and grown our businesses through acquisitions and continue to pursue a growth strategy but we cannot assure that attractive acquisitions will be available to us at reasonable prices or at all. In addition, we cannot assure that we will successfully integrate the operations and assets of any acquired business with our own or that our management will be able to manage effectively any new lines of business. Any inability on the part of management to integrate and manage acquired businesses and their assumed liabilities could adversely affect our business and financial performance. In addition, we may need to incur substantial indebtedness to finance future acquisitions. We cannot assure that we will be able to obtain this financing on terms acceptable to us or at all. Future acquisitions may result in increased depreciation and amortization expense, increased interest expense, increased financial leverage or decreased operating income for the Company, any of which could cause our business to suffer.

GLOSSARY OF OILFIELD TERMS

(Sources: Company management; A Dictionary for the Petroleum Industry, The University of Texas at Austin, 2001.)

API	Abbr: American Petroleum Institute
Annular Blowout Preventer	A large valve, usually installed above the ram blowout preventers, that forms a seal in the annular space between the pipe and the wellbore or, if no pipe is present, in the wellbore itself.
Annulus	The open space around pipe in a wellbore through which fluids may pass.
Automatic Pipe Handling Systems (Automatic Pipe Racker)	A device used on a drilling rig to automatically remove and insert drill stem components from and into the hole. It replaces the need for a person to be in the derrick or mast when tripping pipe into or out of the hole.
Automatic Roughneck	A large, self-contained pipe-handling machine used by drilling crew members to make up and break out tubulars. The device combines a spinning wrench, torque wrench, and backup wrenches.
Beam pump	Surface pump that raise and lowers sucker rods continually, so as to operate a downhole pump.
Bit	The cutting or boring element used in drilling oil and gas wells. The bit consists of a cutting element and a circulating element. The cutting element is steel teeth, tungsten carbide buttons, industrial diamonds, or polycrystalline diamonds (PDCs). These teeth, buttons, or diamonds penetrate and gouge or scrape the formation to remove it. The circulating element permits the passage of drilling fluid and utilizes the hydraulic force of the fluid stream to improve drilling rates. In rotary drilling, several drill collars are joined to the bottom end of the drill pipe column, and the bit is attached to the end of the drill collars. Drill collars provide weight on the bit to keep it in firm contact with the bottom of the hole.
Blowout	An uncontrolled flow of gas, oil or other well fluids into the atmosphere. A blowout, or gusher, occurs when formation pressure exceeds the pressure applied to it by the column of drilling fluid. A kick warns of an impending blowout.
Blowout Preventer (BOP)	Series of valves installed at the wellhead while drilling to prevent the escape of pressurized fluids.
Blowout Preventer (BOP) Stack	The assembly of well-control equipment including preventers, spools, valves, and nipples connected to the top of the wellhead.
Borehole Enlargement (BHE)	The process of opening up or enlarging the internal diameter of the wellbore. This is typically done with under-reamers, reamers, or hole openers.
Bottomhole Assembly (BHA)	The lower portion of the drillstring including (if used): the bit, bit sub, mud motor, stabilizers, drillcollar, heavy-weight drillpipe, jarring devices, and crossovers for various thread forms.
Closed Loop Drilling	A solids control system in which the drilling mud is reconditioned and recycled through

Systems	the drilling process on the rig itself.
Coiled Tubing	A continuous string of flexible steel tubing, often hundreds or thousands of feet long, that is wound onto a reel, often dozens of feet in diameter. The reel is an integral part of the coiled tubing unit, which consists of several devices that ensure the tubing can be safely and efficiently inserted into the well from the surface. Because tubing can be lowered into a well without having to make up joints of tubing, running coiled tubing into the well is faster and less expensive than running conventional tubing. Rapid advances in the use of coiled tubing make it a popular way in which to run tubing into and out of a well. Also called reeled tubing.
Cuttings	Fragments of rock dislodged by the bit and brought to the surface in the drilling mud. Washed and dried cutting samples are analyzed by geologist to obtain information about the formations drilled.
Directional Well	Well drilled in an orientation other than vertical in order to access broader portions of the formation.
Drawworks	The hoisting mechanism on a drilling rig. It is essentially a large winch that spools off or takes in the drilling line and thus raises or lowers the drill stem and bit.

Drill Pipe Elevator (Elevator)	On conventional rotary rigs and top-drive rigs, hinged steel devices with manual operating handles that crew members latch onto a tool joint (or a sub). Since the elevators are directly connected to the traveling block, or to the integrated traveling block in the top drive, when the driller raises or lowers the block or the top-drive unit, the drill pipe is also raised or lowered.
Drilling jars	A percussion tool operated manually or hydraulically to deliver a heavy downward blow to free a stuck drill stem.
Drilling mud	A specially compounded liquid circulated through the wellbore during rotary drilling operations.
Drilling riser	A conduit used in offshore drilling through which the drill bit and other tools are passed from the rig on the water's surface to the sea floor.
Drill stem	All members in the assembly used for rotary drilling from the swivel to the bit, including the Kelly, the drill pipe and tool joints, the drill collars, the stabilizers, and various specialty items.
Fiberglass-reinforced spoolable pipe	A spoolable glass fiber-reinforced epoxy composite tubular product for onshore oil and gas gathering and injection systems, with superior corrosion resistant properties and lower installed cost than steel.
Flexible pipe	A dynamic riser that connects subsea production equipment to a topside facility allowing for the flow of oil, gas, and/or water. Also used on the seafloor to tie wells and subsea equipment together.
Formation	A bed or deposit composed throughout of substantially the same kind of rock; often a lithologic unit. Each formation is given a name, frequently as a result of the study of the formation outcrop at the surface and sometimes based on fossils found in the formation.
FPSO	A Floating Production, Storage and Offloading vessel used to receive hydrocarbons from subsea wells, and then produce and store the hydrocarbons until they can be offloaded to a tanker or pipeline.
Hardbanding	A special wear-resistant material often applied to tool joints to prevent abrasive wear to the area when the pipe is being rotated downhole.
Hydraulic Fracturing	The process of creating fractures in a formation by pumping fluids, at high pressures, into the reservoir, which allows or enhances the flow of hydrocarbons.
Iron Roughneck	A floor-mounted combination of a spinning wrench and a torque wrench. The Iron Roughneck moves into position hydraulically and eliminates the manual handling involved with suspended individual tools.
Jack-up rig	A mobile bottom-supported offshore drilling structure with columnar or open-truss legs that support the deck and hull. When positioned over the drilling site, the bottoms of the legs penetrate the seafloor.
Jar	A mechanical device placed near the top of the drill stem which allows the driller to strike a very heavy blow upward or downward on stuck pipe.
Joint	1. In drilling, a single length (from 16 feet to 45 feet, or 5 meters to 14.5 meters, depending on its range length) of drill pipe, drill collar, casing or tubing that has threaded connections at both ends. Several joints screwed together constitute a stand of pipe. 2. In pipelining, a single length (usually 40 feet-12 meters) of pipe. 3. In

sucker rod pumping, a single length of sucker rod that has threaded connections at both ends.

Kelly

The heavy steel tubular device, four-or six-sided, suspended from the swivel through the rotary table and connected to the top joint of drill pipe to turn the drill stem as the rotary table turns. It has a bored passageway that permits fluid to be circulated into the drill stem and up the annulus, or vice versa. Kellys manufactured to API specifications are available only in four-or six-sided versions, are either 40 or 54 feet (12 or 16 meters) long, and have diameters as small as 2.5 inches (6 centimeters) and as large as 6 inches (15 centimeters).

Kelly bushing

A special device placed around the kelly that mates with the kelly flats and fits into the master bushing of the rotary table. The kelly bushing is designed so that the kelly is free to move up or down through it. The bottom of the bushing may be shaped to fit the opening in the master bushing or it may have pins that fit into the master bushing. In either case, when the kelly bushing is inserted into the master bushing and the master bushing is turned, the kelly bushing also turns. Since the kelly bushing fits onto the kelly, the kelly turns, and since the kelly is made up to the drill stem, the drill stem turns. Also called the drive bushing.

Kelly spinner	A pneumatically operated device mounted on top of the kelly that, when actuated, causes the kelly to turn or spin. It is useful when the kelly or a joint of pipe attached to it must be spun up, that is, rotated rapidly for being made up.
Kick	An entry of water, gas, oil, or other formation fluid into the wellbore during drilling. It occurs because the pressure exerted by the column of drilling fluid is not great enough to overcome the pressure exerted by the fluids in the formation drilled. If prompt action is not taken to control the kick, or kill the well, a blowout may occur.
Making-up	1. To assemble and join parts to form a complete unit (e.g., to make up a string of drill pipe). 2. To screw together two threaded pieces. 3. To mix or prepare (e.g., to make up a tank of mud). 4. To compensate for (e.g., to make up for lost time).
Manual tongs (Tongs)	The large wrenches used for turning when making up or breaking out drill pipe, casing, tubing, or other pipe; variously called casing tongs, pipe tongs, and so forth, according to the specific use. Power tongs or power wrenches are pneumatically or hydraulically operated tools that serve to spin the pipe up tight and, in some instances to apply the final makeup torque.
Master bushing	A device that fits into the rotary table to accommodate the slips and drive the kelly bushing so that the rotating motion of the rotary table can be transmitted to the kelly. Also called rotary bushing.
Mooring system	The method by which a vessel or buoy is fixed to a certain position, whether permanently or temporarily.
Motion compensation equipment	Any device (such as a bumper sub or heave compensator) that serves to maintain constant weight on the bit in spite of vertical motion of a floating offshore drilling rig.
Mud pump	A large, high-pressure reciprocating pump used to circulate the mud on a drilling rig.
Plug gauging	The mechanical process of ensuring that the inside threads on a piece of drill pipe comply with API standards.
Pressure control equipment	Equipment used in: 1. The act of preventing the entry of formation fluids into a wellbore. 2. The act of controlling high pressures encountered in a well.
Pressure pumping	Pumping fluids into a well by applying pressure at the surface.
Ram blowout preventer	A blowout preventer that uses rams to seal off pressure on a hole that is with or without pipe. Also called a ram preventer.
Ring gauging	The mechanical process of ensuring that the outside threads on a piece of drill pipe comply with API standards.
Riser	A pipe through which liquids travel upward.
Riser pipe	The pipe and special fitting used on floating offshore drilling rigs to establish a seal between the top of the wellbore, which is on the ocean floor, and the drilling equipment located above the surface of the water. A riser pipe serves as a guide for the drill stem from the drilling vessel to the wellhead and as a conductor for drilling fluid from the well to the vessel. The riser consists of several sections of pipe and includes special devices to compensate for any movement of the drilling rig caused by waves. Also called marine riser pipe, riser joint.
Rotary table	

The principal piece of equipment in the rotary table assembly; a turning device used to impart rotational power to the drill stem while permitting vertical movement of the pipe for rotary drilling. The master bushing fits inside the opening of the rotary table; it turns the kelly bushing, which permits vertical movement of the kelly while the stem is turning.

Rotating blowout
preventer (Rotating Head)

A sealing device used to close off the annular space around the kelly in drilling with pressure at the surface, usually installed above the main blowout preventers. A rotating head makes it possible to drill ahead even when there is pressure in the annulus that the weight of the drilling fluid is not overcoming; the head prevents the well from blowing out. It is used mainly in the drilling of formations that have low permeability. The rate of penetration through such formations is usually rapid.

Safety clamps

A clamp placed very tightly around a drill collar that is suspended in the rotary table by drill collar slips. Should the slips fail, the clamp is too large to go through the opening in the rotary table and therefore prevents the drill collar string from falling into the hole. Also called drill collar clamp.

Shale shaker	A piece of drilling rig equipment that uses a vibrating screen to remove cuttings from the circulating fluid in rotary drilling operations. The size of the openings in the screen should be selected carefully to be the smallest size possible to allow 100 per cent flow of the fluid. Also called a shaker.
Slim-hole completions (Slim-hole Drilling)	Drilling in which the size of the hole is smaller than the conventional hole diameter for a given depth. This decrease in hole size enables the operator to run smaller casing, thereby lessening the cost of completion.
Slips	Wedge-shaped pieces of metal with serrated inserts (dies) or other gripping elements, such as serrated buttons, that suspend the drill pipe or drill collars in the master bushing of the rotary table when it is necessary to disconnect the drill stem from the kelly or from the top-drive unit's drive shaft. Rotary slips fit around the drill pipe and wedge against the master bushing to support the pipe. Drill collar slips fit around a drill collar and wedge against the master bushing to support the drill collar. Power slips are pneumatically or hydraulically actuated devices that allow the crew to dispense with the manual handling of slips when making a connection.
Solids	See Cuttings
Spinning wrench	Air-powered or hydraulically powered wrench used to spin drill pipe in making or breaking connections.
Spinning-in	The rapid turning of the drill stem when one length of pipe is being joined to another. Spinning-out refers to separating the pipe.
Stand	The connected joints of pipe racked in the derrick or mast when making a trip. On a rig, the usual stand is about 90 feet (about 27 meters) long (three lengths of drill pipe screwed together), or a treble.
Steerable Technologies	Tools that allow for steering the BHA towards a target while rotating from surface.
String	The entire length of casing, tubing, sucker rods, or drill pipe run into a hole.
Sucker rod	A special steel pumping rod. Several rods screwed together make up the link between the pumping unit on the surface and the pump at the bottom of the well.
Tensioner	A system of devices installed on a floating offshore drilling rig to maintain a constant tension on the riser pipe, despite any vertical motion made by the rig. The guidelines must also be tensioned, so a separate tensioner system is provided for them.
Thermal desorption	The process of removing drilling mud from cuttings by applying heat directly to drill cuttings.
Tiebacks (Subsea)	A series of flowlines and pipes that connect numerous subsea wellheads to a single collection point.
Top drive	A device similar to a power swivel that is used in place of the rotary table to turn the drill stem. It also includes power tongs. Modern top drives combine the elevator, the tongs, the swivel, and the hook. Even though the rotary table assembly is not used to rotate the drill stem and bit, the top-drive system retains it to provide a place to set the slips to suspend the drill stem when drilling stops.
Torque wrench	Spinning wrench with a gauge for measuring the amount of torque being applied to the connection.

Trouble cost	Costs incurred as a result of unanticipated complications while drilling a well. These costs are often referred to as contingency costs during the planning phase of a well.
Turret	Mechanical device that allows a floating vessel to rotate around stationary flowlines, umbilicals, and other associated risers.
Well completion	1. The activities and methods of preparing a well for the production of oil and gas or for other purposes, such as injection; the method by which one or more flow paths for hydrocarbons are established between the reservoir and the surface. 2. The system of tubulars, packers, and other tools installed beneath the wellhead in the production casing; that is, the tool assembly that provides the hydrocarbon flow path or paths.
Wellhead	The termination point of a wellbore at surface level or subsea, often incorporating various valves and control instruments.
Well stimulation	Any of several operations used to increase the production of a well, such as acidizing or fracturing.
Well workover	The performance of one or more of a variety of remedial operations on a producing oil well to try to increase production. Examples of workover jobs are deepening, plugging back, pulling and resetting liners, and squeeze cementing.
Wellbore	A borehole; the hole drilled by the bit. A wellbore may have casing in it or it may be open (uncased); or part of it may be cased, and part of it may be open. Also called a borehole or hole.
Wireline	A slender, rodlike or threadlike piece of metal usually small in diameter, that is used for lowering special tools (such as logging sondes, perforating guns, and so forth) into the well. Also called slick line.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company owned or leased approximately 611 facilities worldwide as of December 31, 2017, including the following principal manufacturing, service, distribution and administrative facilities:

Location	Description	Building Size (SqFt)	Property Size (Acres)	Owned / Leased	Lease Termination Date
Wellbore Technologies:					
Navasota, Texas	Manufacturing Facility & Administrative Offices	562,112	196	Owned	
Conroe, Texas	Manufacturing Facility of Drill Bits and Downhole Tools, Administrative & Sales Offices	410,623	35	Owned	
Houston, Texas	Sheldon Road Inspection Facility	319,365	192	Owned	
Veracruz, Mexico	Manufacturing Facility of Tool Joints, Warehouse & Administrative Offices	303,400	42	Owned	
Houston, Texas	Holmes Rd Complex: Manufacturing, Warehouse, Coating Manufacturing Plant & Corporate Office	300,000	50	Owned	
Cedar Park, Texas	Instrumentation Manufacturing Facility, Administrative & Sales Offices	215,778	38	Owned	
Dubai, UAE	Manufacturing Facility of Downhole Tools, Distribution Warehouse	184,492	8	Leased	1/29/2021
Conroe, Texas	Solids Control Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse, Administrative & Sales Offices, and Engineering Labs	153,750	35	Owned	
Completion & Production Solutions:					
Senai, Malaysia	Manufacturing Facility of Fiber Glass Products	595,965	14	Owned*	10/31/2027
Kalundborg, Denmark	Flexibles Manufacturing, Warehouse, Shop & Administrative Offices	485,067	38	Owned	
Superporto du Acu, Brazil	Flexibles Manufacturing, Warehouse, Shop & Administrative Offices	464,885	30	Owned*	10/20/2031
Manchester, England	Manufacturing, Assembly & Testing of PC Pumps and Expendable Parts, Administrative & Sales Offices	464,000	28	Owned	
Houston, Texas	Manufacturing of Wireline and Pressure Performance Equipment, Warehouse and Administrative Offices	383,750	26	Leased	6/30/2041
Fort Worth, Texas	Coiled Tubing Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse, Administrative & Sales Offices	342,999	24	Owned	
Qingdao, Shagdong, China	Manufacturing of fiber-reinforced tubular products	309,150	25	Leased	10/26/2036
Tulsa, Oklahoma	Manufacturing Facility of Pumps, Warehouse and Administrative &	222,625	10	Owned	

	Sales Offices				
Houston, Texas	Manufacturing of fiber-reinforced tubular products & Administrative Offices	130,873	6	Leased	4/30/2021

Rig Technologies:

Houston, Texas	Bammel Facility, Repairs, Service, Aftermarket Parts, Administrative & Sales Offices	602,110	33	Leased	6/30/2028
Houston, Texas	Manufacturing Plant of Drilling Equipment	511,964	33	Leased	4/30/2019
Houston, Texas	West Little York Manufacturing Facility, Repairs, Service, Administrative & Sales Offices	483,450	34	Owned	
Orange, California	Manufacturing & Office Facility	338,337	9	Owned*	12/31/2020
New Iberia, Louisiana	Repair, Services and Spares facility	189,000	17	Leased	10/1/2025
Singapore	Manufacturing, Repairs, Service, Field Service/Training, Administrative & Sales Offices	133,659	4	Leased	1/5/2024
Dubai, UAE	Repair & Overhaul of Drilling Equipment, Warehouse & Sales Office	39,433	2	Owned	

Corporate:

Houston, Texas	Corporate and Shared Administrative Offices	337,019	14	Leased	5/31/2037
Houston, Texas	Corporate and Shared Administrative Offices	441,029	3	Leased	1/31/2041

* Building owned but land leased.

We own or lease approximately 218 repair and manufacturing facilities that refurbish and manufacture new equipment and parts, 239 service centers that provide inspection and equipment rental and 154 engineering, sales and administration facilities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have various claims, lawsuits, arbitrations and administrative proceedings that are pending or threatened, arising in the ordinary course of business. Such claims, threatened and actual litigation, and arbitrations involve claims against the Company for a broad spectrum of potential liabilities, including: individual employment law claims, collective actions under federal employment laws, intellectual property claims, including alleged patent infringement, and/or misappropriation of trade secrets, premises liability claims, personal injuries arising from allegedly defective products, alleged improper payments under anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and other commercial claims seeking recovery for alleged actual or exemplary damages. For many such contingent claims, the Company's insurance coverage is inapplicable or an exclusion to coverage may apply, in such instances, settlement or other resolution of such contingent claims could have a material financial or reputational impact on the Company. Such disputes arise in locations around the world and include proceedings in civil courts and arbitrations.

Forecasting the ultimate outcome of such matters requires a combination of judgment, experience and involves inherent uncertainties. In some instances, parties assert baseless or far-fetched damage claims or inflate their claimed damages in an effort to exert leverage in settlement discussions, such assertions can involve unsubstantiated claims that if ultimately accepted by an arbitrator, jury or tribunal could materially impact the Company on a financial and reputational basis. The Company vigorously defends against such claims and tactics.

In those instances, in which we believe that incurrence of a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we estimate a range of probable outcomes and record a reserve within that range, including accruals for self-insured losses which may be calculated based on historical claim data, specific loss development factors and other information. We have many product liability, premises liability and commercial claims pending against our subsidiaries. A range of total possible losses for all litigation matters cannot be reasonably estimated because of the number of uncertainties and incomplete information for individual claims. Based on our considered judgment as to pertinent facts and circumstances, including the inputs and advice of experienced and knowledgeable advisors, we do not expect the ultimate outcome of any currently pending lawsuits or claims against us will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of these matters can be provided.

For many commercial and regulatory claims and disputes, we do not have insurance or our insurance may contain an exclusion under the terms of our policies of insurance. The Company maintains substantial insurance against risks arising from our business based on market availability of insurance and our judgment concerning such risks, for example risks arising from product liability claims. No assurance can be given that the amount of that insurance will be sufficient to fully indemnify us against liabilities arising out of pending or future legal proceedings or other claims. Typically, our insurance policies contain deductibles or self-insured retentions, for which we are responsible for payment. In determining whether to, and the amount of self-insurance, it is our policy to self-insure at a level that we deem appropriate considering the cost of self-insuring compared to premiums for insurance with lower deductibles or self-insured retentions.

Although no assurance can be given with respect to the outcome of these or any other pending legal and administrative proceedings and the effect such outcomes may have, we believe any ultimate liability resulting from the outcome of such claims, lawsuits or administrative proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, one of our subsidiaries settled a product liability claim for CAD 42 million (\$31 million at December 31, 2016), in Canada. The settlement was paid in 2017 by our insurers under a reservation of rights. In 2017, we resolved our claims against our insurer asserting that our existing policies of insurance covered all settled claims. The outcome of this settlement did not have a material adverse impact on our earnings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Information regarding mine safety and other regulatory actions at our mines is included in Exhibit 95 to this Form 10-K.

PART II
ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES
Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol NOV. The following table sets forth, for the calendar periods indicated, the range of high and low closing prices for the common stock, as reported by the NYSE and the cash dividends declared per share.

	2017				2016			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Common stock sale price:								
High	\$ 41.74	\$ 39.68	\$ 36.30	\$ 36.03	\$ 34.93	\$ 36.98	\$ 36.86	\$ 40.32
Low	\$ 37.40	\$ 31.64	\$ 29.94	\$ 31.51	\$ 26.34	\$ 27.32	\$ 31.27	\$ 31.43
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05

As of February 9, 2018, there were 3,559 holders of record of our common stock. Many stockholders choose to own shares through brokerage accounts and other intermediaries rather than as holders of record (excluding individual participants in securities positions listing) so the actual number of stockholders is unknown but significantly higher.

Cash dividends aggregated \$76 million and \$230 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will be dependent upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, future outlook and other factors deemed relevant by the Company's Board of Directors.

The information relating to our equity compensation plans required by Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities is incorporated by reference to such information as set forth in Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters contained herein.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock to the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Oil & Gas Equipment & Services Index. The total shareholder return assumes \$100 invested on December 31, 2012 in National Oilwell Varco, Inc., the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Oil & Gas Equipment & Services Index. It also assumes reinvestment of all dividends. The peer group is weighted based on the market capitalization of each company. The results shown in the graph below are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among National Oilwell Varco, Inc., the S&P 500 Index
and the S&P Oil & Gas Equipment & Services Index

* \$100 invested on 12/31/12 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17
National Oilwell Varco, Inc.	100.00	117.78	110.05	58.69	66.86	64.70
S&P 500	100.00	132.39	150.51	152.59	170.84	208.14
S&P Oil & Gas Equipment & Services	100.00	130.65	120.46	97.87	129.12	110.16

This information shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed with the Commission or subject to Regulation 14A (17 CFR 240.14a-1-240.14a-104), other than as provided in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, or to the liabilities of section 18 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78r).

Though the Company benefited from a high concentration of orders for offshore drilling equipment and services in the preceding years, significant contraction in the offshore market during the recent downturn adversely effected the Company's performance. Offshore market dynamics and equipment oversupply are expected to cause slower recovery there than in our land business, however, it is in NOV's strategic interest to maintain a leading position in offshore drilling equipment. The Company has intentionally and successfully pivoted towards onshore and non-drilling related activities in recent years, highly responsive to the industry's increased focus on onshore unconventional developments. Approximately, 65% of consolidated revenues were derived from onshore businesses in 2017 compared to approximately 40% in 2014.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	2017	Years Ended December 31,			2013 (1)
		2016	2015	2014	
	(in millions, except per share data)				
Operating Data:					
Revenue	\$ 7,304	\$ 7,251	\$ 14,757	\$ 21,440	\$ 19,221
Operating profit (loss)	\$ (277)	\$ (2,411)	\$ (390)	\$ 3,613	\$ 3,199
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (392)	\$ (2,623)	\$ (589)	\$ 3,494	\$ 3,124
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (236)	\$ (2,416)	\$ (767)	\$ 2,455	\$ 2,181
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$	\$ 52	\$ 147
Net income (loss) attributable to Company	\$ (237)	\$ (2,412)	\$ (769)	\$ 2,502	\$ 2,327
Per share data:					
Basic:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.11
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.35
Net income (loss) attributable to Company	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.46
Diluted:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.09
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.35
Net income (loss) attributable to Company	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.44
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.61	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.64	\$ 0.91
Other Data:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 698	\$ 703	\$ 747	\$ 778	\$ 738
Capital expenditures	\$ 192	\$ 284	\$ 453	\$ 699	\$ 614
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 4,863	\$ 4,829	\$ 7,552	\$ 8,788	\$ 9,745
Total assets	\$ 20,206	\$ 21,140	\$ 26,725	\$ 33,562	\$ 34,812
Long-term debt, less current maturities	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,708	\$ 3,928	\$ 3,014	\$ 3,149
Total Company stockholders equity	\$ 14,094	\$ 13,940	\$ 16,383	\$ 20,692	\$ 22,230

(1) Financial information for prior periods and dates may not be comparable due to the impact of \$2.4 billion in business combinations on our financial position and results of operations during 2013.

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

General Overview

The Company is a leading independent provider of equipment and technology to the upstream oil and gas industry. With operations in approximately 611 locations across six continents, NOV designs, manufactures and services a comprehensive line of drilling and well servicing equipment; sells and rents drilling motors, specialized downhole tools, and rig instrumentation; performs inspection and internal coating of oilfield tubular products; provides drill cuttings separation, management and disposal systems and services; and provides expendables and spare parts used in conjunction with the Company's large installed base of equipment. NOV also manufactures coiled tubing and high-pressure fiberglass and composite tubing, and sells and rents advanced in-line inspection equipment to makers of oil country tubular goods. The Company has a long tradition of pioneering innovations which improve the cost-effectiveness, efficiency, safety, and environmental impact of oil and gas operations.

NOV's revenue and operating results are directly related to the level of worldwide oil and gas drilling and production activities and the profitability and cash flow of oil and gas companies and drilling contractors, which in turn are affected by current and anticipated prices of oil and gas. Oil and gas prices have been and are likely to continue to be volatile. See Item 1A. Risk Factors. The Company conducts its operations through three business segments: Wellbore Technologies, Completion & Production Solutions and Rig Technologies. See Item 1. Business, for a discussion of each of these business segments.

Unless indicated otherwise, results of operations are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial statements in order for them to conform with the 2017 presentation. The Company discloses Adjusted EBITDA (defined as Operating Profit excluding Depreciation, Amortization and Other Items) in its periodic earnings press releases and other public disclosures to provide investors additional information about the results of ongoing operations. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations in Results of Operations for an explanation of our use of non-GAAP financial measures and reconciliations to their corresponding measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Operating Environment Overview

NOV's results are dependent on, among other things, the level of worldwide oil and gas drilling, well remediation activity, the price of crude oil and natural gas, capital spending by exploration and production companies and drilling contractors, and worldwide oil and gas inventory levels. Key industry indicators for the past three years include the following:

	2017*	2016*	2015*	% 2017 v 2016	% 2017 v 2015
Active Drilling Rigs:					
U.S.	875	510	977	71.6%	(10.4%)
Canada	207	128	194	61.7%	6.7%
International	947	956	1,167	(0.9%)	(18.9%)
Worldwide	2,029	1,594	2,338	27.3%	(13.2%)
West Texas Intermediate Crude Prices (per barrel)	\$ 50.88	\$ 43.15	\$ 48.71	17.9%	4.5%
Natural Gas Prices (\$/mmbtu)	\$ 2.96	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.61	18.9%	13.4%

* Averages for the years indicated. See sources below.

The following table details the U.S., Canadian, and international rig activity and West Texas Intermediate Oil prices for the past nine quarters ended December 31, 2017 on a quarterly basis:

Source: Rig count: Baker Hughes, Inc. (www.bakerhughes.com); West Texas Intermediate Crude Price: Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (www.eia.doe.gov).

The average price per barrel of West Texas Intermediate Crude was \$50.88 in 2017, an increase of 18% over the average price for 2016 of \$43.15 per barrel. The average natural gas price in 2017 was \$2.96 per mmbtu, an increase of 19% compared to the 2016 average of \$2.49 per mmbtu. Average rig activity worldwide increased 27% for the full year in 2017 compared to 2016. The average crude oil price for the fourth quarter of 2017 was \$55.37 per barrel, and natural gas was \$2.89 per mmbtu.

At February 9, 2018, there were 1,300 rigs actively drilling in North America, compared to the fourth quarter average of 1,126 rigs, an increase of 15%. The price for West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil was \$59.20 per barrel at February 9, 2018, an increase of 7% from the fourth quarter of 2017 average. The price for natural gas was \$2.58 per mmbtu at February 9, 2018, a decrease of 11% from the fourth quarter of 2017 average.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National Oilwell Varco, Inc. generated revenue of \$7.3 billion in 2017, an increase of 1% from the prior year as improving oil and gas prices resulted in increased drilling activity and demand for certain oilfield equipment and services. Average 2017 worldwide rig count (as measured by Baker Hughes) increased 27% in comparison to 2016. The increase in activity led to increased revenues in the Company's Wellbore Technologies and Completion & Production Solutions segments, partially offset by declines in Rig Technologies' revenues.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company reported an operating loss of \$277 million compared to an operating loss of \$2,411 million in 2016, and a net loss attributable to the Company of \$237 million, or \$0.63 per share compared to a net loss of \$2,412 million or \$6.41 per share during 2016.

For the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2017, revenue was \$1.97 billion, a \$134 million or 7% increase compared to the third quarter of 2017. The Company reported a net loss of \$14 million, or \$0.04 per fully diluted share, an increase of \$12 million, or \$0.03 per fully diluted share, from the third quarter of 2017. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2016, revenue increased \$277 million or 16%, and net loss decreased \$700 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, third quarter of 2017, and fourth quarter of 2016, pre-tax other items (severance, facility closures, asset impairments, write-downs, and other) were \$133 million, nil, and \$694 million, respectively. Excluding the other items from all periods, fourth quarter 2017 Adjusted EBITDA was \$197 million, compared to \$167 million in the third quarter of 2017 and \$102 million in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Segment Performance

Wellbore Technologies

Wellbore Technologies generated revenues of \$715 million in the fourth quarter of 2017, an increase of three percent from the third quarter and an increase of 35 percent from the fourth quarter of 2016. Demand for the segment's products, technologies and services continues to drive growth that outpaced global activity levels during the fourth quarter. Operating loss was \$21 million, or 2.9 percent of sales. Adjusted EBITDA was \$107 million, or 15.0 percent of sales, an increase of 14 percent sequentially and an increase of \$87 million from the prior year. Higher volumes and improved pricing resulted in 59 percent sequential Adjusted EBITDA incrementals (the change in Adjusted EBITDA divided by the change in revenue).

Completion & Production Solutions

Completion & Production Solutions generated revenues of \$690 million, an increase of one percent from the third quarter and an increase of 15 percent from the fourth quarter of 2016. Revenues from growing deliveries of pressure pumping equipment and composite pipe, more than offset lower revenues from offshore products. Operating profit was \$19 million or 2.8 percent of sales. Adjusted EBITDA was \$74 million, or 10.7 percent of sales, a decrease of 24 percent sequentially and an increase of seven percent from the prior year. Higher costs and lower throughput in offshore products and processing equipment adversely impacted EBITDA margins.

Backlog for capital equipment orders for Completion & Production Solutions at December 31, 2017 was \$1.07 billion. New orders during the quarter were \$501 million, representing a book-to-bill of 125 percent when compared to the \$401 million of orders shipped from backlog. The majority of the segment's business units secured orders in excess of 100 percent book-to-bill. The order book included topside equipment for an FPSO and strong bookings for coiled tubing equipment.

Rig Technologies

Rig Technologies generated revenues of \$614 million, an increase of 20 percent from the third quarter and an increase of \$1 million from the fourth quarter of 2016. Revenues improved from shipments to customers that deferred deliveries from the third quarter, increased order intake, and a seasonal improvement in service and repair work. Operating loss was \$51 million, or 8.3 percent of sales. Adjusted EBITDA was \$70 million, or 11.4 percent of sales, an increase of 75 percent sequentially and a decrease of one percent from the prior year. Higher volumes drove the improvement in Adjusted EBITDA.

Backlog for capital equipment orders for Technologies at December 31, 2017 was \$1.89 billion. New orders during the quarter were \$169 million.

Oil & Gas Equipment and Services Market

Over the past decade, technological advancements in the oilfield equipment and service space unlocked production from formations that were previously deemed uneconomic, especially in North America. From 2004 to 2014 global oil and liquids supply increased

dramatically from U.S. unconventional resources, deep-water (defined as water depths greater than 400 feet) resources and from other sources. The advances in technology combined with relatively high commodity prices caused by growing demand enabled and sustained an increase in global drilling activity. Global supply started to catch up to demand, and, in the latter half of 2014, demand growth in areas such as Asia, Europe and the U.S. weakened while drilling activity remained strong and production continued to grow. As a result, global inventories of crude and refined products grew and the price of oil declined significantly during early 2015, remaining depressed throughout the year and undergoing another major reduction toward the end of 2015. In early 2016, the market witnessed oil trading in the high \$20 per barrel range, prices not seen since 2003.

In response to rapidly deteriorating market conditions, operators acutely reduced both operating and capital expenditures. Orders for NOV's equipment and services slowed and rig counts declined rapidly with active U.S. drilling rig counts hitting 70 year lows, and international rig counts reaching decade lows, during the second quarter of 2016. As a result of the sharp cutback in activity, production declined in certain areas of the world, global inventories began to decline and commodity prices started to rebound as oil markets began to re-balance. The market downturn began to stabilize during the second half of 2016 and showed early signs of improvement as the year ended. During 2017, land drilling in North America continued to increase, while international markets stabilized and offshore activity remained depressed. The price of West Texas Intermediate Cushing Crude ended the year at \$60.46 a barrel.

Outlook

Activity in North America increased sharply off historical lows during the last two quarters of 2016 and through 2017. Declines in supply appear to have rebalanced the market; however, commodity prices and global activity levels remain relatively low and challenging conditions persist offshore. Consequently, the Company anticipates that its customers will continue to moderate capital expenditures to the extent they remain uncertain of a sustainable recovery in commodity prices.

While North America land drilling has increased, activity levels remain well below prior cyclical highs. International activity, which has been slower to fall than North American activity, may have reached the bottom of its cycle during 2017, though strong signs of recovery are not yet apparent. Offshore activity, which has longer project cycle times and, in certain instances, more challenged economics, may continue to decline into 2018.

Low activity levels result in an oversupply of service capacity and capital equipment, creating challenging prospects for many of NOV's customers and reducing demand for the Company's products. In this environment, contractors have been hesitant to invest in their existing equipment to conserve as much capital as possible. Equipment has been neglected and idle fleets have been stripped of parts to sustain assets that remains active. Additionally, certain equipment becomes less desirable and obsolete as equipment manufacturers develop new technologies and produce more efficient equipment that improves efficiencies and lowers the marginal cost of supply for oil and gas operating companies. The Company believes that the sharp spending reductions its customers have had in place for an extended period have created pent up demand for NOV's products that began to show in certain areas during the second half of 2017 as industry activity levels began to improve.

NOV's global customer base includes national oil companies, international oil companies, independent oil and gas companies, onshore and offshore service companies and others whose strategies and reactions to low commodity prices vary. Likewise, the Company expects the timing and slope of revenue stabilization and recovery will be

different across its operating regions and its three business segments. NOV's Wellbore Technologies segment and certain elements of its Completion & Production Solutions and Rig Technologies segments are realizing a faster recovery as drilling of new wells increases, while a strong recovery for the more capital equipment oriented businesses are expected to come later in the cycle.

NOV will continue to adjust the size of its operations to fit anticipated levels of activity while investing in developing and acquiring new products, technologies and operations that advance the Company's longer term strategic goals. NOV has a history of implementing cost-control measures and downsizing in response to depressed market conditions as well as cost effectively ramping operations to capitalize on rapidly increasing demand. The Company has closed, or is in the process of closing, 385 locations over the past three years. It has reduced its annual expenses relating to salaries, wages, outside services, contractors, travel and entertainment by approximately \$3.0 billion. The Company remains optimistic regarding longer-term market fundamentals as existing oil and gas fields continue to deplete and numerous major projects to replenish supply have been deferred or canceled while global demand continues to grow.

Though the Company benefited from a high concentration of orders for offshore drilling equipment and services in the preceding years, significant contraction in the offshore market during the recent downturn adversely effected the Company's performance. Offshore market dynamics and equipment oversupply are expected to cause slower recovery there than in our land business, however, it is in NOV's strategic interest to maintain a leading position in offshore drilling equipment. The Company has intentionally and successfully pivoted towards onshore and non-drilling related activities in recent years, highly responsive to the industry's increased focus on onshore unconventional developments. Approximately 65% of consolidated revenues were derived from onshore businesses in 2017, compared to approximately 40% in 2014.

NOV expects unconventional shale resources to continue to gain a greater share of global production, and the Company will continue to enhance its offering into unconventional resource focused products and technologies, including advanced, automated drilling rigs; premium drillpipe and directional drilling technologies; hydraulic fracture stimulation equipment; and multistage completion tools. NOV expects big data and predictive analytics to improve uptime and operating efficiency, and the Company remains at the forefront of applying this promising technology to oilfield drilling and completion equipment. NOV expects the oil and gas industry to adopt more efficient supply chain practices that the Company is pioneering to construct floating production facilities to produce the immense resources discovered offshore. The Company has used the recent downturn to vigorously advance these strategic initiatives, and is encouraged by its progress.

Results of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue and operating profit (loss) by operating segment in 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		Variance	
	2017	2016	\$	%
Revenue:				
Wellbore Technologies	\$ 2,577	\$ 2,199	\$ 378	17.2%
Completion & Production Solutions	2,672	2,241	431	19.2%
Rig Technologies	2,252	3,110	(858)	(27.6%)
Eliminations	(197)	(299)	102	(34.1%)
Total Revenue	\$ 7,304	\$ 7,251	\$ 53	0.7%
Operating Profit (Loss):				
Wellbore Technologies	\$ (102)	\$ (770)	\$ 668	(86.8%)
Completion & Production Solutions	98	(266)	364	(136.8%)
Rig Technologies	(14)	(1,033)	1,019	(98.6%)
Eliminations and corporate costs	(259)	(342)	83	(24.3%)
Total Operating Profit (Loss)	\$ (277)	\$ (2,411)	\$ 2,134	(88.5%)
Operating Profit (Loss)%:				
Wellbore Technologies	(4.0%)	(35.0%)		
Completion & Production Solutions	3.7%	(11.9%)		
Rig Technologies	(0.6%)	(33.2%)		
Total Operating Profit (Loss) %	(3.8%)	(33.3%)		

Wellbore Technologies

Revenue from Wellbore Technologies for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$2,577 million, an increase of \$378 million (17.2%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was due to higher drilling activity.

Operating loss from Wellbore Technologies was \$102 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, a decrease of \$668 million (86.8%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2016. Operating loss percentage decreased to 4.0% from 35.0% in 2016. Operating loss decreased due to higher drilling activity in 2017.

Included in operating profit are other items related to costs associated with a Voluntary Early Retirement Plan established by the Company during the first quarter of 2016, costs related to severance and facility closures, and asset write-downs. Other items included in operating profit for Wellbore Technologies were \$28 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and \$476 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Completion & Production Solutions

Revenue from Completion & Production Solutions for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$2,672 million, an increase of \$431 million (19.2%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was due to higher market activity.

Operating profit (loss) from Completion & Production Solutions was \$98 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$(266) million for 2016, an increase of \$364 million (136.8%). Operating profit (loss) percentage increased to 3.7% from (11.9)% in 2016. This increase was due to an overall increase in market activity.

Included in operating profit are other items related to costs associated with a Voluntary Early Retirement Plan established by the Company during the first quarter of 2016; costs related to severance and facility closures; items related to acquisitions, such as transaction costs, the amortization of backlog and inventory that was stepped up to fair value during purchase accounting; and asset write-downs. Other items included in operating profit for Completion & Production Solutions were \$33 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and \$274 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Completion & Productions Solutions segment monitors its capital equipment backlog to plan its business. New orders are added to backlog only when the Company receives a firm written order for major completion and production components or a signed contract related to a construction project. The capital equipment backlog was \$1,066 million at December 31, 2017, an increase of \$248 million, or 30% from backlog of \$818 million at December 31, 2016. Numerous factors may affect the timing of revenue out of backlog. Considering these factors, the Company reasonably expects approximately \$953 million of revenue out of backlog in 2018 and approximately \$113 million of revenue out of backlog in 2019 and thereafter. At December 31, 2017, approximately 59% of the capital equipment backlog was for offshore products and approximately 73% of the capital equipment backlog was destined for international markets.

Rig Technologies

Revenue from Rig Technologies for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$2,252 million, a decrease of \$858 million (27.6%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was due to lower volumes in all areas.

Operating loss from Rig Technologies was \$14 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, an improvement of \$1,019 million (98.6%) compared to 2016. Operating loss percentage decreased to 0.6%, from 33.2% in 2016. Operating loss decreased primarily due to a \$972 million impairment charge incurred on the carrying value of goodwill during the third quarter of 2016 that did not repeat in 2017, partially offset by lower volumes.

Included in operating profit are other items related to costs associated with a Voluntary Early Retirement Plan established by the Company during the first quarter of 2016, costs related to severance and facility closures, and asset write-downs, including the impairment charge mentioned above. Other items included in operating profit for Rig Technologies were \$129 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and \$1,255 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Rig Technologies segment monitors its capital equipment backlog to plan its business. New orders are added to backlog only when the Company receives a firm written order for major drilling rig components or a signed contract related to a construction project. The capital equipment backlog was \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2017, a decrease of \$0.6 billion, or 24%, from backlog of \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2016. Numerous factors may affect the timing of revenue out of backlog. Considering these factors, the Company reasonably expects approximately \$0.8 billion of revenue out of backlog in 2018 and approximately \$1.1 billion of revenue out of backlog in 2019 and thereafter. At December 31, 2017, approximately 78% of the capital equipment backlog was for offshore products and approximately 81% of the capital equipment backlog was destined for international markets.

Eliminations and corporate costs

Eliminations and corporate costs in operating loss were \$259 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$342 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This change is primarily due to lower intersegment sales. Sales from one segment to another generally are priced at estimated equivalent commercial selling prices; however, segments originating an external sale are credited with the full profit to the Company. Eliminations and corporate costs include intercompany transactions conducted between the three reporting segments that are eliminated in consolidation, as well as corporate costs not allocated to the segments. Intercompany transactions within each reporting segment are eliminated within each reporting segment.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net were expenses of \$33 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to expenses of \$101 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to lower asset

disposals.

Provision for income taxes

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2017 was 39.8%, compared to 7.9% for 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the revaluation of net deferred tax liabilities in the U.S. related to 2017 U.S. tax law changes, partially offset by valuation allowances established on foreign tax credits generated during the year, when applied to losses resulted in a higher effective tax rate than the U.S. statutory rate. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the impairment of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, lower tax rates on losses incurred in foreign jurisdictions, and the establishment of valuation allowances, when applied to losses resulted in a lower effective tax rate than the U.S. statutory rate.

Years Ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue and operating profit (loss) by operating segment in 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		Variance	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Revenue:				
Wellbore Technologies	\$ 2,199	\$ 3,718	\$ (1,519)	(40.9%)
Completion & Production Solutions	2,241	3,365	(1,124)	(33.4%)
Rig Technologies	3,110	8,279	(5,169)	(62.4%)
Eliminations	(299)	(605)	306	(50.6%)
Total Revenue	\$ 7,251	\$ 14,757	\$ (7,506)	(50.9%)
Operating Profit (Loss):				
Wellbore Technologies	\$ (770)	\$ (1,573)	\$ 803	(51.0%)
Completion & Production Solutions	(266)	187	(453)	(242.2%)
Rig Technologies	(1,033)	1,501	(2,534)	(168.8%)
Eliminations and corporate costs	(342)	(505)	163	(32.3%)
Total Operating Profit (Loss)	\$ (2,411)	\$ (390)	\$ (2,021)	518.2%
Operating Profit (Loss) %:				
Wellbore Technologies	(35.0%)	(42.3%)		
Completion & Production Solutions	(11.9%)	5.6%		
Rig Technologies	(33.2%)	18.1%		
Total Operating Profit (Loss) %	(33.3%)	(2.6%)		

Wellbore Technologies

Revenue from Wellbore Technologies for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$2,199 million, a decrease of \$1,519 million (40.9%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was due to lower drilling activity.

Operating loss from Wellbore Technologies was \$770 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, a decrease of \$803 million (51.0%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. Operating loss percentage decreased to 35.0% from 42.3% in 2015. Operating loss decreased due to \$1,658 million in goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2015 and did not repeat in 2016, partially offset by a decrease in drilling activity.

Included in operating profit are other items related to costs associated with a Voluntary Early Retirement Plan established by the Company during the first quarters of 2016 and 2015, costs related to severance and facility closures, and asset write-downs, including the impairment charge mentioned above. Other items included in operating profit for Wellbore Technologies were \$476 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and \$1,775 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Completion & Production Solutions

Revenue from Completion & Production Solutions for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$2,241 million, a decrease of \$1,124 million (33.4%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was due to lower market activity.

Operating profit (loss) from Completion & Production Solutions was \$(266) million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$187 million for 2015, a decrease of \$453 million (242.2%). Operating profit (loss) percentage decreased to (11.9)% from 5.6% in 2015. This decrease was due to the overall decline in market activity.

Included in operating profit are other items related to costs associated with a Voluntary Early Retirement Plan established by the Company during the first quarters of 2016 and 2015; costs related to severance and facility closures; items related to acquisitions, such as transaction costs, the amortization of backlog and inventory that was stepped up to fair value during purchase accounting; and asset write-downs. Other items included in operating profit for Completion & Production Solutions were \$274 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and \$125 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Completion & Productions Solutions segment monitors its capital equipment backlog to plan its business. New orders are added to backlog only when the Company receives a firm written order for major completion and production components or a signed contract related to a construction project. The capital equipment backlog was \$818 million at December 31, 2016, a decrease of \$151 million, or 16% from backlog of \$969 million at December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2016, approximately 71% of the capital equipment backlog was for offshore products and approximately 87% of the capital equipment backlog was destined for international markets.

Rig Technologies

Revenue from Rig Technologies for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$3,110 million, a decrease of \$5,169 million (62.4%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was due to lower land rig shipments, delayed delivery dates of certain offshore projects and lower global drilling activity which caused customers to use existing inventories and components from idle and unused rigs to repair better utilized rigs rather than purchase new.

Operating loss from Rig Technologies was \$1,033 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, a decrease of \$2,534 million (168.8%) compared to 2015. Operating profit (loss) percentage decreased to (33.2)%, from 18.1% in 2015. Operating profit percentage decreased primarily due to lower volumes, pricing pressure and a \$972 million impairment charge incurred on the carrying value of goodwill during the third quarter of 2016.

Included in operating profit are other items related to costs associated with a Voluntary Early Retirement Plan established by the Company during the first quarters of 2016 and 2015, costs related to severance and facility closures, and asset write-downs, including the impairment charge mentioned above. Other items included in operating profit for Rig Technologies were \$1,255 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Rig Technologies segment monitors its capital equipment backlog to plan its business. New orders are added to backlog only when the Company receives a firm written order for major drilling rig components or a signed contract related to a construction project. In light of the vote by the shareholders of SETE Brasil Participacoes SA to authorize Sete to file for bankruptcy, and a further decline in drilling activity during the first half of 2016 to record lows and the resulting effect on certain other customers, the Company removed \$2.1 billion of orders from its backlog in the first quarter of 2016. Some of the contracts for these orders remain in place and are enforceable. If these customers obtain funding to continue their projects, the Company may pursue resumption of construction and update the backlog accordingly. The capital equipment backlog was \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2016, a decrease of \$3.6 billion, or 59%, from backlog of \$6.1 billion at December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2016, approximately 81% of the capital equipment backlog was for offshore products and approximately 82% of the capital equipment backlog was destined for international markets.

Eliminations and corporate costs

Eliminations and corporate costs in operating loss were \$342 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$505 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This change is primarily due to lower intersegment sales. Sales from one segment to another generally are priced at estimated equivalent commercial selling prices; however, segments originating an external sale are credited with the full profit to the Company. Eliminations and corporate costs include intercompany transactions conducted between the three reporting segments that are eliminated in consolidation, as well as corporate costs not allocated to the segments. Intercompany transactions within each reporting segment are eliminated within each reporting segment.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net were expenses of \$101 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to expenses of \$123 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower foreign exchange losses.

Provision for income taxes

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 7.9%, compared to (30.2)% for 2015. Impairment of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, lower tax rates on losses incurred in foreign jurisdictions, and an increase in valuation allowance on deferred taxes, which, when applied to losses generated during the period, resulted in a lower effective tax rate than the U.S. statutory rate.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations

The Company discloses Adjusted EBITDA (defined as Operating Profit excluding Depreciation, Amortization and Other Items) in its periodic earnings press releases and other public disclosures to provide investors additional information about the results of ongoing operations. The Company uses Adjusted EBITDA internally to evaluate and manage the business. Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to replace GAAP financial measures, such as Net Income. Other items in 2017 consisted primarily of restructure charges for inventory write-downs, facility closures and severance payments. Other items in 2016 consisted primarily of goodwill impairment expense and restructure charges for inventory write-downs, facility closures and severance payments. Other items in 2015 consisted primarily of goodwill and intangible asset impairment expenses and restructure charges for inventory write-downs, facility closures and severance payments.

The following tables set forth the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to its most comparable GAAP financial measure (in millions):

	Three Months Ended					
	December 31,	September 30,			December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2017	2016	2015
Operating profit (loss):						
Wellbore Technologies	\$ (21)	\$ (439)	\$	\$ (102)	\$ (770)	\$ (1,573)
Completion & Production Solutions	19	(134)	44	98	(266)	187
Rig Technologies	(51)	(121)	18	(14)	(1,033)	1,501
Eliminations and corporate costs	(58)	(72)	(69)	(259)	(342)	(505)
Total operating profit (loss)	\$ (111)	\$ (766)	\$ (7)	\$ (277)	\$ (2,411)	\$ (390)
Other items:						
Wellbore Technologies	\$ 32	\$ 364	\$	\$ 28	\$ 476	\$ 1,775
Completion & Production Solutions	1	151	33	274	125	
Rig Technologies	100	170	129	1,255	124	
Eliminations and corporate costs		9		25		
Total other items	\$ 133	\$ 694	\$ 190	\$ 2,030	\$ 2,024	
Depreciation & amortization:						
Wellbore Technologies	\$ 96	\$ 95	\$ 94	\$ 379	\$ 384	\$ 403
Completion & Production Solutions	54	52	53	215	209	223
Rig Technologies	21	22	22	88	94	107
Eliminations and corporate costs	4	5	5	16	16	14
Total depreciation & amortization	\$ 175	\$ 174	\$ 174	\$ 698	\$ 703	\$ 747
Adjusted EBITDA:						
Wellbore Technologies	\$ 107	\$ 20	\$ 94	\$ 305	\$ 90	\$ 605
Completion & Production Solutions	74	69	97	346	217	535
Rig Technologies	70	71	40	203	316	1,732
Eliminations and corporate costs	(54)	(58)	(64)	(243)	(301)	(491)

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Total Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 197	\$ 102	\$ 167	\$ 611	\$ 322	\$ 2,381
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:						
GAAP net loss attributable to Company	\$ (14)	\$ (714)	\$ (26)	\$ (237)	\$ (2,412)	\$ (769)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1)	(3)	(1)	1	(4)	2
Provision for income taxes	(130)	(88)	(3)	(156)	(207)	178
Interest expense	25	25	26	102	105	103
Interest income	(6)	(4)	(11)	(25)	(15)	(14)
Equity (income) loss in unconsolidated affiliates	1	2	2	5	21	(13)
Other (income) expense, net	14	16	6	33	101	123
Depreciation & amortization	175	174	174	698	703	747
Other items in operating profit	133	694		190	2,030	2,024
Total Adjusted EBITDA:	\$ 197	\$ 102	\$ 167	\$ 611	\$ 322	\$ 2,381

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company assesses liquidity in terms of its ability to generate cash to fund operating, investing and financing activities. The Company remains in a strong financial position, with resources available to reinvest in existing businesses, strategic acquisitions and capital expenditures to meet short- and long-term objectives. The Company believes that cash on hand, cash generated from expected results of operations and amounts available under its revolving credit facility will be sufficient to fund operations, anticipated working capital needs and other cash requirements including capital expenditures, debt and interest payments and dividend payments for the foreseeable future.

At December 31, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,437 million, and total debt of \$2,712 million. At December 31, 2016, cash and cash equivalents were \$1,408 million and total debt was \$3,214 million. As of December 31, 2017, approximately \$978 million of the \$1,437 million of cash and cash equivalents was held by our foreign subsidiaries and the earnings associated with this cash were subject to U.S. taxation under the Act defined in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. If opportunities to invest in the U.S. are greater than available cash balances that are not subject to income tax, rather than repatriating cash, the Company may choose to borrow against its revolving credit facility or utilize its commercial paper program.

On June 27, 2017, the Company entered into a new \$3.0 billion credit agreement evidencing a five-year unsecured revolving credit facility, which expires on June 27, 2022, with a syndicate of financial institutions. This new credit facility replaced the Company's previous \$4.5 billion revolving credit facility. The Company has the right to increase the aggregate commitments under this new agreement to an aggregate amount of up to \$4.0 billion upon the consent of only those lenders holding any such increase. Interest under the new multicurrency facility is based upon LIBOR, NIBOR or CDOR plus 1.125% subject to a ratings-based grid or the U.S. prime rate. The new credit facility contains a financial covenant regarding maximum debt-to-capitalization ratio of 60%. As of December 31, 2017, the Company was in compliance with a debt-to-capitalization ratio of 16.1%.

On November 29, 2017, the Company repaid in its entirety the \$500 million of its 1.35% unsecured Senior Notes using available cash balances.

The Company's outstanding debt at December 31, 2017 was \$2,712 million and consisted of \$1,392 million in 2.60% Senior Notes, \$1,088 million in 3.95% Senior Notes, no commercial paper borrowings, and other debt of \$232 million. The Company was in compliance with all covenants at December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2017, there were no commercial paper borrowings supported by the \$3.0 billion credit facility and no outstanding letters of credit issued under the credit facility, resulting in \$3.0 billion of funds available under this revolving credit facility.

The Company had \$658 million of outstanding letters of credit at December 31, 2017 that are under various bilateral letter of credit facilities. Letters of credit are issued as bid bonds, advanced payment bonds and performance bonds. The following table summarizes our net cash provided by operating activities, net cash used in investing activities and net cash used in financing activities for the periods presented (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 832	\$ 960	\$ 1,332
Net cash used in investing activities	(245)	(488)	(514)
Net cash used in financing activities	(595)	(1,141)	(2,163)

Operating Activities

2017 vs 2016. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$832 million in 2017 compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$960 million in 2016. Before changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions, cash was provided by operations in 2017 primarily from operating activities that generated earnings before non-cash charges of \$379 million and \$5 million in equity loss in unconsolidated affiliates.

Net changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions, provided \$448 million of cash in 2017 compared to \$1,044 million provided in 2016. The decrease in cash provided in 2017 compared to 2016 was primarily due to declines in cash provided by accounts receivable, inventory and costs in excess of billings, partially offset by declines in cash used by accrued liabilities and billings in excess of costs and by accounts payable providing cash in 2017 compared to using cash in 2016.

2016 vs 2015. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$960 million in 2016 compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$1,332 million in 2015. Before changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions, cash was used by operations

primarily through net loss of \$2,416 million plus non-cash charges of \$2,305 million, \$6 million in a dividend received from Voest-Alpine Tubulars, an unconsolidated affiliate, and \$21 million in equity loss in unconsolidated affiliates.

Net changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions, provided \$1,044 million of cash in 2016 compared to \$466 million used in 2015. The decrease in cash used in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 was primarily due to declines in accounts receivable, inventory and costs in excess of billings, partially offset by declines in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and billings in excess of costs.

Investing Activities

2017 vs 2016. Net cash used in investing activities was \$245 million in 2017 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$488 million in 2016. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities was primarily the result of decreased acquisitions and capital expenditures in 2017 compared to 2016. The Company used \$86 million during 2017 for acquisitions compared to \$230 million in 2016 and \$192 million for capital expenditures during 2017, compared to \$284 million in 2016.

2016 vs 2015. Net cash used in investing activities was \$488 million in 2016 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$514 million in 2015. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities was primarily the result of decreased capital expenditures in 2016 compared to 2015, offset by an increase in cash used for acquisitions. The Company used \$284 million during 2016 for capital expenditures compared to \$453 million in 2015 and \$230 million for acquisitions during 2016, compared to \$86 million in 2015.

Financing Activities

2017 vs 2016. Net cash used in financing activities was \$595 million in 2017 compared to \$1,141 million in 2016. This decrease was primarily the result of \$506 million of debt payments in 2017 compared to \$900 million used to make payments on net commercial paper borrowings in 2016. In addition, the Company decreased its dividend to \$76 million during 2017 compared to \$230 million in 2016.

2016 vs 2015. Net cash used in financing activities was \$1,141 million in 2016 compared to \$2,163 million in 2015. This decrease was primarily the result of \$900 million used to make payments on net commercial paper borrowings in 2016 compared to \$762 million of net commercial paper borrowings in 2015 used to purchase \$2,221 million (44.0 million shares) of the Company's outstanding common shares. In addition, the Company decreased its dividend to \$230 million during 2016 compared to \$710 million in 2015.

Other

The effect of the change in exchange rates on cash was an increase (decrease) of \$37 million, \$(3) million and \$(111) million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

We believe that cash on hand, cash generated from operations and amounts available under our credit facilities and from other sources of debt will be sufficient to fund operations, working capital needs, capital expenditure requirements, dividends and financing obligations.

We intend to pursue additional acquisition candidates, but the timing, size or success of any acquisition effort and the related potential capital commitments cannot be predicted. We continue to expect to fund future cash acquisitions primarily with cash flow from operations and borrowings, including the unborrowed portion of the revolving credit facility or new debt issuances, but may also issue additional equity either directly or in connection with acquisitions. There can be no assurance that additional financing for acquisitions will be available at terms acceptable to us.

A summary of the Company's outstanding contractual obligations at December 31, 2017 is as follows (in millions):

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Contractual Obligations:					
Total debt	\$ 2,712	\$ 6	\$ 10	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,286
Operating leases	771	130	180	122	339
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 3,483	\$ 136	\$ 190	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,625
Commercial Commitments:					
Standby letters of credit	\$ 658	\$ 474	\$ 104	\$ 39	\$ 41

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had \$132 million of unrecognized tax benefits. This represents the tax benefits associated with various tax positions taken, or expected to be taken, on domestic and international tax returns that have not been recognized in our financial statements due to uncertainty regarding their resolution. Due to the uncertainty of the timing of future cash flows associated with these unrecognized tax benefits, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement, if any, with the respective taxing authorities. Accordingly, unrecognized tax benefits have been excluded from the contractual obligations table above. For further information related to unrecognized tax benefits, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, we make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported. We periodically evaluate our estimates and judgments that are most critical in nature which are related to revenue recognition under long-term construction contracts; allowance for doubtful accounts; inventory reserves; impairments of long-lived assets (excluding goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets); impairment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets; purchase price allocation of acquisitions; service and product warranties and income taxes. Our estimates are based on historical experience and on our future expectations that we believe are reasonable. The combination of these factors forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results are likely to differ from our current estimates and those differences may be material.

Revenue Recognition under Long-term Construction Contracts

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method to account for certain long-term construction contracts in the Completion & Production Solutions and Rig Technologies segments. These long-term construction contracts include the following characteristics:

the contracts include custom designs for customer specific applications;

the structural design is unique and requires significant engineering efforts; and

construction projects often have progress payments.

This method requires the Company to make estimates regarding the total costs of the project, progress against the project schedule and the estimated completion date, all of which impact the amount of revenue and gross margin the Company recognizes in each reporting period. The Company prepares detailed cost to complete estimates at the beginning of each project, taking into account all factors considered likely to affect gross margin. Significant projects and their related costs and profit margins are updated and reviewed at least quarterly by senior management. Factors that may affect future project costs and margins include shipyard access, weather, production efficiencies, availability and costs of labor, materials and subcomponents and other factors as mentioned in Risk Factors. These factors can significantly impact the accuracy of the Company's estimates and materially impact the Company's future reported earnings.

Historically, the Company's estimates have been reasonably dependable regarding the recognition of revenues and gross profits on percentage-of-completion contracts. For both years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the difference between the prior year estimated margin on open percentage-of-completion contracts and actual results was less than 1% of the total revenue on open contracts. While the Company believes that its estimates on outstanding contracts at and in future periods will continue to be reasonably dependable under percentage-of-completion accounting, the factors identified in the preceding paragraph could result in significant adjustments in future periods.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The determination of the collectability of amounts due from customer accounts requires the Company to make judgments regarding future events and trends. Allowances for doubtful accounts are determined based on a continuous process of assessing the Company's portfolio on an individual customer basis taking into account current market conditions and trends. This process consists of a thorough review of historical collection experience, current aging

status of the customer accounts, and financial condition of the Company's customers. Based on a review of these factors, the Company will establish or adjust allowances for specific customers. A substantial portion of the Company's revenue comes from international oil companies, international shipyards, international oilfield service companies, and government-owned or government-controlled oil companies. Therefore, the Company has significant receivables in many foreign jurisdictions. If worldwide oil and gas drilling activity or changes in economic conditions in foreign jurisdictions deteriorate, the creditworthiness of the Company's customers could also deteriorate and they may be unable to pay these receivables, and additional allowances could be required. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, allowance for bad debts totaled \$187 million and \$209 million, or 8.5% and 9.1% of gross accounts receivable, respectively.

Historically, the Company's charge-offs and provisions for the allowance for doubtful accounts have been immaterial to the Company's consolidated financial statements. However, because of the risk factors mentioned above, changes in estimates could become material in future periods.

Inventory Reserves

Inventory is carried at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value. The Company determines reserves for inventory based on historical usage of inventory on-hand, assumptions about future demand and market conditions, and estimates about potential alternative uses, which are limited. The Company's inventory consists of finished goods, spare parts, work in process, and raw materials to support ongoing manufacturing operations and the Company's large installed base of highly specialized oilfield equipment. The Company's estimated carrying value of inventory depends upon demand largely driven by levels of oil and gas well drilling and remediation activity, which depends in turn upon oil and gas prices, the general outlook for economic growth worldwide, available financing for the Company's customers, political stability and governmental regulation in major oil and gas producing areas, and the potential obsolescence of various types of equipment we sell, among other factors.

The Company evaluates inventory quarterly using the best information available at the time to inform our assumptions and estimates about future demand and resulting sales volumes, and recognizes reserves as necessary to properly state inventory. The historically severe oil-industry downturn that started in mid-2014 began to stabilize during the second half of 2016, and showed early signs of improvement in many areas in the fourth quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017, before declining slightly in the second quarter of 2017. The fourth quarter of 2017 saw improvement in oil prices. These signs of improvement, including conversations with customers about their plans, as well as inquiries and orders for products, provided the Company information with which to assess and adjust assumptions about future demand and market conditions. We saw clear evidence that a market recovery will favor newer technology and the most efficient equipment, and that certain products across our portfolio, for both land and offshore environments, were less likely to be successful going forward as our customers find footing in their newly competitive landscape.

Based on an update of our assumptions at each point in time related to estimates of future demand, during 2017 and 2016 we recorded charges for additions to inventory reserves of \$114 million and \$606 million, respectively, consisting primarily of obsolete and surplus inventories. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, inventory reserves totaled \$800 million and \$1,017 million, or 21.0% and 23.4% of gross inventory, respectively.

Throughout the downturn the Company has continued to invest in developing and advancing products and technologies, contributing to the obsolescence of certain older products in a dramatically-shifted and more highly competitive recovering market, but also ensuring that the portfolio of products and services offered by the Company will meet customer needs in 2018 and beyond.

We will continue to assess our inventory levels and inventory offerings for our customers, which could require the Company to record additional allowances to reduce the value of its inventory. Such changes in our estimates or assumptions could be material under weaker market conditions or outlook.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets (Excluding Goodwill and Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets)

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment and identified intangible assets, comprise a significant amount of the Company's total assets. The Company makes judgments and estimates in conjunction with the carrying value of these assets, including amounts to be capitalized, depreciation and amortization methods and estimated useful lives.

The carrying values of these assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded in the period in which it is determined that the carrying amount is not recoverable based on estimated future undiscounted cash flows. We estimate the fair value of these intangible and fixed assets using an income approach. This requires the Company to make long-term forecasts of its future revenues and costs related to the assets subject to review. These forecasts require assumptions about demand for the Company's products and services, future market conditions and

technological developments. The forecasts are dependent upon assumptions regarding oil and gas prices, the general outlook for economic growth worldwide, available financing for the Company's customers, political stability in major oil and gas producing areas, and the potential obsolescence of various types of equipment we sell, among other factors. The financial and credit market volatility directly impacts our fair value measurement through our income forecast. Changes to these assumptions, including, but not limited to: sustained declines in worldwide rig counts below current analysts' forecasts, collapse of spot and futures prices for oil and gas, significant deterioration of external financing for our customers, higher risk premiums or higher cost of equity, or any other significant adverse economic news could require a provision for impairment in a future period.

Goodwill and Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

The Company has approximately \$6.2 billion of goodwill and \$0.4 billion of other intangible assets with indefinite lives as of December 31, 2017. Generally accepted accounting principles require the Company to test goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually or more frequently whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill or other indefinite-lived intangible assets might be impaired. Events or circumstances which could indicate a potential impairment include (but are not limited to) a significant sustained reduction in worldwide oil and gas prices or drilling; a significant sustained reduction in profitability or cash flow of oil and gas companies or drilling contractors; a sustained reduction in the market capitalization of the Company; a significant sustained reduction in capital investment by drilling companies and oil and gas companies; or a significant sustained increase in worldwide inventories of oil or gas.

The discounted cash flow is based on management's forecast of operating performance for each reporting unit. The two main assumptions used in measuring goodwill impairment, which bear the risk of change and could impact the Company's goodwill impairment analysis, include the cash flow from operations from each of the Company's individual reporting units and the weighted average cost of capital. The starting point for each of the reporting unit's cash flow from operations is the detailed annual plan or updated forecast. Cash flows beyond the specific operating plans were estimated using a terminal value calculation, which incorporated historical and forecasted financial cyclical trends for each reporting unit and considered long-term earnings growth rates. The financial and credit market volatility directly impacts our fair value measurement through our weighted average cost of capital that we use to determine our discount rate. During times of volatility, significant judgment must be applied to determine whether credit changes are a short-term or long-term trend.

While the Company primarily uses the discounted cash flow method to assess fair value, the Company uses the comparable companies and representative transaction methods to validate the discounted cash flow analysis and further support management's expectations, where possible. The valuation techniques used in the annual test were consistent with those used during previous testing. The inputs used in the annual test were updated for current market conditions and forecasts.

During the review of its 2015 annual goodwill impairment test, the calculated fair values for all of the Company's reporting units were in excess of the respective reporting unit's carrying value, with two exceptions. The Drilling & Intervention and Drill Pipe reporting units within the Company's Wellbore Technologies segment, had calculated fair values below carrying value, resulting in a \$1,485 million write-down in goodwill. Additionally, based on the Company's indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment analysis performed during the fourth quarter of 2015, the fair value for all of the Company's intangible assets with indefinite lives were in excess of the respective asset carrying values, with one exception. This intangible asset, which represents a trade name within the Company's Wellbore Technologies segment, had a calculated fair value approximately \$149 million below its carrying value. Impairment charges in the fourth quarter of 2015 were primarily the result of the substantial decline in worldwide rig counts through the fourth quarter of 2015, declines in forecasts in rig activity, and a decline in the revenue forecast for the Company for 2016.

During the third quarter of 2016, market factors indicated a more prolonged downturn associated with newbuild offshore drilling rigs, and we reduced our forecast accordingly, which indicated a goodwill impairment in the Rig Offshore reporting unit was possible. Based on the Company's step one interim goodwill impairment analysis as of July 1, 2016, the Rig Offshore reporting unit had a calculated fair value below its carrying value, and required a step two analysis, which compares the implied fair value of goodwill of a reporting unit to the carrying value of goodwill for the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by deducting the fair value of a reporting unit's identifiable assets and liabilities from the fair value of that reporting unit as a whole. Consistent with the step one analysis, fair value of the assets and liabilities was determined in accordance with ASC Topic 820. Based on the step two analysis performed for the Rig Offshore reporting unit, the Company recorded a \$972 million write-down of goodwill during the third quarter of 2016.

On July 1, 2017, the Company's Wellbore Technologies segment reorganized three of its reporting units, moving various operations between them. The goodwill impairment analyses performed prior to and subsequent to the restructuring of the three reporting units, concluded that the calculated fair values of these reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying value. The restructuring had no effect on Wellbore Technologies consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The Company combined its Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket reporting units into two different reporting units, Rig Equipment and Marine Construction, under a segment called Rig Technologies, effective October 1, 2017. The restructuring better aligns operations with the current and anticipated market environments, reduces administrative burden, and eliminates reported intercompany transactions between Rig Technologies capital equipment and aftermarket operations. The Company tested the Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket reporting units for impairment prior to combining, and the two, new reporting units under the Rig Technologies segment for impairment after combining, and concluded all fair values of the reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying values.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company performed its annual impairment test, as described in ASC Topic 350, as of October 1, 2017. Based on the Company's annual impairment test, the calculated fair values for all of the Company's reporting units were substantially in excess of the respective reporting unit's carrying value. Additionally, the fair value for all of the Company's intangible assets with indefinite lives were substantially in excess of the respective asset carrying values.

Purchase Price Allocation of Acquisitions

The Company allocates the purchase price of an acquired business to its identifiable assets and liabilities based on estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the amount allocated to the assets and liabilities, if any, is recorded as goodwill. The Company uses all available information to estimate fair values including quoted market prices, the carrying value of acquired assets, and widely accepted valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. The Company engages third-party appraisal firms to assist in fair value determination of inventories, identifiable intangible assets, and any other significant assets or liabilities when appropriate. The judgments made in determining the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as asset lives, could materially impact the Company's results of operations.

Service and Product Warranties

The Company provides service and warranty policies on certain of its products. The Company accrues liabilities under service and warranty policies based upon specific claims and a review of historical warranty and service claim experience in accordance with ASC Topic 450 Contingencies (ASC Topic 450). Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience change. In addition, the Company incurs discretionary costs to service its products in connection with product performance issues and recognizes them when they are incurred. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, service and product warranty accruals totaled \$135 million and \$172 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company is U.S. registered and is subject to income taxes in the U.S. The Company operates through various subsidiaries in a number of countries throughout the world. Income taxes have been recorded based upon the tax laws and rates of the countries in which the Company operates and income is earned. On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted significant changes to the U.S. tax law that affect many aspects of corporate tax. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the effect on the Company's 2017 tax provision.

The Company's annual tax provision is based on taxable income, statutory rates and tax planning opportunities available in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. The determination and evaluation of the annual tax provision and tax positions involves the interpretation of the tax laws in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. It requires significant judgment and the use of estimates and assumptions regarding significant future events such as the amount, timing and character of income, deductions and tax credits. Changes in tax laws, regulations, and treaties, foreign currency exchange restrictions or the Company's level of operations or profitability in each jurisdiction could impact the tax liability in any given year. The Company also operates in many jurisdictions where the tax laws relating to the pricing of transactions between related parties are open to interpretation, which could potentially result in aggressive tax authorities asserting additional tax liabilities with no offsetting tax recovery in other countries.

The Company maintains liabilities for estimated tax exposures in jurisdictions of operation. The annual tax provision includes the impact of income tax provisions and benefits for changes to liabilities that the Company considers appropriate, as well as related interest. Tax exposure items primarily include potential challenges to intercompany pricing and certain operating expenses that may not be deductible in foreign jurisdictions. These exposures are

resolved primarily through the settlement of audits within these tax jurisdictions or by judicial means. The Company is subject to audits by federal, state and foreign jurisdictions which may result in proposed assessments. The Company believes that an appropriate liability has been established for estimated exposures under the guidance in ASC Topic 740 Income Taxes (ASC Topic 740). However, actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The Company reviews these liabilities quarterly and to the extent audits or other events result in an adjustment to the liability accrued for a prior year, the effect will be recognized in the period of the event.

The Company currently has recorded valuation allowances that the Company intends to maintain until it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized. Income tax expense recorded in the future will be reduced to the extent of decreases in the Company's valuation allowances. The realization of remaining deferred tax assets is primarily dependent on future taxable income. Any reduction in future taxable income including but not limited to any future restructuring activities may require that the Company record an additional valuation allowance against deferred tax assets. An increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense in such period and could have a significant impact on future earnings.

The Company has not provided for deferred taxes on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries that are permanently reinvested. Should the Company make a distribution from the unremitted earnings of these subsidiaries, the Company may be required to record additional taxes. Unremitted earnings of these subsidiaries were \$5,302 million at December 31, 2017. The Company makes a determination each period whether to permanently reinvest these earnings. If, as a result of these reassessments, the Company distributes these earnings in the future, additional tax liabilities would result.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2015-11 Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (ASU 2015-11). This update requires inventory measured using the first in, first out (FIFO) or average cost methods to be subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable cost of completion, disposal and transportation. ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted this update on January 1, 2017 with no material impact.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-09 Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (ASU 2016-09). This update simplifies several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, forfeitures, and the classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted this update on January 1, 2017. The cumulative impact of the adoption of this standard was \$1 million to retained earnings, and the classification on the statement of cash flows was applied on a prospective basis.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-16 Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory (ASU 2016-16). This update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. The Company has early adopted this update on January 1, 2017 and recorded a \$5 million reduction to retained earnings and receivables. The effect of the change on net income is not significant.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-04 Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (ASU 2017-04). This update eliminates the requirement to compute the implied fair value of goodwill under Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company has early adopted this update on July 1, 2017 with no material impact.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In August 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-12 Derivatives and Hedging Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities (ASU 2017-12). This update improves the financial reporting of hedging relationships and simplifies the application of the hedge accounting guidance. ASU 2017-12 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted in any interim period after issuance of ASU 2017-12. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-12 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In March 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-07 Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost (ASU 2017-07). This update requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item as other compensation costs and separately from other components of net benefit cost. ASU 2017-07 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-07 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position.

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-15 Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (ASU 2016-15). This update amends Accounting Standard Codification Topic No. 230 Statement of Cash Flows and provides guidance and clarification on presentation of certain cash flow issues. ASU No. 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The

Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2016-15 on its consolidated statement of cash flows.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASC Topic 842, Leases (ASC Topic 842), which supersedes the lease requirements in ASC Topic No. 840 Leases and most industry-specific guidance. This update increases transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASC Topic 842 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

In preparing for the adoption of this new standard, the Company has established an internal team to centralize the implementation process as well as engaged external resources to assist in our approach. We are currently utilizing a software program to consolidate and accumulate leases with documentation as required by the new standard. We have assessed the changes to the Company's current accounting practices and are investigating the related tax impact and process changes. We are also in the process of quantifying the impact of the new standard on our balance sheet.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in FASB ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance. This ASU proscribes a five-step model for determining when and how revenue is recognized. Under the model, an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount reflecting the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The standard permits either a full retrospective adoption, in which the standard is applied to all the periods presented, or a modified retrospective adoption, in which the standard is applied only to the current period with a cumulative-effect adjustment reflected in retained earnings. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company will follow the modified retrospective adoption.

In 2015, the Company assembled an internal team to study the provisions of ASU 2014-09, began assessing the potential impacts on the Company and educating the organization. In 2016, the Company engaged external resources to complete the assessment of potential changes to current accounting practices related to material revenue streams. Potential impacts were identified based on required changes to current processes to accommodate provisions in the new standard. We have designed and implemented process, system, control and data requirement changes to address the impacts identified in our assessments.

Based on an analysis of revenue streams, customer contracts and transactions, the Company does not expect a material change in the timing or other impacts to revenue recognition across most of our businesses. Certain service and repair revenue will change from point-in-time to over-time revenue recognition, and the timing of including uninstalled materials in projects will shift, changing only the timing of revenue recognition and not the total amount. We expect the cumulative-effect adjustment we will record in the first quarter of 2018, as required by the modified retrospective method, to be less than \$50 million. The final adjustment is subject to concluding on the available practical expedients.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the information in this document contains, or has incorporated by reference, forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by use of terms such as may, will, expect, anticipate, estimate, and similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. All statements herein regarding expected merger synergies are forward looking statements. You should be aware that our actual results could differ materially from results anticipated in the forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including but not limited to changes in oil and gas prices, customer demand for our products and worldwide economic activity. You should also consider carefully the statements under Risk Factors which address additional factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Given these uncertainties, current or prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update any such factors or forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Additional information concerning each of these matters follows:

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We have extensive operations in foreign countries. The net assets and liabilities of these operations are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, although such fluctuations generally do not affect income since their functional currency is typically the local currency. These operations also have net assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency, which exposes us to changes in foreign currency exchange rates that impact income. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company reported foreign currency gains (losses) of (\$3) million, \$(10) million and \$(47) million, respectively. Gains and losses are primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations related to monetary asset balances denominated in currencies other than the functional currency and adjustments to our hedged positions as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Strengthening of currencies against the U.S. dollar may create losses in future periods to the extent we maintain net assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of our subsidiaries using the local currency as their functional currency.

Some of our revenues in foreign countries are denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore, changes in foreign currency exchange rates impact our earnings to the extent that costs associated with those U.S. dollar revenues are denominated in the local currency. Similarly some of our revenues are denominated in foreign currencies, but have associated U.S. dollar costs, which also give rise to foreign currency exchange rate exposure. In order to mitigate that risk, we may utilize foreign currency forward contracts to better match the currency of our revenues and associated costs. We do not use foreign currency forward contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

The following table details the Company's foreign currency exchange risk grouped by functional currency and their expected maturity periods as of December 31, 2017 (in millions except for rates):

Functional Currency	December 31, 2017			Total	December 31, 2016
	2018	2019	2020		
CAD Buy USD/Sell CAD:					
Notional amount to buy (in Canadian dollars)	40	35		75	75
Average USD to CAD contract rate	1.3286	1.3242		1.3265	1.3265
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	(2)	(1)		(3)	
Sell USD/Buy CAD:					
Notional amount to sell (in Canadian dollars)	51	24	141	216	260
Average USD to CAD contract rate	1.2842	1.3167	1.3147	1.3075	1.3120
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	1	1	5	7	(2)
EUR Buy USD/Sell EUR:					
Notional amount to buy (in Euros)	10			10	3
Average USD to EUR contract rate	0.8565			0.8565	0.9309
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy EUR:					
Notional amount to sell (in Euros)	105			105	104
Average USD to EUR contract rate	0.8429			0.8429	0.9206
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	2			2	(3)
Sell ZAR/Buy EUR:					
Notional amount to sell (in Euros)	9			9	8
Average ZAR to EUR contract rate	0.0619			0.0619	0.0555

	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars		(2)
KRW	Sell USD/Buy KRW:		
	Notional amount to buy (in South Korean won)		40,674
	Average USD to KRW contract rate		1,162
	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars		(1)
AUD	Buy USD/Sell AUD:		
	Notional amount to buy (in Australian dollars)	2	2
	Average USD to AUD contract rate	1	1.3152
	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars		
	Sell USD/Buy AUD:		
	Notional amount to sell (in Australian dollars)	5	5
	Average USD to AUD contract rate	1.3324	1.3324
	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars		

Functional Currency	December 31, 2017			December 31,	
	2018	2019	2020	Total	2016
GBP Buy USD/Sell GBP:					
Notional amount to buy (in British Pounds Sterling)					1
Average USD to GBP contract rate	0.7855			0.7855	0.8028
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy GBP:					
Notional amount to sell (in British Pounds Sterling)	156			156	169
Average USD to GBP contract rate	1			0.7438	0.7844
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	1			1	(6)
Sell EUR/Buy GBP:					
Notional amount to sell (in British Pounds Sterling)					1
Average EUR to GBP contract rate					0.8604
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
USD Buy CAD/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)					1
Average CAD to USD contract rate					0.7559
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Buy DKK/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	5			5	10
Average DKK to USD contract rate	0.1602			0.1483	0.1509
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					(1)
Buy EUR/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	58			58	81
Average EUR to USD contract rate	1.1604			1.1604	1.1114
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	2			2	(4)
Buy GBP/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	4			4	3
Average GBP to USD contract rate	1.2934			1.2934	1.2516
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Buy NOK/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	426	189		615	737
Average NOK to USD contract rate	0.1204	0.1214		0.1207	0.1231
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	7	4		11	(41)
Buy SGD/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)					5
Average SGD to USD contract rate					0.7262
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell DKK/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	2			2	2
Average DKK to USD contract rate	0.1606			0.1606	0.1481
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell EUR/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	86			86	29
Average EUR to USD contract rate	1.1755			1.1755	1.1059
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	(2)			(2)	1
Sell GBP/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	1			1	1
Average GBP to USD contract rate	1.3340			1.3340	1.2549
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					

Sell NOK/Buy USD:			
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	81	81	21
Average NOK to USD contract rate	0.1260	0.1260	0.1183
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	2	2	
Sell RUB/Buy USD:			
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	45	45	30
Average RUB to USD contract rate	0.0167	0.0167	0.0158
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	(1)	(1)	
Sell SGD/Buy USD:			
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)			2
Average SGD to USD contract rate			0.7006
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars			
Sell USD/Buy BRL:			
Notional amount to sell (in Brazilian Real)	23	23	23
Average USD to BRL contract rate	3.6378	3.6378	3.6378
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars			

Functional Currency	December 31, 2017			Total	December 31, 2016
	2018	2019	2020		
BRL Buy EUR/Sell BRL:					
Notional amount to buy (in Brazilian reals)	138			138	326
Average EUR to BRL contract rate	3.8793			3.8793	4.1974
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	2			2	(13)
Buy GBP/Sell BRL:					
Notional amount to buy (in Brazilian reals)	38			38	
Average GBP to BRL contract rate	4.3752			4.3752	
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	1			1	
Buy USD/Sell BRL:					
Notional amount to buy (in Brazilian reals)	43			43	27
Average USD to BRL contract rate	3.2805			3.2805	4.0278
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					(1)
Sell EUR/Buy BRL:					
Notional amount to sell (in Brazilian reals)	125			125	1,440
Average EUR to BRL contract rate	3.9985			3.9985	4.2950
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	(1)			(1)	59
DKK Buy USD/Sell DKK:					
Notional amount to buy (in Danish Krone)					22
Average USD to DKK contract rate					7.1140
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy DKK:					
Notional amount to sell (in Danish Krone)	219			219	855
Average USD to DKK contract rate	6.3500			6.3500	6.9660
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	1			1	(1)
NOK Buy EUR/Sell NOK:					
Notional amount to buy (in Norwegian Kroner)	109	5		114	231
Average EUR to NOK contract rate	9.8244	9.8860		9.8269	9.1870
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Buy GBP/Sell NOK:					
Notional amount to buy (in Norwegian Kroner)	9	9		18	2
Average GBP to NOK contract rate	11.0466	11.0470		11.0468	10.7029
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Buy USD/Sell NOK:					
Notional amount to buy (in Norwegian Kroner)	8			8	21
Average USD to NOK contract rate	8.3188			8.3188	8.7062
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Buy JPY/Sell NOK:					
Notional amount to buy (in Norwegian Kroner)	40			40	58
Average JPY to NOK contract rate	0.0740			0.0740	0.0748
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell EUR/Buy NOK:					
Notional amount to sell (in Norwegian Kroner)	140	12		152	120
Average EUR to NOK contract rate	9.7736	9.8952		9.7832	9.2144
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy NOK:					
Notional amount to sell (in Norwegian Kroner)	44			44	126
Average USD to NOK contract rate	8.3339			8.3339	8.7030
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					

Sell JPY/Buy NOK:					
Notional amount to sell (in Norwegian Kroner)	33			33	51
Average JPY to NOK contract rate	0.0743			0.0743	0.0750
Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars					
Total Fair Value at December 31, 2017 in U.S. dollars	13	4	5	22	(15)

The Company had other financial market risk sensitive instruments denominated in foreign currencies for transactional exposures totaling \$55 million and translation exposures totaling \$193 million as of December 31, 2017, excluding trade receivables and payables, which approximate fair value. These market risk sensitive instruments consisted of cash balances and overdraft facilities. The Company estimates that a hypothetical 10% movement of all applicable foreign currency exchange rates on the transactional exposures financial market risk sensitive instruments could affect net income by \$4 million and the translational exposures financial market risk sensitive instruments could affect the future fair value by \$19 million.

The counterparties to forward contracts are major financial institutions. The credit ratings and concentration of risk of these financial institutions are monitored on a continuing basis. In the event that the counterparties fail to meet the terms of a foreign currency contract, our exposure is limited to the foreign currency rate differential.

Historically, the Venezuelan government has devalued the country's currency. During the first quarter of 2015, the Venezuelan government officially devalued the Venezuelan bolivar against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company incurred approximately \$9 million in devaluation charges in the first quarter of 2015. The reporting currency of all of the Company's Venezuelan entities is the U.S. dollar. The Company's remaining net investment in Venezuela, which is largely U.S. dollar, was nil at December 31, 2017.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Argentinian government officially devalued the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company incurred approximately \$7 million of devaluation charges in the fourth quarter of 2015. The reporting currency of all of the Company's Argentinian entities is the Argentine peso.

Interest Rate Risk

At December 31, 2017, long term borrowings consisted of \$1,392 million in 2.60% Senior Notes and \$1,088 million in 3.95% Senior Notes, no commercial paper borrowings and no borrowings against our revolving credit facility. Occasionally a portion of borrowings under our credit facility could be denominated in multiple currencies which could expose us to market risk with exchange rate movements. These instruments carry interest at a pre-agreed upon percentage point spread from either LIBOR, NIBOR or CDOR, or at the U.S. prime rate. Under our credit facility, we may, at our option, fix the interest rate for certain borrowings based on a spread over LIBOR, NIBOR or CDOR for 30 days to six months. Our objective is to maintain a portion of our debt in variable rate borrowings for the flexibility obtained regarding early repayment without penalties and lower overall cost as compared with fixed-rate borrowings.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Attached hereto and a part of this report are financial statements and supplementary data listed in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(i) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we have evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our current disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017 at the reasonable assurance level.

Pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have provided certain certifications to the Securities and Exchange Commission. These certifications are included herein as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2.

(ii) Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management report on internal control over financial reporting is set forth in this annual report on Page 53 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Changes in internal control

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

The following table sets forth information as of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, with respect to compensation plans under which our common stock may be issued:

Plan Category	Number of securities		Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c) (1)
	to be issued upon exercise of warrants and rights (a)			
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	22,472,047	\$	55.00	17,757,074
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders				
Total	22,472,047	\$	55.00	17,757,074

(1) Shares could be issued through equity instruments other than stock options, warrants or rights.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Financial Statements and Exhibits

(1) Financial Statements

The following financial statements are presented in response to Part II, Item 8:

	Page
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	56
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)</u>	57
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	58
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	59
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	60
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	61

(2) Financial Statement Schedule

<u>Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	92
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All schedules, other than Schedule II, are omitted because they are not applicable, not required or the information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

- 3.1 Fifth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (Exhibit 3.1) (1)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (Exhibit 3.1) (2)
- 10.1 Credit Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2017, among National Oilwell Varco, Inc., the financial institutions signatory thereto, including Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., in its capacity, among others, as Administrative Agent, Co-Lead Arranger and Joint Book Runner. (Exhibit 10.1) (3)
- 10.2 National Oilwell Varco Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated. (4)*
- 10.3 Form of Employee Stock Option Agreement. (Exhibit 10.1) (5)
- 10.4 Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement. (Exhibit 10.2) (5)
- 10.5 Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock. (18 Month) Agreement (Exhibit 10.1) (6)
- 10.6 Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock. (36 Month) Agreement (Exhibit 10.2) (6)
- 10.7 Form of Performance Award Agreement (Exhibit 10.1) (7)

- 10.8 Form of Executive Employment Agreement. (Exhibit 10.1) (8)
- 10.9 Form of Executive Severance Agreement. (Exhibit 10.2) (8)
- 10.10 Form of Employee Nonqualified Stock Option Grant Agreement (9)
- 10.11 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (9)
- 10.12 Form of Performance Award Agreement (9)
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant

- 23.1 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
- 24.1 Power of Attorney. (included on signature page hereto)
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14a and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended.
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14a and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 95 Mine Safety Information pursuant to section 1503 of the Dodd-Frank Act.
- 101 The following materials from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2017 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as block text. (10)

* Compensatory plan or arrangement for management or others.

- (1) Filed as an Exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 5, 2011.
- (2) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 17, 2011.
- (3) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 28, 2017
- (4) Filed as Appendix I to our Proxy Statement filed on April 11, 2016.
- (5) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 23, 2006.
- (6) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2007.
- (7) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2013.
- (8) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 24, 2014.
- (9) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2016.
- (10) As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

We hereby undertake, pursuant to Regulation S-K, Item 601(b), paragraph (4) (iii), to furnish to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, all constituent instruments defining the rights of holders of our long-term debt not filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

Dated: February 16, 2018

By: /s/ CLAY C. WILLIAMS
Clay C. Williams
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Each person whose signature appears below in so signing, constitutes and appoints Clay C. Williams and Jose A. Bayardo, and each of them acting alone, his/her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution, for him/her and in his/her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to execute and cause to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission any and all amendments to this report, and in each case to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, and hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorney-in-fact or his/her substitute or substitutes may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ CLAY C. WILLIAMS Clay C. Williams	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	February 16, 2018
/s/ JOSE A. BAYARDO Jose A. Bayardo	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	February 16, 2018
/s/ SCOTT K. DUFF Scott K. Duff	Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer	February 16, 2018
/s/ GREG L. ARMSTRONG Greg L. Armstrong	Director	February 16, 2018
/s/ MARCELA E. DONADIO Marcela E. Donadio	Director	February 16, 2018
/s/ BEN A. GUILL Ben A. Guill	Director	February 16, 2018

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/s/ JAMES T. HACKETT	Director	February 16, 2018
James T. Hackett		
/s/ DAVID D. HARRISON	Director	February 16, 2018
David D. Harrison		
/s/ ERIC L. MATTSON	Director	February 16, 2018
Eric L. Mattson		
/s/ MELODY B. MEYER	Director	February 16, 2018
Melody B. Meyer		
/s/ WILLIAM R. THOMAS	Director	February 16, 2018
William R. Thomas		

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

National Oilwell Varco, Inc.'s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. National Oilwell Varco, Inc.'s internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management has used the 2013 framework set forth in the report entitled *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm which also has audited the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ Clay C. Williams
Clay C. Williams
Chairman, President and Chief Executive
Officer

/s/ Jose A. Bayardo
Jose A. Bayardo
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer

Houston, Texas
February 16, 2018

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of National Oilwell Varco, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited National Oilwell Varco, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the 2017 consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated February 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may

deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas

February 16, 2018

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of National Oilwell Varco, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(2) (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis of Opinion

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since at least 1995, but we are unable to determine the specific year.

Houston, Texas

February 16, 2018

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except share data)

	December 31,	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,437	\$ 1,408
Receivables, net		2,015	2,083
Inventories, net		3,003	3,325
Costs in excess of billings		495	665
Prepaid and other current assets		267	395
Total current assets		7,217	7,876
Property, plant and equipment, net		3,002	3,150
Deferred income taxes		13	86
Goodwill		6,227	6,067
Intangibles, net		3,301	3,530
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates		309	307
Other assets		137	124
Total assets		\$ 20,206	\$ 21,140
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	510	\$ 414
Accrued liabilities		1,478	1,568
Billings in excess of costs		279	440
Current portion of long-term debt and short-term borrowings		6	506
Accrued income taxes		81	119
Total current liabilities		2,354	3,047
Long-term debt		2,706	2,708
Deferred income taxes		677	1,064
Other liabilities		309	318
Total liabilities		6,046	7,137
Commitments and contingencies			
Stockholders equity:			
Common stock par value \$.01; 1 billion shares authorized; 380,104,970 and 378,637,403 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016		4	4
Additional paid-in capital		8,234	8,103

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,110)	(1,452)
Retained earnings	6,966	7,285
Total Company stockholders' equity	14,094	13,940
Noncontrolling interests	66	63
Total stockholders' equity	14,160	14,003
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 20,206	\$ 21,140

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenue			
Sales	\$ 4,948	\$ 5,351	\$ 11,707
Services	2,356	1,900	3,050
Total	7,304	7,251	14,757
Cost of revenue			
Cost of sales	4,499	5,671	9,362
Cost of services	1,913	1,681	2,332
Total	6,412	7,352	11,694
Gross profit (loss)	892	(101)	3,063
Selling, general and administrative	1,169	1,338	1,764
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment		972	1,689
Operating loss	(277)	(2,411)	(390)
Interest and financial costs	(102)	(105)	(103)
Interest income	25	15	14
Equity income (loss) in unconsolidated affiliates	(5)	(21)	13
Other income (expense), net	(33)	(101)	(123)
Loss before income taxes	(392)	(2,623)	(589)
Provision for income taxes	(156)	(207)	178
Net loss	(236)	(2,416)	(767)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	(4)	2
Net loss attributable to Company	\$ (237)	\$ (2,412)	\$ (769)
Net loss attributable to Company per share:			
Basic	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)
Diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.61	\$ 1.84
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	377	376	387

Diluted

377

376

387

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**(In millions)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net loss	\$ (236)	\$ (2,416)	\$ (767)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Currency translation adjustments	272	(97)	(764)
Derivative financial instruments, net of tax	46	166	23
Change in defined benefit plans, net of tax	24	32	22
Comprehensive income (loss)	106	(2,315)	(1,486)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	(4)	2
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Company	\$ 105	\$ (2,311)	\$ (1,488)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (236)	\$ (2,416)	\$ (767)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	698	703	747
Deferred income taxes	(341)	(198)	(258)
Stock-based compensation	124	107	109
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation		7	1
Equity (income) loss in unconsolidated affiliates	5	21	(13)
Dividend from unconsolidated affiliate		6	34
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment		972	1,689
Provision for inventory losses	114	606	186
Other, net	20	108	70
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Receivables	72	845	1,091
Inventories	229	782	410
Costs in excess of billings	170	646	548
Prepaid and other current assets	130	102	112
Accounts payable	86	(243)	(570)
Accrued liabilities	(130)	(773)	(1,137)
Billings in excess of costs	(160)	(366)	(686)
Income taxes payable	(44)	(146)	(167)
Other assets/liabilities, net	95	197	(67)
Net cash provided by operating activities	832	960	1,332
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(192)	(284)	(453)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(86)	(230)	(86)
Other, net	33	26	25
Net cash used in investing activities	(245)	(488)	(514)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings against lines of credit and other debt		3,972	11,377
Payments against lines of credit and other debt	(506)	(4,872)	(10,615)
Cash dividends paid	(76)	(230)	(710)
Share repurchases			(2,221)
Activity under stock incentive plans	(3)	4	7
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation		(7)	(1)

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Other	(10)	(8)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(595)	(1,141)	(2,163)
Effect of exchange rates on cash	37	(3)	(111)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	29	(672)	(1,456)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,408	2,080	3,536
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,408	\$ 2,080
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash payments during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 97	\$ 101	\$ 103
Income taxes	\$ 50	\$ 181	\$ 782

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(In millions)

	Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Loss)	Total Company Stockholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	419	\$ 4	\$ 8,341	\$ (834)	\$ 13,181	\$ 20,692	\$ 80	\$ 20,772
Net income (loss)					(769)	(769)	2	(767)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net				(719)		(719)		(719)
Cash dividends, \$1.84 per common share					(710)	(710)		(710)
Noncontrolling interest							(5)	(5)
Stock-based compensation			109			109		109
Common stock issued	1		7			7		7
Withholding taxes			(5)			(5)		(5)
Share repurchases	(44)		(446)		(1,775)	(2,221)		(2,221)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			(1)			(1)		(1)
Balance at December 31, 2015	376	\$ 4	\$ 8,005	\$ (1,553)	\$ 9,927	\$ 16,383	\$ 77	\$ 16,460
Net income (loss)					(2,412)	(2,412)	(4)	(2,416)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net				101		101		101
Cash dividends, \$0.61 per common share					(230)	(230)		(230)
Noncontrolling interest							(10)	(10)
Stock-based compensation			87			87		87
	2		4			4		4

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Common stock issued									
Stock issued in acquisition	1		18			18			18
Withholding taxes			(4)			(4)			(4)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			(7)			(7)			(7)
Balance at December 31, 2016	379	\$ 4	\$ 8,103	\$ (1,452)	\$ 7,285	\$ 13,940	\$ 63	\$ 14,003	
Net loss					(237)	(237)	1		(236)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net				342		342			342
Cash dividends, \$0.20 per common share					(76)	(76)			(76)
Adoption of new accounting standards			1		(6)	(5)			(5)
Noncontrolling interest							2		2
Stock-based compensation on tender offer			20			20			20
Stock-based compensation			105			105			105
Common stock issued	1		13			13			13
Withholding taxes			(8)			(8)			(8)
Balance at December 31, 2017	380	\$ 4	\$ 8,234	\$ (1,110)	\$ 6,966	\$ 14,094	\$ 66	\$ 14,160	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Business

We design, construct, manufacture and sell comprehensive systems, components, and products used in oil and gas drilling and production, provide oilfield services and supplies, and distribute products and provide supply chain integration services to the upstream oil and gas industry. Our revenues and operating results are directly related to the level of worldwide oil and gas drilling and production activities and the profitability and cash flow of oil and gas companies, drilling contractors and oilfield service companies, which in turn are affected by current and anticipated prices of oil and gas. Oil and gas prices have been, and are likely to continue to be, volatile.

Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial statements in order for them to conform with the 2017 presentation. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments that are not wholly-owned, but where we exercise control, are fully consolidated with the equity held by minority owners and their portion of net income (loss) reflected as noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Investments in unconsolidated affiliates, over which we exercise significant influence, but not control, are accounted for by the equity method.

The Company combined its Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket reporting segments into a single segment called Rig Technologies, effective October 1, 2017. The restructuring better aligns operations with the current and anticipated market environments, reduces administrative burden, and eliminates reported intercompany transactions between Rig Technologies' capital equipment and aftermarket operations. The Company's reporting segments are Wellbore Technologies, Completion & Production Solutions, and Rig Technologies. As a result of the reorganization, all prior periods are presented on this basis.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables approximated fair value because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments. Cash equivalents include only those investments having a maturity date of three months or less at the time of purchase.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC Topic 815) requires companies to recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, a company must designate the hedging instrument, based upon the exposure being hedged, as a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

The Company records all derivative financial instruments at their fair value in its Consolidated Balance Sheet. Except for certain non-designated hedges discussed below, all derivative financial instruments that the Company holds are designated as cash flow hedges and are highly effective in offsetting movements in the underlying risks. Such arrangements typically have terms between two and 24 months, but may have longer terms depending on the underlying cash flows being hedged, typically related to the projects in our backlog.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work-in-process and oilfield and industrial finished products, manufactured equipment and spare parts. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value using the first-in, first-out or average cost methods. The Company determines reserves for inventory based on historical usage of inventory on-hand, assumptions about future demand and market conditions, and estimates about potential alternative uses, which are limited. The Company's inventory consists of spare parts, work in process, and raw materials to support ongoing manufacturing operations and the Company's large installed base of highly specialized oilfield equipment. The Company's estimated carrying value of inventory depends upon demand largely driven by levels of oil and gas well drilling and remediation activity, which depends in turn upon oil and gas prices, the general outlook for economic growth worldwide, available financing for the Company's customers, political stability and governmental regulation in major oil and gas producing areas, and the potential obsolescence of various types of equipment we sell, among other factors.

The Company evaluates inventory quarterly using the best information available at the time to inform our assumptions and estimates about future demand and resulting sales volumes, and recognizes reserves as necessary to properly state inventory. The historically severe oil-industry downturn that started in mid-2014 began to stabilize during the second half of 2016, and showed early signs of improvement in many areas in the fourth quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017, before declining slightly in the second quarter of 2017. The fourth quarter of 2017 saw improvement in oil prices. These signs of improvement, including conversations with customers about their plans, as well as inquiries and orders for products, provided the Company information with which to assess and adjust assumptions about future demand and market conditions. We saw clear evidence that a market recovery will favor newer technology and the most efficient equipment, and that certain products across our portfolio, for both land and offshore environments, were less likely to be successful going forward as our customers find footing in their newly competitive landscape.

Based on an update of our assumptions at each point in time related to estimates of future demand, during 2017 and 2016 we recorded charges for additions to inventory reserves of \$114 million and \$606 million, respectively, consisting primarily of obsolete and surplus inventories. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, inventory reserves totaled \$800 million and \$1,017 million, or 21.0% and 23.4% of gross inventory, respectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for major improvements that extend the lives of property and equipment are capitalized while minor replacements, maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Disposals are removed at cost less accumulated depreciation with any resulting gain or loss reflected in operations. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of individual items. Depreciation expense, which includes the amortization of assets recorded under capital leases, was \$359 million, \$370 million and \$391 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Accumulated depreciation of \$2,559 million as of December 31, 2017 included accumulated depreciation of \$18 million for capital leases. The estimated useful lives of the major classes of property, plant and equipment are included in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

We record impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets are impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those assets. The carrying value of assets used in operations that are not recoverable is reduced to fair value if lower than carrying value. In determining the fair market value of the assets, we consider market trends and recent transactions involving sales of similar assets, or when not available, discounted cash flow analysis. There were \$10 million and \$54 million in impairments of long-lived assets for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and nil for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Intangible Assets

The Company has approximately \$6.2 billion of goodwill and \$3.3 billion of identified intangible assets at December 31, 2017. Goodwill is identified by segment as follows (in millions):

	Wellbore Technologies	Completion & Production Solutions	Rig Technologies	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,874	\$ 1,997	\$ 2,109	\$ 6,980
Goodwill acquired and adjusted during period	4	70		74

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Impairment			(972)	(972)
Currency translation adjustments	(4)	(9)	(2)	(15)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 2,874	\$ 2,058	\$ 1,135	\$ 6,067
Goodwill acquired and adjusted during period	37	41	11	89
Currency translation adjustments	45	23	3	71
Balance at December 31, 2017 (1)	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,122	\$ 1,149	\$ 6,227

(1) Accumulated goodwill impairment was \$2,457 million as of December 31, 2017.

Identified intangible assets with determinable lives consist primarily of customer relationships, trademarks, trade names, patents, and technical drawings acquired in acquisitions, and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 2-30 years. Amortization expense of identified intangibles is expected to be approximately \$320 million in each of the next five years. Included in intangible assets are \$384 million of indefinite-lived trade names.

The net book values of identified intangible assets are identified by segment as follows (in millions):

	Wellbore Technologies	Completion & Production Solutions	Rig Technologies	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,254	\$ 1,296	\$ 299	\$ 3,849
Additions to intangible assets	15	9		24
Amortization	(205)	(106)	(22)	(333)
Currency translation adjustments		(8)	(2)	(10)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 2,064	\$ 1,191	\$ 275	\$ 3,530
Additions to intangible assets	18	41	2	61
Amortization	(208)	(108)	(23)	(339)
Currency translation adjustments	9	36	4	49
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,883	\$ 1,160	\$ 258	\$ 3,301

Identified intangible assets by major classification consist of the following (in millions):

	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
December 31, 2016:			
Customer relationships	\$ 4,024	\$ (1,874)	\$ 2,150
Trademarks	878	(290)	588
Patents	585	(345)	240
Indefinite-lived trade names	384		384
Other	463	(295)	168
Total identified intangibles	\$ 6,334	\$ (2,804)	\$ 3,530
December 31, 2017:			
Customer relationships	\$ 4,074	\$ (2,118)	\$ 1,956
Trademarks	885	(317)	568
Patents	602	(384)	218
Indefinite-lived trade names	384		384
Other	499	(324)	175
Total identified intangibles	\$ 6,444	\$ (3,143)	\$ 3,301

Asset Impairment

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles require the Company test goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually or more frequently whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that those assets might be impaired. Prior to 2017, the impairment analysis was a two-step process as the Company early

adopted Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-04 Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, which eliminates step two effective July 1, 2017.

The impairment analysis compares the reporting unit's carrying value to the respective fair value. Fair value of the reporting unit is determined in accordance with ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures using significant unobservable inputs, or level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. These inputs are based on internal management estimates, forecasts and judgments, using discounted cash flow.

The discounted cash flow is based on management's forecast of operating performance for the reporting unit. The two main assumptions used in measuring goodwill impairment, which bear the risk of change and could impact the Company's goodwill impairment analysis, include the cash flow from operations from each reporting unit and its weighted average cost of capital. The starting point for each of the reporting unit's cash flow from operations is the detailed annual plan or updated forecast. Cash flows beyond the updated forecasted operating plans were estimated using a terminal value calculation, which incorporated historical and forecasted financial cyclical trends for each reporting unit and considered long-term earnings growth rates. The financial and credit market volatility directly impacts our fair value measurement through our weighted average cost of capital that we use to determine our discount rate. During times of volatility, significant judgment must be applied to determine whether credit changes are a short-term or long-term trend.

Based on the Company's step one impairment analysis, as of July 1, 2016, completed as a result of market indicators identified in the third quarter, the Rig Offshore reporting unit had a calculated fair value below its carrying value, and required a step two analysis, which compares the implied fair value of goodwill of a reporting unit to the carrying value of goodwill for the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by deducting the fair value of a reporting unit's identifiable assets and liabilities from the fair value of that reporting unit as a whole. Consistent with the step one analysis, fair value of the assets and liabilities was determined in accordance with ASC Topic 820. Based on the step two analysis performed for the Rig Offshore reporting unit, the Company recorded a \$972 million write-down of goodwill during the third quarter.

On July 1, 2017, the Company's Wellbore Technologies segment reorganized three of its reporting units, moving various operations between them. The goodwill impairment analyses performed prior to and subsequent to the restructuring of the three reporting units, concluded that the calculated fair values of these reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying value. The restructuring had no effect on Wellbore Technologies consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The Company combined its Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket reporting units into two different reporting units, Rig Equipment and Marine Construction, under a segment called Rig Technologies, effective October 1, 2017. The restructuring better aligns operations with the current and anticipated market environments, reduces administrative burden, and eliminates reported intercompany transactions between Rig Technologies' capital equipment and aftermarket operations. The Company tested the Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket reporting units for impairment prior to combining, and the two, new reporting units under the Rig Technologies segment for impairment after combining, and concluded all fair values of the reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying values.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company performed its annual impairment test, as described in ASC Topic 350, as of October 1, 2017. Based on the Company's annual impairment test, the calculated fair values for all of the Company's reporting units were substantially in excess of the respective reporting unit's carrying value. Additionally, the fair value for all of the Company's intangible assets with indefinite lives were substantially in excess of the respective asset carrying values.

Foreign Currency

Certain foreign operations, including our operations in Norway, use the U.S. dollar as the functional currency. The functional currency for most of our foreign operations is the local currency. The cumulative effects of translating the balance sheet accounts from the functional currency into the U.S. dollar at current exchange rates are included in

accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates in effect during the period. Accordingly, financial statements of these foreign subsidiaries are remeasured to U.S. dollars for consolidation purposes using current rates of exchange for monetary assets and liabilities and historical rates of exchange for nonmonetary assets and related elements of expense. Revenue and expense elements are remeasured at rates that approximate the rates in effect on the transaction dates. For all operations, gains or losses from remeasuring foreign currency transactions into the functional currency are included in income. Net foreign currency transaction gains (losses) were \$(3) million, \$(10) million and \$(47) million for the years ending December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are included in other income (expense) in the accompanying statement of income.

Historically, the Venezuelan government has devalued the country's currency. During the first quarter of 2015, the Venezuelan government officially devalued the Venezuelan bolivar against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company incurred approximately \$9 million in devaluation charges in the first quarter of 2015. The reporting currency of all of the Company's Venezuelan entities is the U.S. dollar. The Company's net remaining investment in Venezuela, which is largely U.S. dollar, was nil at December 31, 2017.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Argentinian government officially devalued the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company incurred approximately \$7 million devaluation charges in the fourth quarter of 2015. The reporting currency of all of the Company's Argentinian entities is the Argentine peso.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's products and services are sold based upon purchase orders or contracts with the customer that include fixed or determinable prices and that do not generally include right of return or other similar provisions or other significant post delivery obligations. Except for certain construction contracts and drill pipe sales described below, the Company records revenue at the time its manufacturing process is complete, the customer has been provided with all proper inspection and other required documentation, title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, collectability is reasonably assured and the product has been delivered. Customer advances or deposits are deferred and recognized as revenue when the Company has completed all of its performance obligations related to the sale. The Company also recognizes revenue as services are performed. The amounts billed for shipping and handling costs are included in revenue and related costs are included in cost of sales.

Revenue Recognition under Long-term Construction Contracts

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method to account for certain long-term construction contracts in the Completion & Production Solutions and Rig Technologies segments. These long-term construction contracts include the following characteristics:

the contracts include custom designs for customer specific applications;

the structural design is unique and requires significant engineering efforts; and

construction projects often have progress payments.

This method requires the Company to make estimates regarding the total costs of the project, progress against the project schedule and the estimated completion date, all of which impact the amount of revenue and gross margin the Company recognizes in each reporting period. The Company prepares detailed cost estimates at the beginning of each project. Significant projects and their related costs and profit margins are updated and reviewed at least quarterly by senior management. Factors that may affect future project costs and margins include shipyard access, weather, production efficiencies, availability and costs of labor, materials and subcomponents and other factors. These factors can impact the accuracy of the Company's estimates and materially impact the Company's current and future reported earnings.

The asset, *Costs in excess of billings*, represents revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed. The liability, *Billings in excess of costs*, represents billings in excess of revenues recognized.

Drill Pipe Sales

For drill pipe sales, if requested in writing by the customer, delivery may be satisfied through delivery to the Company's customer storage location or to a third-party storage facility. For sales transactions where title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer but the supporting documentation does not meet the criteria for revenue recognition prior to the products being in the physical possession of the customer, the recognition of the revenues and related inventory costs from these transactions are deferred until the customer takes physical possession.

Service and Product Warranties

The Company provides service and warranty policies on certain of its products. The Company accrues liabilities under service and warranty policies based upon specific claims and a review of historical warranty and service claim experience in accordance with ASC Topic 450 Contingencies (ASC Topic 450). Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience change. In addition, the Company incurs discretionary costs to service its products in connection with product performance issues and accrues for them when they are encountered. The Company monitors the actual cost of performing these discretionary services and adjusts the accrual based on the most current information available.

The changes in the carrying amount of service and product warranties are as follows (in millions):

Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 244
Net provisions for warranties issued during the year	50
Amounts incurred	(127)
Currency translation adjustments and other	5
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 172
Net provisions for warranties issued during the year	46
Amounts incurred	(86)
Currency translation adjustments and other	3
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 135

Income Taxes

The liability method is used to account for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts which are more likely than not to be realized.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We grant credit to our customers, which operate primarily in the oil and gas industry. Concentrations of credit risk are limited because we have a large number of geographically diverse customers, thus spreading trade credit risk. We control credit risk through credit evaluations, credit limits and monitoring procedures. We perform periodic credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and generally do not require collateral, but may require letters of credit for certain international sales. Credit losses are provided for in the financial statements. Allowances for doubtful accounts are determined based on a continuous process of assessing the Company's portfolio on an individual customer basis taking into account current market conditions and trends. This process consists of a thorough review of historical collection experience, current aging status of the customer accounts, and financial condition of the Company's customers. Based on a review of these factors, the Company will establish or adjust allowances for specific customers. Accounts receivable are net of allowances for doubtful accounts of approximately \$187 million and \$209 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense for the Company's stock-based compensation plans is measured using the fair value method required by ASC Topic 718 Compensation - Stock Compensation (ASC Topic 718). Under this guidance the fair value of stock option grants and restricted stock is amortized to expense using the straight-line method over the shorter of the vesting period or the remaining employee service period.

The Company provides compensation benefits to employees and non-employee directors under share-based payment arrangements, including various employee stock option plans.

Environmental Liabilities

When environmental assessments or remediations are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated, remediation liabilities are

recorded on an undiscounted basis and are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported and contingent amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates include but are not limited to, estimated losses on accounts receivable, estimated costs and related margins of projects accounted for under percentage-of-completion, estimated realizable value on excess and obsolete inventory, contingencies, estimated liabilities for litigation exposures and liquidated damages, estimated warranty costs, estimates related to pension accounting, estimates related to the fair value of reporting units for purposes of assessing goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment and estimates related to deferred tax assets and liabilities, including valuation allowances on deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Contingencies

The Company accrues for costs relating to litigation claims and other contingent matters, including liquidated damage liabilities, when such liabilities become probable and reasonably estimable. In circumstances where the most likely outcome of a contingency can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for that amount. Where the most likely outcome cannot be estimated, a range of potential losses is established and if no one amount in that range is more likely than others, the low end of the range is accrued. Such estimates may be based on advice from third parties or on management's judgment, as appropriate. Revisions to contingent liabilities are reflected in income in the period in which different facts or information become known or circumstances change that affect the Company's previous judgments with respect to the likelihood or amount of loss. Amounts paid upon the ultimate resolution of contingent liabilities may be materially different from previous estimates and could require adjustments to the estimated reserves to be recognized in the period such new information becomes known.

Net Loss Attributable to Company Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of weighted average basic and diluted shares outstanding (in millions, except per share data):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Numerator:			
Net loss attributable to Company	\$ (237)	\$ (2,412)	\$ (769)
Denominator:			
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	377	376	387
Dilutive effect of employee stock options and other unvested stock awards			

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Diluted outstanding shares	377	376	387
Basic loss attributable to Company per share	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)
Diluted loss attributable to Company per share	\$ (0.63)	\$ (6.41)	\$ (1.99)
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.61	\$ 1.84

ASC Topic 260, Earnings Per Share (ASC Topic 260) requires companies with unvested participating securities to utilize a two-class method for the computation of net income attributable to Company per share. The two-class method requires a portion of net income attributable to Company to be allocated to participating securities, which are unvested awards of share-based payments with non-forfeitable rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents, if declared. Net income attributable to Company allocated to these participating securities was immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and therefore not excluded from net income attributable to Company per share calculation. The Company had stock options outstanding that were anti-dilutive totaling 12 million, 14 million, and 13 million at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2015-11 *Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory* (ASU 2015-11). This update requires inventory measured using the first in, first out (FIFO) or average cost methods to be subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable cost of completion, disposal and transportation. ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted this update on January 1, 2017 with no material impact.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-09 *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* (ASU 2016-09). This update simplifies several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, forfeitures, and the classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted this update on January 1, 2017. The cumulative impact of the adoption of this standard was \$1 million to retained earnings, and the classification on the statement of cash flows was applied on a prospective basis.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-16 *Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory* (ASU 2016-16). This update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. The Company has early adopted this update on January 1, 2017 and recorded a \$5 million reduction to retained earnings and receivables. The effect of the change on net income is not significant.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-04 *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment* (ASU 2017-04). This update eliminates the requirement to compute the implied fair value of goodwill under Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company has early adopted this update on July 1, 2017 with no material impact.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In August 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-12 *Derivatives and Hedging Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities* (ASU 2017-12). This update improves the financial reporting of hedging relationships and simplifies the application of the hedge accounting guidance. ASU 2017-12 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted in any interim period after issuance of ASU 2017-12. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-12 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In March 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2017-07 *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost* (ASU 2017-07). This update requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item as other compensation costs and separately from other components of net benefit cost. ASU 2017-07 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-07 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position.

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-15 *Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments* (ASU 2016-15). This update amends Accounting Standard Codification Topic No. 230 *Statement of Cash Flows* and provides guidance and clarification on presentation of certain cash flow issues. ASU No. 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The

Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2016-15 on its consolidated statement of cash flows.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASC Topic 842, Leases (ASC Topic 842), which supersedes the lease requirements in ASC Topic No. 840 Leases and most industry-specific guidance. This update increases transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASC Topic 842 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

In preparing for the adoption of this new standard, the Company has established an internal team to centralize the implementation process as well as engaged external resources to assist in our approach. We are currently utilizing a software program to consolidate and accumulate leases with documentation as required by the new standard. We have assessed the changes to the Company's current accounting practices and are currently investigating the related tax impact and process changes. We are also in the process of quantifying the impact of the new standard on our balance sheet.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in FASB ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance. This ASU proscribes a five-step model for determining when and how revenue is recognized. Under the model, an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount reflecting the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The standard permits either a full retrospective adoption, in which the standard is applied to all the periods presented, or a modified retrospective adoption, in which the standard is applied only to the current period with a cumulative-effect adjustment reflected in retained earnings. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company will follow the modified retrospective adoption.

In 2015, the Company assembled an internal team to study the provisions of ASU 2014-09, began assessing the potential impacts on the Company and educating the organization. In 2016, the Company engaged external resources to complete the assessment of potential changes to current accounting practices related to material revenue streams. Potential impacts were identified based on required changes to current processes to accommodate provisions in the new standard. We have designed and implemented process, system, control and data requirement changes to address the impacts identified in our assessments.

Based on an analysis of revenue streams, customer contracts and transactions, the Company does not expect a material change in the timing or other impacts to revenue recognition across most of our businesses. Certain service and repair revenue will change from point-in-time to over-time revenue recognition, and the timing of including uninstalled materials in projects will shift, changing only the timing of revenue recognition and not the total amount. We expect the cumulative-effect adjustment we will record in the first quarter of 2018, as required by the modified retrospective method, to be less than \$50 million. The final adjustment is subject to concluding on the available practical expedients.

3. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risk managed by using derivative instruments is foreign currency exchange rate risk. Forward contracts against various foreign currencies are entered into to manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk on forecasted revenues and expenses denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operating unit (cash flow hedge). Other forward exchange contracts against various foreign currencies are entered into to manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with certain firm commitments denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operating unit (fair value hedge). In addition, the Company will enter into non-designated forward contracts against various foreign currencies to manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk on recognized nonfunctional currency monetary accounts (non-designated hedge).

At December 31, 2017, the Company has determined that the fair value of its derivative financial instruments representing assets of \$33 million and liabilities of \$11 million (primarily currency related derivatives) are determined using level 2 inputs (inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability) in the fair value hierarchy as the fair value is based on publicly available foreign exchange and interest rates at each financial reporting date. At December 31, 2017, the net fair value of the Company's foreign currency forward contracts totaled a net asset of \$22 million.

At December 31, 2017, the Company's financial instruments do not contain any credit-risk-related or other contingent features that could cause accelerated payments when the Company's financial instruments are in net liability positions. We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Cash Flow Hedging Strategy

To protect against the volatility of forecasted foreign currency cash flows resulting from forecasted revenues and expenses, the Company has instituted a cash flow hedging program. The Company hedges portions of its forecasted revenues and expenses denominated in nonfunctional currencies with forward contracts. When the U.S. dollar strengthens against the foreign currencies, the decrease in present value of future foreign currency revenues and expenses is offset by gains in the fair value of the forward contracts designated as hedges. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar weakens, the increase in the present value of future foreign currency cash flows is offset by losses in the fair value of the forward contracts.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is subject to a particular currency risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction and in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings (e.g., in revenues when the hedged transactions are cash flows associated with forecasted revenues). The remaining gain or loss on the derivative instrument in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item, if any (i.e., the ineffective portion), or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness, is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) during the current period.

The Company had the following outstanding foreign currency forward contracts that were entered into to hedge nonfunctional currency cash flows from forecasted revenues and expenses (in millions):

Currency Denomination

Foreign Currency	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Norwegian Krone	NOK	4,013	NOK	5,621
Japanese Yen	JPY	982	JPY	1,462
U.S. Dollar	USD	163	USD	321
Euro	EUR	120	EUR	279
Danish Krone	DKK	30	DKK	29
British Pound Sterling	GBP	11	GBP	1
Singapore Dollar	SGD		SGD	2

Non-designated Hedging Strategy

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge certain nonfunctional currency monetary accounts. The purpose of the Company's foreign currency hedging activities is to protect the Company from risk that the eventual U.S. dollar equivalent cash flows from the nonfunctional currency monetary accounts will be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rates.

For derivative instruments that are non-designated, the gain or loss on the derivative instrument subject to the hedged risk (i.e., nonfunctional currency monetary accounts) is recognized in other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss).

The Company had the following outstanding foreign currency forward contracts that hedge the fair value of nonfunctional currency monetary accounts (in millions):

Foreign Currency	Currency Denomination			
		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016
Russian Ruble	RUB	2,699	RUB	1,893
Norwegian Krone	NOK	1,734	NOK	538
U.S. Dollar	USD	463	USD	457
South African Rand	ZAR	150	ZAR	150
Euro	EUR	99	EUR	272
Danish Krone	DKK	15	DKK	49
British Pound Sterling	GBP	3	GBP	3
Singapore Dollar	SGD		SGD	7
Canadian Dollar	CAD		CAD	1

The Company has the following fair values of its derivative instruments and their balance sheet classifications (in millions):

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments						
(In millions)						
Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives		
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	
		December 31, 2017	2016		December 31, 2017	2016
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815						
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid and other current assets	\$ 13	\$ 24	Accrued liabilities	\$ 3	\$ 37
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	8	6	Other Liabilities	2	11
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815		\$ 21	\$ 30		\$ 5	\$ 48
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815						
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid and other current assets	\$ 10	\$ 32	Accrued liabilities	\$ 5	\$ 29
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	2		Other Liabilities	1	
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815		\$ 12	\$ 32		\$ 6	\$ 29
Total derivatives		\$ 33	\$ 62		\$ 11	\$ 77

The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)

(\$ in millions)

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments under ASC Topic 815	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount)

	Years Ended December 31, 2017 2016		Years Ended December 31, 2017 2016			Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) (b) Years Ended December 31, 2017 2016		
	2017	2016	2017	2016		2017	2016	
			Revenue	8	5	Cost of revenue	7	(21)
Foreign exchange contracts	56	45	Cost of revenue	(19)	(170)	Other income (expense), net	2	8
Total	56	45		(11)	(165)		9	(13)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments under ASC Topic 815	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives Years Ended December 31, 2017 2016	
		2017	2016
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (expense), net	58	(33)
Total		58	(33)

- (a) The Company expects that \$5 million of the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months with an offset by losses from the underlying transactions resulting in no impact to earnings or cash flow.
- (b) The amount of gain (loss) recognized in income represents \$7 million and \$(21) million related to the ineffective portion of the hedging relationships for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$2 million and \$8 million related to the amount excluded from the assessment of the hedge effectiveness for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

4. Acquisitions and Investments

2017

In the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company completed a total of eight acquisitions and other investments for an aggregate cash investment of \$86 million, net of cash acquired. The Company has preliminarily allocated \$61 million to identifiable intangible assets and \$89 million to goodwill for current and prior year acquisitions.

2016

In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company completed a total of 10 acquisitions and other investments for an aggregate cash investment of \$230 million, net of cash acquired and \$18 million of NOV stock. The Company allocated \$24 million to identifiable intangible assets and \$74 million to goodwill.

2015

In the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company completed seven acquisitions and other investments for an aggregate purchase price of \$86 million, net of cash acquired. The Company allocated \$13 million to identifiable intangible assets and \$51 million to goodwill.

The amount allocated to goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill specifically includes the expected synergies and other benefits that the Company believes will result from combining its operations with those of businesses acquired and other intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, such as assembled workforce in place at the date of acquisition. Goodwill resulting from the acquisitions is not deductible for tax purposes. Each of the acquisitions was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the results of operations of each business are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) from the date of acquisition. A summary of the acquisitions follows (in millions):

	Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Fair value of assets acquired, net of cash acquired	\$ 154	\$ 357	\$ 116
Cash paid, net of cash acquired	(86)	(230)	(86)
Liabilities assumed, debt issued and noncontrolling interest	\$ 68	\$ 127	\$ 30
Excess purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 89	\$ 74	\$ 51

5. Inventories, net

Inventories consist of (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 656	\$ 961
Work in process	513	561

Finished goods and purchased products	1,834	1,803
Total	\$ 3,003	\$ 3,325

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of (in millions):

	Estimated Useful Lives	December 31,	
		2017	2016
Land and buildings	5-35 Years	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,570
Operating equipment	3-15 Years	3,169	3,102
Rental equipment	3-12 Years	581	557
Capital leases	20-24 Years	219	219
		5,561	5,448
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(2,559)	(2,298)
		\$ 3,002	\$ 3,150

7. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Vendor costs	\$ 150	\$ 235
Customer prepayments and billings	240	222
Compensation	345	181
Taxes (non income)	152	176
Warranty	135	172
Insurance	74	103
Fair value of derivatives	8	66
Commissions	58	57
Interest	7	8
Other	309	348
Total	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,568

8. Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts

Costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts consist of (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 6,395	\$ 8,132
Estimated earnings	3,023	3,869

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	9,418	12,001
Less: Billings to date on uncompleted contracts	9,202	11,776
	\$ 216	\$ 225
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	\$ 495	\$ 665
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(279)	(440)
	\$ 216	\$ 225

9. Debt

Debt consists of (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
\$500 million in Senior Notes, interest at 1.35% payable semiannually, principal due on December 1, 2017		499
\$1.4 billion in Senior Notes, interest at 2.60% payable semiannually, principal due on December 1, 2022	1,392	1,391
\$1.1 billion in Senior Notes, interest at 3.95% payable semiannually, principal due on December 1, 2042	1,088	1,087
Capital Leases and other debt	232	237
Total debt	2,712	3,214
Less current portion	6	506
Long-term debt	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,708

Principal payments of debt and capital leases for years subsequent to 2017 are as follows (in millions):

2018	\$ 6
2019	5
2020	5
2021	5
2022	1,405
Thereafter	1,286
	\$ 2,712

See Note 12 for additional details on future lease payments specific to capital leases.

On June 27, 2017, the Company entered into a new \$3.0 billion credit agreement evidencing a five-year unsecured revolving credit facility, which expires on June 27, 2022, with a syndicate of financial institutions. This new credit facility replaced the Company's previous \$4.5 billion revolving credit facility. The Company has the right to increase the aggregate commitments under this new agreement to an aggregate amount of up to \$4.0 billion upon the consent of only those lenders holding any such increase. Interest under the new multicurrency facility is based upon LIBOR, NIBOR or CDOR plus 1.125% subject to a ratings-based grid or the U.S. prime rate. The new credit facility contains a financial covenant regarding maximum debt-to-capitalization ratio of 60%. As of December 31, 2017, the Company was in compliance with a debt-to-capitalization ratio of 16.1%.

On November 29, 2017, the Company repaid in its entirety the \$500 million of its 1.35% unsecured Senior Notes using available cash balances.

The Company has a commercial paper program under which borrowings are classified as long-term since the program is supported by the \$3.0 billion, five-year credit facility. At December 31, 2017, there were no commercial paper borrowings, and there were no outstanding letters of credit issued under the credit facility, resulting in \$3.0 billion of funds available under this credit facility.

The Company had \$658 million of outstanding letters of credit at December 31, 2017, primarily in the U.S. and Norway, that are under various bilateral committed letter of credit facilities. Letters of credit are issued as bid bonds, advanced payment bonds and performance bonds.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the fair value of the Company's unsecured Senior Notes approximated \$2,346 million and \$2,669 million, respectively. The fair value of the Company's debt is estimated using Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy and is based on quoted prices for those or similar instruments. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying value of the Company's unsecured Senior Notes approximated \$2,480 million and \$2,977 million, respectively.

10. Employee Benefit Plans

We have benefit plans covering substantially all of our employees. Defined-contribution benefit plans cover most of the U.S. and Canadian employees, and benefits are based on years of service, a percentage of current earnings and matching of employee contributions. We also have defined contribution plans in Norway and the United Kingdom. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, expenses for defined-contribution plans were \$64 million, \$66 million, and \$95 million, respectively, and all funding is current.

Certain retired or terminated employees of predecessor or acquired companies participate in a defined benefit plan in the United States. Approximately 40 employees represented by certain collective bargaining agreements continue to accrue benefits under the plan. In addition, approximately 1,950 U.S. retirees and spouses participate in defined benefit health care plans of predecessor or acquired companies that provide postretirement medical and life insurance benefits. Except for two locations represented by certain collective bargaining agreements, active employees are ineligible to participate in any of these U.S. defined benefit plans. Active employees based in the United Kingdom are ineligible to participate in any defined benefit plans.

During 2016, the Company settled its Norway defined benefit plan and transferred all participants to the defined-contribution plan. The impact on the defined benefit plans is reflected in the table below.

Net periodic benefit cost for our defined benefit plans aggregated \$1 million, \$5 million and \$5 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The change in benefit obligation, plan assets and the funded status of the defined benefit pension plans in the United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and the Netherlands and defined postretirement plans in the United States, using a measurement date of December 31, 2017 and 2016, is as follows (in millions):

At year end	Pension benefits		Postretirement benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 622	\$ 703	\$ 92	\$ 90
Service cost	1	5		
Interest cost	20	25	3	3
Actuarial loss (gain)	6	42	(17)	(29)
Benefits paid	(31)	(30)	(14)	(16)
Participants contributions			2	2
Exchange rate loss (gain)	30	(37)		
Acquisitions (disposals)		2		
Curtailments		(17)	(4)	
Settlements	(15)	(71)		
Other				42
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 633	\$ 622	\$ 62	\$ 92
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 543	\$ 601	\$	\$
Actual return	57	60		
Benefits paid	(31)	(30)	(14)	(16)
Company contributions	11	16	12	14
Participants contributions			2	2
Exchange rate gain (loss)	24	(34)		

Settlements	(15)	(71)		
Acquisitions (disposals)		1		
Other	(1)			
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 588	\$ 543	\$	\$
Funded status	\$ (45)	\$ (79)	\$ (62)	\$ (92)
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 630	\$ 617		

Liabilities associated with the funded status of the defined benefit pension plans are included in the balances of accrued liabilities and other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Assumed long-term rates of return on plan assets, discount rates and rates of compensation increases vary for the different plans according to the local economic conditions. The assumption rates used for benefit obligations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Discount rate:		
United States plan	3.00% - 3.60%	3.10% - 4.00%
International plans	1.80% - 2.40%	1.80% - 2.80%
Salary increase:		
United States plan	N/A	N/A
International plans	1.80% - 3.30%	1.80% - 3.50%

The assumption rates used for net periodic benefit costs are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Discount rate:			
United States plan	3.10% - 4.00%	3.20% - 4.20%	3.70% - 4.20%
International plans	1.80% - 2.80%	2.20% - 3.70%	2.20% - 3.70%
Salary increase:			
United States plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
International plans	1.80% - 3.50%	2.00% - 4.20%	2.00% - 4.20%
Expected return on assets:			
United States plan	5.60%	5.60%	5.50%
International plans	1.80% - 3.00%	1.80% - 3.00%	2.30% - 5.12%

In determining the overall expected long-term rate of return for plan assets, the Company takes into consideration the historical experience as well as future expectations of the asset mix involved. As different investments yield different returns, each asset category is reviewed individually and then weighted for significance in relation to the total portfolio.

The majority of our plans have projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets.

The Company expects to pay future benefit amounts on its defined benefit plans of approximately \$33 million for each of the next five years and aggregate payments of \$324 million.

Plan Assets

The Company and its investment advisers collaboratively reviewed market opportunities using historic and statistical data, as well as the actuarial valuation reports for the plans, to ensure that the levels of acceptable return and risk are well-defined and monitored. Currently, the Company's management believes that there are no significant concentrations of risk associated with plan assets. Our pension investment strategy worldwide prohibits a direct investment in our own stock.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Plan's assets carried at fair value (in millions):

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2016:				
Equity securities	\$ 181	\$	\$ 181	\$
Bonds	262		262	
Other (insurance contracts)	100		47	53
Total Fair Value Measurements	\$ 543	\$	\$ 490	\$ 53
December 31, 2017:				
Equity securities	\$ 161	\$	\$ 161	\$
Bonds	284		284	
Other (insurance contracts)	143		82	61
Total Fair Value Measurements	\$ 588	\$	\$ 527	\$ 61

Level 3 inputs are unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity). Level 3 inputs include management's own judgement about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Plan's Level 3 assets (in millions):

	Level 3 Plan Assets
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 99
Actual return on plan assets still held at reporting date	5
Purchases, sales and settlements	(50)
Currency translation adjustments	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 53
Actual return on plan assets still held at reporting date	2
Purchases, sales and settlements	(1)
Currency translation adjustments	7
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 61

11. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows (in millions):

	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments, Net of Tax	Defined Benefit Plans, Net of Tax	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ (515)	\$ (228)	\$ (91)	\$ (834)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(764)	(176)	26	(914)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		199	(4)	195
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ (1,279)	\$ (205)	\$ (69)	\$ (1,553)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(97)	32	35	(30)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		134	(3)	131
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ (1,376)	\$ (39)	\$ (37)	\$ (1,452)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	272	41	25	338
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		5	(1)	4
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ (1,104)	\$ 7	\$ (13)	\$ (1,110)

The components of amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,														
	2017			2016			2015								
	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Defined Benefit Plans	Total	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Defined Benefit Plans	Total	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Defined Benefit Plans	Total			
Revenue	\$	\$	(8)	\$	(8)	\$	\$	(5)	\$	(5)	\$	\$	(19)	\$	(19)
Cost of revenue			12	12			191	191			295	295			
Selling, general, and administrative			(1)	(1)			(5)	(5)			(6)	(6)			
Tax effect			1	1			(52)	2			(77)	2			(75)

\$	\$	5	\$	(1)	\$	4	\$	\$	134	\$	(3)	\$	131	\$	\$	199	\$	(4)	\$	195
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The Company's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. A majority of the Company's international entities in which there is a substantial investment have the local currency as their functional currency. As a result, currency translation adjustments resulting from the process of translating the entities' financial statements into the reporting currency are reported in other comprehensive income or loss in accordance with ASC Topic 830 Foreign Currency Matters (ASC Topic 830). For the year ended December 31, 2017, a majority of these local currencies strengthened against the U.S. dollar, resulting in net other comprehensive income of \$272 million upon the translation from local currencies to the U.S. dollar. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, a majority of these local currencies weakened against the U.S. dollar, resulting in a net other comprehensive loss of \$97 million and \$764 million, respectively, upon the translation from local currencies to the U.S. dollar.

The effect of changes in the fair values of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, until the underlying transactions to which they are designed to hedge are realized. The movement in other comprehensive income (loss) from period to period will be the result of the combination of changes in fair value for open derivatives and the outflow of other comprehensive income (loss) related to cumulative changes in the fair value of derivatives that have settled in the current or prior periods. The accumulated effect was other comprehensive income of \$46 million (net of tax of \$13 million) for the year ended December 31, 2017, other comprehensive income of \$166 million (net of tax of \$65 million) for the year ended December 31, 2016 and other comprehensive income of \$23 million (net of tax of \$14 million) for the year ended December 31, 2015.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Our business is affected both directly and indirectly by governmental laws and regulations relating to the oilfield service industry in general, as well as by environmental and safety regulations that specifically apply to our business. Although we have not incurred material costs in connection with our compliance with such laws, there can be no assurance that other developments, such as new environmental laws, regulations and enforcement policies may not result in additional, presently unquantifiable, costs or liabilities to us.

In November 2016, the Company executed documents following a 2009-2010 internal investigation settling with U.S. governmental agencies related to our compliance with U.S. export trade laws and regulations. As anticipated, the administrative fines and penalties agreed to as part of a resolution were within established accruals, and had no material effect on our financial position or results of operations. The investigation and settlement are now closed.

The Company is involved in various other claims, internal investigations, regulatory agency audits and pending or threatened legal actions involving a variety of matters. In many instances, the Company maintains insurance that covers claims arising from risks associated with the business activities of the Company, including claims for premises liability, product liability and other such claims. The Company carries substantial insurance to cover such risks above a self-insured retention. The Company believes and the Company's experience has been that such insurance has been sufficient to cover such risks. See Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The Company is also a party to claims, threatened and actual litigation, and private arbitration arising from ordinary day to day business activities, in which parties assert claims against the Company for a broad spectrum of potential liabilities, including: individual employment law claims, collective actions under federal employment laws, intellectual property claims, including alleged patent infringement, and/or misappropriation of trade secrets, premises liability claims, personal injuries arising from allegedly defective products, alleged improper payments under anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and other commercial claims seeking recovery for alleged actual or exemplary damages. For many such contingent claims, the Company's insurance coverage is inapplicable or an exclusion to coverage may apply. In such instances, settlement or other resolution of such contingent claims could have a material financial or reputational impact on the Company.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company recorded reserves in an amount believed to be sufficient for contingent liabilities representing all contingencies believed to be probable to cover liabilities. The Company has also assessed the potential for additional losses above the amounts accrued as well as potential losses for matters that are not probable but are reasonably possible. The total potential loss on these matters cannot be determined; however, in our opinion, any ultimate liability, to the extent not otherwise provided for and except for the specific cases referred to above, will not materially affect our financial position, cash flow or results of operations. These estimated liabilities are based on the Company's assessment of the nature of these matters, their progress toward resolution, the advice of legal counsel and outside experts as well as management's intention and experience.

Further, in some instances, direct or indirect consumers of our products and services, entities providing financing for purchases of our products and services or members of the supply chain for our products and services have become involved in governmental investigations, internal investigations, political or other enforcement matters. In such circumstances, such investigations may adversely impact the ability of consumers of our products, entities providing financial support to such consumers or entities in the supply chain to timely perform their business plans or to timely perform under agreements with us. We may also become involved in these investigations, at substantial cost to the Company.

The on-going, publicly disclosed investigations in Brazil may continue to adversely impact our shipyard customers, their customers, entities providing financing for our shipyard customers and/or entities in the supply chain. We have executed settlements with several shipyard customers since December 28, 2015 concerning contracts for the supply of

drilling equipment packages for 16 drillship construction projects in Brazil (collectively the Supply Contracts). Pursuant to the terms of the settlements, the Supply Contracts have been terminated. We did not take a charge as a result of the settlement and, on a net basis, there was no change to our prior estimates on our Brazil contracts impacting income. The investigations in Brazil have led to, and are expected to continue to lead to, delays in deliveries to our shipyard customers in Brazil, along with temporary suspension of performance under our remaining supply contracts, and could result in additional cancellations or other breaches of our contracts by our shipyard customers. Our shipyard customer in Brazil has stated its intent to build some of the drillships it originally contracted for with our shipyard customers. In 2016, in light of the vote by the shareholders of SETE Brasil Participacoes SA to authorize Sete to file for bankruptcy, and a further decline in drilling activity during the first half of the year to record lows and the resulting effect on certain other customers, the Company removed \$2.1 billion (unaudited) of orders from its backlog in the first quarter of 2016. Some of the contracts for these orders remain in place and are enforceable. If these customers obtain funding to continue their projects, the Company will pursue resumption of construction and update the backlog accordingly.

In other instances, customers (typically drillship owners or drilling contractors) of our shipyard customers have sought, and may in the future seek, to suspend, delay or cancel their contracts or payments due to such shipyards. As a result, our shipyard customers have sought and may in the future seek to suspend, delay or cancel deliveries of our drilling equipment packages. To the extent our shipyard customers and their customers become engaged in disputes or litigation related to any such suspensions, delays or cancellations, we may also become involved, either directly or indirectly, in such disputes or litigation, as we enforce the terms of our contracts with our shipyard customers. While we manage equipment deliveries and collection of payment to mitigate our financial risk, such delays, suspensions, attempted cancellations, breaches of contract or other similar circumstances, could adversely affect our operating results and could reduce our backlog.

The Company leases certain facilities and equipment under operating leases that expire at various dates through 2041. These leases generally contain renewal options and require the lessee to pay maintenance, insurance, taxes and other operating expenses in addition to the minimum annual rentals. Rental expense related to operating leases approximated \$209 million, \$246 million, and \$327 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Future minimum lease commitments under capital leases and noncancellable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more at December 31, 2017, are payable as follows (in millions):

	Capital Lease Payments	Operating Lease Payments
2018	\$ 15	\$ 130
2019	15	98
2020	15	82
2021	15	67
2022	15	55
Thereafter	273	339
Total future lease commitments	\$ 348	\$ 771

13. Common Stock

National Oilwell Varco has authorized 1 billion shares of \$0.01 par value common stock. The Company also has authorized 10 million shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock, none of which is issued or outstanding.

Cash dividends aggregated \$76 million and \$230 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will be dependent upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Company's Board of Directors.

Total compensation cost that has been charged against income for all share-based compensation arrangements was \$124 million, \$107 million and \$109 million for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized in the consolidated statements of income for all share-based compensation arrangements was \$24 million, \$30 million and \$32 million for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Under the terms of National Oilwell Varco's Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended during the second quarter of 2016, 69.4 million shares of common stock are authorized for the grant of options to officers, key employees, non-employee directors and other persons. The Plan provides for the granting of stock options, performance-based share awards, restricted stock, phantom shares, stock payments and stock appreciation rights (SARs). The Plan is now subject to a fungible ratio concept, such that the issuance of stock options and SARs reduces the number of available shares under the Plan on a 1-for-1 basis, and the issuance of other awards reduces the number of available shares under the Plan on a 3-for-1 basis. At December 31, 2017, approximately 17.8 million shares were available for future grants.

Stock Options

Options granted under our stock option plan generally vest over a three-year period starting one year from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. The purchase price of options granted may not be less than the closing market price of National Oilwell Varco common stock on the date of grant.

We also have an inactive stock option plan that was acquired in connection with the acquisition of Grant Prideco in 2008. We converted the outstanding stock options under this plan to options to acquire our common stock and no further options are being issued under this plan. Stock option information summarized below includes amounts for the National Oilwell Varco Long-Term Incentive Plan and stock plans of acquired companies. Options outstanding at December 31, 2017 under the stock option plans have exercise prices between \$23.94 and \$77.99 per share, and expire at various dates from February 8, 2018 to April 1, 2027.

The following summarizes options activity:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price
Shares under option at beginning of year	17,439,060	\$ 54.08	15,430,307	\$ 59.50	10,881,133	\$ 61.22
Granted	6,961,041	36.51	3,672,411	28.26	5,746,153	54.74
Forfeited	(1,482,531)	55.22	(1,517,065)	49.95	(886,356)	62.73
Exercised	(445,523)	29.83	(146,593)	28.53	(310,623)	22.56

Shares under option at end of year	22,472,047	\$ 48.99	17,439,060	\$ 54.08	15,430,307	\$ 59.50
Exercisable at end of year	14,309,944	\$ 55.00	9,828,897	\$ 61.56	7,498,414	\$ 60.30

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2017:

Range of Exercise Price	Weighted-Avg Remaining	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Contractual Life	Shares	Weighted-Avg Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Avg Exercise Price
\$23.94 - \$55.00	7.55	15,797,683	\$ 40.25	7,635,580	\$ 42.19
\$55.01 - \$70.00	5.09	4,301,953	66.20	4,301,953	66.20
\$70.01 - \$77.99	3.59	2,372,411	75.94	2,372,411	75.94
Total	6.66	22,472,047	\$ 48.99	14,309,944	\$ 55.00

The weighted-average fair value of options granted during 2017, 2016 and 2015, was approximately \$9.68, \$6.44 and \$15.41 per share, respectively, as determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2017 and 2016 was \$13 million and \$4 million, respectively.

The determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, the expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise activity. The use of the Black Scholes model requires the use of actual employee exercise activity data and the use of a number of complex assumptions including expected volatility, risk-free interest rate, expected dividends and expected term.

Valuation Assumptions:	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Expected volatility	36.1%	48.6%	49.1%
Risk-free interest rate	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%
Expected dividend yield	0.6%	6.5%	3.4%
Expected term (in years)	3.0	3.0	3.0

The Company used the actual volatility for traded options for the past 10 years prior to option date as the expected volatility assumption required in the Black Scholes model.

The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon observed interest rates appropriate for the term of our employee stock options. The dividend yield assumption is based on the history and expectation of dividend payouts. The estimated expected term is based on actual employee exercise activity for the past ten years. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

The following summary presents information regarding outstanding options at December 31, 2017 and changes during 2017 with regard to options under all stock option plans:

Weighted- Average	Weighted Remaining Contractual
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	Shares	Exercise Price	Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	17,439,060	\$ 54.08	5.42	\$ 6,700,856
Granted	6,961,041	\$ 36.51		
Forfeited	(1,482,531)	\$ 55.22		
Exercised	(445,523)	\$ 29.83		
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	22,472,047	\$ 48.99	6.66	\$ 34,186,368
Exercisable at December 31, 2017	14,309,944	\$ 55.00	5.70	\$ 15,557,324

At December 31, 2017, total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options was \$36 million. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of two years. The total fair value of stock options vested in 2017, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$70 million, \$61 million and \$72 million, respectively. Cash received from option exercises for 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$13 million, \$4 million and \$7 million, respectively. The actual tax benefit (expense) realized for the tax deductions from option exercises totaled \$(2) million, nil and \$3 million for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Stock Appreciation Rights

On December 20, 2017, the Company made a tender offer to exchange SARs issued to certain employees on February 24, 2016 (2016 SARs) for cash, amended SARs, and new stock options. The transaction was structured to provide the employees an equal long-term incentive compensation value, while alleviating volatility in the Company's earnings caused by required mark-to-market accounting on outstanding SARs. Of the outstanding 2016 SARs, 94.75% were exchanged resulting in a total cash payment of \$14 million and granting of 3,613,707 new stock options on the exchange date with an exercise price of \$34.32 and a fair value of \$8.47, with vesting matched to the exchanged 2016 SARs. As a result of exchanging the 2016 SARs for cash and new stock options, the Company recorded \$11 million of compensation expense and an increase of \$20 million to additional paid-in capital in the fourth quarter of 2017.

The following summary presents information regarding outstanding SARs:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price
Shares under SARs at beginning of year	4,341,740	\$ 28.32		\$
Granted	14,400	38.86	4,618,400	28.32
Forfeited	(283,822)	28.35	(276,660)	28.24
Exercised	(2,578,629)	34.72		
Shares under SARs at end of year	1,493,689	\$ 28.41	4,341,740	\$ 28.32
Exercisable at end of year	75,102	\$ 28.33		\$

As of December 31, 2017, there was \$16 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested SARs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately two years. The expense recognized in 2017 and 2016 was \$8 million and \$20 million, respectively. The liability for cash-settled SARs was \$2 million at December 31, 2017.

Restricted Shares

The Company issues restricted stock awards and restricted stock units to officers and key employees in addition to stock options. On February 22, 2017, the Company granted 1,504,450 shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units with a fair value of \$38.86 per share; and performance share awards to senior management employees with potential payouts varying from zero to 388,380 shares. The restricted stock and restricted stock units vest on the third anniversary of the date of grant or in three equal annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant. The performance share awards can be earned based on performance against established goals over a

three-year performance period. The performance share awards are based entirely on a TSR (total shareholder return) goal. Performance against the TSR goal is determined by comparing the performance of the Company's TSR with the TSR performance of the members of the OSX index for the three-year performance period.

On May 17, 2017, the Company granted 36,701 restricted stock awards with a fair value of \$33.38 per share. The awards were granted to non-employee members of the board of directors and vest on the first anniversary of the grant date.

The following summary presents information regarding outstanding restricted shares:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at beginning of year	4,563,983	\$ 41.10	1,969,250	\$ 61.53	1,569,141	\$ 73.73
Granted	1,738,589	38.74	3,384,325	31.59	954,075	53.27
Vested	(1,018,206)	34.84	(565,202)	29.32	(405,327)	54.30
Forfeited	(394,688)	55.22	(224,390)	49.95	(148,639)	62.73
Nonvested at end of year	4,889,678	\$ 37.04	4,563,983	\$ 41.10	1,969,250	\$ 61.53

The weighted-average grant day fair value of restricted stock awards and restricted stock units granted during the years ended 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$38.74, \$31.59 and \$53.27 per share, respectively. There were 1,018,206; 565,202 and 405,327 restricted stock awards that vested during 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. At December 31, 2017, there was approximately \$99 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of two years.

14. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017 the United States enacted significant changes to the U.S. tax law following the passage and signing of H.R.1, An Act to Provide the Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 (the Act) (previously known as The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act). The Act reduces the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% and requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred. The Act includes new anti-deferral provisions on Global Intangible Low Taxed Income (GILTI). Beginning in 2018 these provisions result in incremental taxability of our foreign subsidiaries income in excess of an allowed return on certain tangible property. The FASB has determined that filers have a policy choice to account for this tax on either a period basis or a deferred tax basis. We are still evaluating the impacts of GILTI on our business model and have not yet made any accounting adjustments or policy decisions regarding this new source of incremental US taxable income. Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provision of the Act, we have made reasonable estimates of the effects and recorded provisional amounts in our financial statement as of December 31, 2017. As we collect and prepare necessary data, and interpret the Act and any additional guidance issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, the IRS, and other standard-setting bodies, we may make adjustments to the provisional amounts. We recognized an income tax benefit of \$242 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 associated with the revaluation of our net deferred tax liability. Our provisional estimate of the one-time transition tax resulted in no additional tax expense and has been considered in our disclosure of undistributed earnings. The accounting for the tax effects of the Act will be completed in 2018.

The domestic and foreign components of income (loss) before income taxes were as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Domestic	\$ (470)	\$ (2,095)	\$ (1,577)
Foreign	78	(528)	988
	\$ (392)	\$ (2,623)	\$ (589)

The components of the provision for income taxes consisted of (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Current:			
Federal	\$ 23	\$ (79)	\$ 30
State	1	(4)	(58)
Foreign	161	74	464
Total current income tax provision	185	(9)	436
Deferred:			
Federal	(332)	(132)	(41)
State	(2)	(7)	(38)
Foreign	(7)	(59)	(179)

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Total deferred income tax provision	(341)	(198)	(258)
Total income tax provision	\$ (156)	\$ (207)	\$ 178

The difference between the effective tax rate reflected in the provision for income taxes and the U.S. federal statutory rate was as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Federal income tax at U.S. statutory rate	\$ (137)	\$ (918)	\$ (206)
Foreign income tax rate differential	(21)	32	(110)
Goodwill impairment		271	462
Nondeductible expenses	38	30	66
Foreign dividends, net of foreign tax credits	(132)	(25)	28
Tax rate change on timing differences	(245)	(8)	(45)
Change in uncertain tax positions	81	11	69
Prior years taxes	(26)	(29)	(47)
Tax impact on foreign exchange	5	(4)	(46)
Change in deferred tax valuation allowance	280	476	15
Other	1	(43)	(8)
Total income tax provision	\$ (156)	\$ (207)	\$ 178

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2017 was 39.8%, compared to 7.9% for 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the revaluation of net deferred tax liabilities in the U.S. partially offset by valuation allowances established on foreign tax credits generated during the year, when applied to losses resulted in a higher effective tax rate than the U.S. statutory rate. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the impairment of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, lower tax rates on losses incurred in foreign jurisdictions, and the establishment of valuation allowances, when applied to losses resulted in a lower effective tax rate than the U.S. statutory rate.

Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowances and operating liabilities	\$ 355	\$ 534
Net operating loss carryforwards	182	153
Postretirement benefits	31	60
Tax credit carryforwards	1,002	405
Other	78	164
Valuation allowance	(1,202)	(544)
Total deferred tax assets	446	772
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Tax over book depreciation	174	267
Intangible assets	716	1,148
Deferred income	111	185
Accrued tax on unremitted earnings	17	53

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Other	92	97
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,110	1,750
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 664	\$ 978

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

	2017	2016	2015
Unrecognized tax benefit at beginning of year	\$ 78	\$ 46	\$ 115
Gross increase for current period tax positions	10	3	8
Gross increase for tax positions in prior years	64	65	75
Gross decrease for tax positions in prior years	(14)	(21)	(75)
Settlements		(3)	(69)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(6)	(12)	(8)
Unrecognized tax benefit at end of year	\$ 132	\$ 78	\$ 46

The balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$132 million, \$78 million and \$46 million, respectively. Accruals related to foreign jurisdiction audits of prior years resulted in uncertain tax position increases of \$64 million and \$65 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2015 a \$69 million uncertain tax position was identified in a foreign jurisdiction that was included as an increase and settlement during the year and the completion of audits in foreign jurisdictions resulted in a \$75 million decrease in uncertain tax positions.

Substantially all of the unrecognized tax benefits, if ultimately realized, would be recorded as a benefit to the effective tax rate. The Company anticipates that it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by up to \$75 million in the next twelve months due to settlements and conclusions of tax examinations. To the extent penalties and interest would be assessed on any underpayment of income tax, such accrued amounts have been classified as a component of income tax expense in the financial statements consistent with the Company's policy. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, we recorded income tax expense of \$17 million, \$10 million and \$1 million, respectively, for interest and penalty related to unrecognized tax benefits. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had accrued \$32 million and \$15 million, respectively, of interest and penalty relating to unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States, various states and foreign jurisdictions. The Company has significant operations in the United States, Norway, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Denmark. Tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions vary by legal entity, but are generally open in the U.S. for tax years ending after 2012 and outside the U.S. for tax years ending after 2010.

Net operating loss carryforwards by jurisdiction and expiration as of December 31, 2017 were as follows (in millions):

	Federal	State	Foreign	Total
2018 - 2021 Expiration	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 57	\$ 65
2022 - 2033 Expiration	16	16	123	155
2034 - 2037 Expiration		127	97	224
Unlimited Expiration			372	372
Total Net Operating Loss (NOL)	\$ 22	\$ 145	\$ 649	\$ 816
Tax Effected NOL	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 169	\$ 182
Valuation Allowance (VA)	(4)	(8)	(145)	(157)

NOL Net of VA \$ 1 \$ 24 \$ 25

The Company has \$658 million of excess foreign tax credits in the United States as of December 31, 2017, of which \$11 million, \$141 million, \$287 million and \$219 million will expire in 2020, 2022, 2026 and 2027, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has remaining tax-deductible goodwill of \$153 million, resulting from acquisitions. The amortization of this goodwill is deductible over various periods ranging up to 13 years.

Undistributed earnings of certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries amounted to \$5,302 million at December 31, 2017. These earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes has been made. Distribution of these earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise could result in incremental U.S. federal and state taxes at statutory rates and withholding taxes payable in various foreign countries.

15. Business Segments and Geographic Areas

The Company's operations are organized into three reportable segments: Wellbore Technologies, Completion & Production Solutions, and Rig Technologies. Within the three reporting segments, the Company has six business units under Wellbore Technologies, nine business units under Completion & Production Solutions and two under Rig Technologies, for a total of 17 business units. The Company has aggregated each of its business units in one of the three reporting segments based on the guidelines of ASC Topic 280, Segment Reporting (ASC Topic 280).

Wellbore Technologies

The Company's Wellbore Technologies segment designs, manufactures, rents, and sells a variety of equipment and technologies used to perform drilling operations, and offers services that optimize their performance, including: solids control and waste management equipment and services; drilling fluids; portable power generation; premium drill pipe; wired pipe; drilling optimization and automation services; tubular inspection, repair and coating services; rope access inspection; instrumentation; measuring and monitoring; downhole and fishing tools; steerable technologies; hole openers; and drill bits.

Wellbore Technologies focuses on oil and gas companies and supports drilling contractors, oilfield service companies, and oilfield equipment rental companies. Demand for the segment's products and services depends on the level of oilfield drilling activity by oil and gas companies, drilling contractors, and oilfield service companies.

Completion & Production Solutions

The Company's Completion & Production Solutions segment integrates technologies for well completions and oil and gas production. The segment designs, manufactures, and sells equipment and technologies needed for hydraulic fracture stimulation, including pressure pumping trucks, blenders, sanders, hydration units, injection units, flowline, and manifolds; well intervention, including coiled tubing units, coiled tubing, and wireline units and tools; onshore production, including composite pipe, surface transfer and progressive cavity pumps, and artificial lift systems; and, offshore production, including floating production systems and subsea production technologies.

Completion & Production Solutions supports service companies and oil and gas companies. Demand for the segment's products depends on the level of oilfield completions and workover activity by oilfield service companies and drilling contractors, and capital spending plans by oil and gas companies and oilfield service companies.

Rig Technologies

To achieve higher efficiencies and reduce costs in the current market, the Company combined the Rig Systems and Rig Aftermarket segments during the fourth quarter of 2017. See Note 2.

The Company's Rig Technologies segment makes and supports the capital equipment and integrated systems needed to drill oil and gas wells on land and offshore. The segment designs, manufactures and sells land rigs, offshore drilling equipment packages, including installation and commissioning services, and drilling rig components that mechanize and automate the drilling process and rig functionality. Equipment and technologies in Rig Technologies include: substructures, derricks, and masts; cranes; pipe lifting, racking, rotating, and assembly systems; fluid transfer technologies, such as mud pumps; pressure control equipment, including blowout preventers; power transmission systems, including drives and generators; and rig instrumentation and control systems. The segment also provides spare parts, repair, and rentals as well as comprehensive remote equipment monitoring, technical support, field service, and customer training through an extensive network of aftermarket service and repair facilities strategically located in major areas of drilling operations around the world.

Rig Technologies supports land and offshore drillers. Demand for the segment's products depends on drilling contractors and oil and gas companies' capital spending plans, specifically capital expenditures on rig construction and refurbishment; and secondarily on the overall level of oilfield drilling activity, which drives demand for spare parts, service, and repair for the segment's large installed base of equipment.

The Company did not have any customers with revenues greater than 10% of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, or 2015.

The Company's revenue from rentals for 2017, 2016 and 2015 was 12%, 8% and 7%, respectively, of total revenue.

Geographic Areas:

The following table presents consolidated revenues by country based on sales destination of the products or services (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
United States	\$ 2,760	\$ 1,961	\$ 3,640
Brazil	498	242	605
Saudi Arabia	310	258	416
China	298	557	1,623
Norway	295	339	555
Canada	286	217	365
United Kingdom	279	299	634
South Korea	261	495	1,835
United Arab Emirates	223	334	532
Singapore	188	340	1,035
Other Countries	1,906	2,209	3,517
Total	\$ 7,304	\$ 7,251	\$ 14,757

The following table presents long-lived assets by country based on the location (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
United States	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,810
Brazil	269	281
United Kingdom	140	137
Denmark	128	120
South Korea	97	94
Russia	90	88
Canada	84	82
Mexico	71	77
United Arab Emirates	65	90
Singapore	59	63
Other Countries	324	308
Total	\$ 3,002	\$ 3,150

Business Segments:

The following table presents selected financial data by business segment (in millions):

	Wellbore Technologies	Completion & Production Solutions	Rig Technologies	Eliminations and corporate costs (1)	Total
December 31, 2017					
Revenue	\$ 2,577	\$ 2,672	\$ 2,252	\$ (197)	\$ 7,304
Operating profit (loss)	(102)	98	(14)	(259)	(277)
Capital expenditures	99	69	16	8	192
Depreciation and amortization	379	215	88	16	698
Goodwill	2,956	2,122	1,149		6,227
Total assets	7,848	5,782	4,625	1,951	20,206
December 31, 2016					
Revenue	\$ 2,199	\$ 2,241	\$ 3,110	\$ (299)	\$ 7,251
Operating profit	(770)	(266)	(1,033)	(342)	(2,411)
Capital expenditures	124	61	24	75	284
Depreciation and amortization	384	209	94	16	703
Goodwill	2,874	2,058	1,135		6,067
Total assets	7,911	5,765	5,327	2,137	21,140
December 31, 2015					
Revenue	\$ 3,718	\$ 3,365	\$ 8,279	\$ (605)	\$ 14,757
Operating profit	(1,573)	187	1,501	(505)	(390)
Capital expenditures	180	87	91	95	453
Depreciation and amortization	403	223	107	14	747
Goodwill	2,874	1,997	2,109		6,980
Total assets	8,766	5,916	9,227	2,061	25,970

- (1) Sales from one segment to another generally are priced at estimated equivalent commercial selling prices; however, segments originating an external sale are credited with the full profit to the Company. Eliminations and corporate costs include intercompany transactions conducted between the three reporting segments that are eliminated in consolidation, as well as corporate costs not allocated to the segments. Intercompany transactions within each reporting segment are eliminated within each reporting segment. Also included in the eliminations and corporate costs column are capital expenditures and total assets related to corporate. Corporate assets consist primarily of cash and fixed assets.

16. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Summarized quarterly results, were as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Year ended December 31, 2017				
Revenue	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,759	\$ 1,835	\$ 1,969

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Gross profit	209	231	285	167
Net loss attributable to Company	(122)	(75)	(26)	(14)
Net loss attributable to Company per basic share	(0.32)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(0.04)
Net loss attributable to Company per diluted share	(0.32)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(0.04)
Cash dividends per share	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Year ended December 31, 2016				
Revenue	\$ 2,189	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,692
Gross profit (loss)	244	35	79	(459)
Net loss attributable to Company	(119)	(217)	(1,362)	(714)
Net loss attributable to Company per basic share	(0.32)	(0.58)	(3.62)	(1.90)
Net loss attributable to Company per diluted share	(0.32)	(0.58)	(3.62)	(1.90)
Cash dividends per share	0.46	0.05	0.05	0.05

SCHEDULE II

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(in millions)

	Balance beginning of year	Additions (Deductions) charged to costs and expenses	Charge off s and other	Balance end of year
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
2017	\$ 209	\$ 6	\$ (28)	\$ 187
2016	159	52	(2)	209
2015	125	77	(43)	159
Reserve for excess and obsolete inventories:				
2017	\$ 1,017	\$ 114	\$ (331)	\$ 800
2016	500	606	(89)	1,017
2015	370	186	(56)	500
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets:				
2017	\$ 544	\$ 280	\$ 378	\$ 1,202
2016	63	476	5	544
2015	48	15		63
Warranty reserve:				
2017	\$ 172	\$ 46	\$ (83)	\$ 135
2016	244	50	(122)	172
2015	272	92	(120)	244