

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-38373



TRANSOCEAN LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Switzerland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

98-0599916

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

Turmstrasse 30

Steinhausen, Switzerland

(Address of principal executive offices)

6312

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: +41 (41) 749-0500

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

Title of class

Shares, par value CHF 0.10 per share

Exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 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, smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

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

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

As of June 30, 2018, 461,862,248 shares were outstanding and the aggregate market value of shares held by non-affiliates was approximately \$6.2 billion (based on the reported closing market price of the shares of Transocean Ltd. on June 30, 2018 of \$13.44 and assuming that all directors and executive officers of the Company are "affiliates," although the Company does not acknowledge that any such person is actually an "affiliate" within the meaning of the federal securities laws). As of February 11, 2019, 610,061,503 shares were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2018, for its 2019 annual general meeting of shareholders, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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Forward-Looking Information

The statements included in this annual report regarding future financial performance and results of operations and other statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the United States (“U.S.”) Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements in this annual report include, but are not limited to, statements about the following subjects:

- § our results of operations, our revenue efficiency and other performance indicators and our cash flow from operations;
- § the offshore drilling market, including the effects of declines in commodity prices, supply and demand, utilization rates, dayrates, customer drilling programs, stacking and reactivation of rigs, effects of new rigs on the market, the impact of changes to regulations in jurisdictions in which we operate and changes in the global economy or market outlook for our various geographical operating sectors and classes of rigs;
- § customer drilling contracts, including contract backlog, force majeure provisions, contract awards, commencements, extensions, terminations, renegotiations, contract option exercises, contract revenues, early termination payments, indemnity provisions and rig mobilizations;
- § liquidity, including availability under our bank credit agreement, and adequacy of cash flows for our obligations;
- § regulatory or other limitations imposed as a result of the acquisition of Songa Offshore SE (“Songa”), a European public company limited by shares, or *societas Europaea*, existing under the laws of Cyprus or the acquisition of Ocean Rig UDW Inc. (“Ocean Rig”), a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability;
- § the success of our business following completion of the acquisition of Songa or Ocean Rig;
- § the ability to successfully integrate our business with the Songa and Ocean Rig businesses;
- § the risk that we may be unable to achieve expected synergies from the acquisitions of Songa or Ocean Rig or that it may take longer or be more costly than expected to achieve those synergies;
- § debt levels, including impacts of a financial and economic downturn, and interest rates;
- § newbuild, upgrade, shipyard and other capital projects, including completion, delivery and commencement of operation dates, expected downtime and lost revenue, the level of expected capital expenditures and the timing and cost of completion of capital projects;
- § the cost and timing of acquisitions and the proceeds and timing of dispositions;
- § the optimization of rig-based spending;
- § tax matters, including our effective tax rate, changes in tax laws, treaties and regulations, tax assessments and liabilities for tax issues, including those associated with our activities in Brazil, Nigeria, Norway, the United Kingdom and the U.S.;
- § legal and regulatory matters, including results and effects of legal proceedings and governmental audits and assessments, outcomes and effects of internal and governmental investigations, customs and environmental matters;
- § insurance matters, including adequacy of insurance, renewal of insurance, insurance proceeds and cash investments of our wholly owned captive insurance company;
- § effects of accounting changes and adoption of accounting policies; and
- § investment in recruitment, retention and personnel development initiatives, defined benefit pension plan contributions, the timing of severance payments and benefit payments.

Forward-looking statements in this annual report are identifiable by use of the following words and other similar expressions:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
| § anticipates | § budgets | § estimates | § forecasts | § may | § plans | § projects | § should |
| § believes | § could | § expects | § intends | § might | § predicts | § scheduled | |

Such statements are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to:

- § those described under “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this annual report on Form 10-K;
- § the adequacy of and access to sources of liquidity;
- § our inability to obtain drilling contracts for our rigs that do not have contracts;
- § our inability to renew drilling contracts at comparable dayrates;
- § operational performance;
- § the cancellation of drilling contracts currently included in our reported contract backlog;
- § losses on impairment of long-lived assets;
- § shipyard, construction and other delays;
- § the results of meetings of our shareholders;
- § changes in political, social and economic conditions;
- § the effect and results of litigation, regulatory matters, settlements, audits, assessments and contingencies; and
- § other factors discussed in this annual report and in our other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), which are available free of charge on the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

The foregoing risks and uncertainties are beyond our ability to control, and in many cases, we cannot predict the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those indicated. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or to persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by reference to these risks and uncertainties. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement. We expressly disclaim any obligations or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect any change in our expectations or beliefs with regard to the statement or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based, except as required by law.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Transocean Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries and predecessors, unless the context requires otherwise, “Transocean,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our”) is a leading international provider of offshore contract drilling services for oil and gas wells. As of February 11, 2019, we owned or had partial ownership interests in and operated a fleet of 49 mobile offshore drilling units, consisting of 31 ultra-deepwater floaters, 14 harsh environment floaters and four midwater floaters. As of February 11, 2019, we were constructing (i) four additional ultra-deepwater drillships and (ii) one additional harsh environment semisubmersible, in which we hold a partial ownership interest.

Our primary business is to contract our drilling rigs, related equipment and work crews predominantly on a dayrate basis to drill oil and gas wells. We specialize in technically demanding regions of the global offshore drilling business with a particular focus on ultra-deepwater and harsh environment drilling services. Our mobile offshore drilling fleet is one of the most versatile fleets in the world, consisting of drillship and semisubmersible floaters used in support of offshore drilling activities and offshore support services on a worldwide basis.

Transocean Ltd. is a Swiss corporation with its registered office in Steinhausen, Canton of Zug and with principal executive offices located at Turmstrasse 30, 6312 Zug, Switzerland. Our telephone number at that address is +41 41 749-0500. Our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “RIG.” For information about the revenues, operating income, assets and other information related to our business, our segments and the geographic areas in which we operate, see “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 20—Operating Segments, Geographic Analysis and Major Customers.”

Recent Developments

Business combinations—On January 30, 2018, we acquired an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa Offshore SE, a European public company limited by shares, or *societas Europaea*, existing under the laws of Cyprus (“Songa”). On March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law, and as a result, Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete these transactions, we issued 68.0 million shares and \$863 million aggregate principal amount of 0.50% exchangeable senior bonds due January 30, 2023. As a result of the acquisition, we acquired seven mobile offshore drilling units, including five harsh environment floaters and two midwater floaters.

On December 5, 2018, we acquired Ocean Rig UDW Inc. (“Ocean Rig”), a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability, in a merger transaction, and as a result, Ocean Rig became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million shares and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion. As a result of the acquisition, we acquired (i) 11 mobile offshore drilling units, including nine ultra-deepwater floaters and two harsh environment floaters, and (ii) the contracts relating to the construction of two ultra-deepwater drillships. In February 2019, we committed to plans to sell one ultra-deepwater floater and one harsh environment floater acquired in the Ocean Rig acquisition.

See “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Business Combinations.”

Drilling Fleet

Fleet overview—Our drilling fleet of floaters consists of drillships and semisubmersibles, which are mobile and can be moved to new locations in response to customer demand. Our drilling equipment is suitable for both exploration and development, and we engage in both types of drilling activity. Our mobile offshore drilling units are designed to operate in locations away from port for extended periods of time and have living quarters for the crews, a helicopter landing deck and storage space for drill pipe, riser and drilling supplies.

Drillships are generally self-propelled vessels, shaped like conventional ships, and are the most mobile of the major rig types. Our high-specification drillships are equipped with dynamic positioning thruster systems, which allows them to maintain position without anchors through the use of onboard propulsion and station-keeping systems. Ultra-deepwater drillships typically have greater deck load and storage capacity than early generation semisubmersible rigs, which provides logistical and resupply efficiency benefits for customers. Drillships are generally better suited to operations in calmer sea conditions and typically do not operate in areas considered to be harsh environments. We have 25 ultra-deepwater drillships that are, and four ultra-deepwater drillships under construction that will be, equipped with our patented dual-activity technology. Dual-activity technology employs structures, equipment and techniques using two drilling stations within a dual derrick to allow these drillships to perform simultaneous drilling tasks in a parallel, rather than a sequential manner, which reduces critical path activity and improves efficiency in both exploration and development drilling. In addition to dynamic positioning thruster systems, dual-activity technology and industry-leading hoisting capacity, one of our newbuild drillships under construction, which was recently contracted, will be equipped with and another newbuild drillship will be equipped to accommodate two 20,000 pounds per square inch (“psi”) blowout preventers.

Semisubmersibles are floating vessels that can be partially submerged by means of a water ballast system such that the lower column sections and pontoons are below the water surface during drilling operations. Semisubmersibles are known for stability, making them well suited for operating in rough sea conditions. Semisubmersible floaters are capable of maintaining their position over a well either through dynamic positioning or the use of mooring systems. Although most semisubmersible rigs are relocated with the assistance of tugs, some units are self-propelled and move between locations under their own power when afloat on pontoons. Five of our 22 semisubmersibles are equipped with dual-activity technology and also have mooring capability. Two of these five dual-activity units are custom-designed, high capacity semisubmersible drilling rigs, equipped for year-round operations in harsh environments, including those of the Norwegian continental shelf and sub-Arctic waters.

Fleet categories—We further categorize the drilling units of our fleet as follows: (1) “ultra-deepwater floaters,” (2) “harsh environment floaters” and (3) “midwater floaters”. Ultra-deepwater floaters are equipped with high-pressure mud pumps and are capable of drilling in water depths of 4,500 feet or greater. Harsh environment floaters are capable of drilling in harsh environments in water depths between 1,500 and 10,000 feet and have greater displacement, which offers larger variable load capacity, more useable deck space and better motion characteristics. Midwater floaters are generally comprised of those non-high-specification semisubmersibles that have a water depth capacity of less than 4,500 feet.

As of February 11, 2019, we owned and operated a fleet of 49 rigs, excluding five newbuilds under construction, as follows:

- § 31 ultra-deepwater floaters;
- § 14 harsh environment floaters; and
- § Four midwater floaters.

Fleet status—Depending on market conditions, we may idle or stack non-contracted rigs. An *idle* rig is between drilling contracts, readily available for operations, and operating costs are typically at or near normal operating levels. A *stacked* rig typically has reduced operating costs, is staffed by a reduced crew or has no crew and is (a) preparing for an extended period of inactivity, (b) expected to continue to be inactive for an extended period, or (c) completing a period of extended inactivity. Stacked rigs will continue to incur operating costs at or above normal operating levels for approximately 30 days following initiation of stacking. Some idle rigs and all stacked rigs require additional costs to return to service. The actual cost to return to service, which in many instances could be significant and could fluctuate over time, depends upon various factors, including the availability and cost of shipyard facilities, the cost of equipment and materials and the extent of repairs and maintenance that may ultimately be required. We consider these factors, together with market conditions, length of contract, dayrate and other contract terms, when deciding whether to return a stacked rig to service. We may not return some stacked rigs to work for drilling services.

Drilling units—The following tables, presented as of February 11, 2019, provide certain specifications for our rigs. Unless otherwise noted, the stated location of each rig indicates either the current drilling location, if the rig is operating, or the next operating location, if the rig is in shipyard with a follow-on contract. The dates provided represent the expected time of completion, the year placed into service, and, if applicable, the year of the most recent upgrade. As of February 11, 2019, we owned all of the drilling rigs in our fleet noted in the tables below, except for the following: (1) the harsh environment floater *Transocean Norge*, which is under construction and owned through our 33.0 percent ownership interest in Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited, and (2) the ultra-deepwater floater *Petrobras 10000*, which is subject to a capital lease through August 2029.

<u>Rig category and name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Expected completion</u>	<u>Water depth capacity (in feet)</u>	<u>Drilling depth capacity (in feet)</u>	<u>Contracted location or contracted status</u>
Rigs under construction (5)					
Ultra-deepwater floaters					
Ocean Rig Santorini (a) (b) (c)	Drillship	3Q 2019	12,000	40,000	Uncontracted
Ultra-deepwater drillship TBN1 (a) (b) (c) (d)	Drillship	2Q 2020	12,000	40,000	Uncontracted
Ocean Rig Crete (a) (b) (c)	Drillship	3Q 2020	12,000	40,000	Uncontracted
Ultra-deepwater drillship TBN2 (a) (b) (c) (e)	Drillship	4Q 2021	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Harsh environment floater					
Transocean Norge (a) (f)	Semisubmersible	3Q 2019	10,000	40,000	Norwegian N. Sea

- (a) To be dynamically positioned.
- (b) To be equipped with our patented dual activity.
- (c) To be equipped with two blowout preventers.
- (d) Designed to accommodate a future upgrade to 20,000 pounds psi blowout preventers.
- (e) To be equipped with two 20,000 pounds psi blowout preventers.
- (f) To be equipped with mooring equipment.

Rig category and name	Type	Year entered service	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or standby status
Ultra-deepwater floaters (31)					
Deepwater Poseidon (a) (b) (c) (d)	Drillship	2018	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Pontus (a) (b) (c) (d)	Drillship	2017	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Conqueror (a) (b) (c) (d)	Drillship	2016	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Proteus (a) (b) (c) (d)	Drillship	2016	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Thalassa (a) (b) (c) (d)	Drillship	2016	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Ocean Rig Apollo (a) (b)	Drillship	2015	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Ocean Rig Athena (a) (b)	Drillship	2014	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Deepwater Asgard (a) (b) (d)	Drillship	2014	12,000	40,000	Mexico Gulf
Deepwater Invictus (a) (b) (d)	Drillship	2014	12,000	40,000	Trinidad
Ocean Rig Skyros (a) (b)	Drillship	2013	12,000	40,000	Angola
Ocean Rig Mylos (a) (b)	Drillship	2013	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Deepwater Champion (a) (b)	Drillship	2011	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Ocean Rig Corcovado (a) (b)	Drillship	2011	10,000	35,000	Idle
Ocean Rig Mykonos (a) (b)	Drillship	2011	10,000	35,000	Idle
Ocean Rig Poseidon (a) (b)	Drillship	2011	10,000	35,000	Angola
Ocean Rig Olympia (a) (b)	Drillship	2011	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Discoverer India (a) (b) (e)	Drillship	2010	12,000	40,000	Ivory Coast
Discoverer Luanda (a) (b) (e)	Drillship	2010	7,500	40,000	Stacked
Dhirubhai Deepwater KG2 (a)	Drillship	2010	12,000	35,000	China
Discoverer Inspiration (a) (b) (d) (e)	Drillship	2010	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Discoverer Americas (a) (b) (e)	Drillship	2009	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Development Driller III (a) (b) (f)	Semisubmersible	2009	7,500	37,500	Equatorial Guinea
Petrobras 10000 (a) (b)	Drillship	2009	12,000	37,500	Brazil
Discoverer Clear Leader (a) (b) (d) (e)	Drillship	2009	12,000	40,000	Idle
Dhirubhai Deepwater KG1 (a)	Drillship	2009	12,000	35,000	India
GSF Development Driller II (a) (b) (f)	Semisubmersible	2005	7,500	37,500	Stacked
GSF Development Driller I (a) (b) (f)	Semisubmersible	2005	7,500	37,500	Australia
Discoverer Deep Seas (a) (b) (e)	Drillship	2001	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Discoverer Spirit (a) (b) (e)	Drillship	2000	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Deepwater Nautilus (f)	Semisubmersible	2000	8,000	30,000	Brunei
Discoverer Enterprise (a) (b) (e)	Drillship	1999	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Harsh environment floaters (14)					
Transocean Enabler (a) (f)	Semisubmersible	2016	1,640	28,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Transocean Encourage (a) (f)	Semisubmersible	2016	1,640	28,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Transocean Endurance (a) (f)	Semisubmersible	2015	1,640	28,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Transocean Equinox (a) (f)	Semisubmersible	2015	1,640	28,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Polar Pioneer (f)	Semisubmersible	1985/2014	1,500	25,000	Stacked
Songa Dee (f)	Semisubmersible	1984/2014	1,500	30,000	Stacked
Transocean Spitsbergen (a) (f) (g)	Semisubmersible	2010	10,000	30,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Transocean Barents (a) (f) (g)	Semisubmersible	2009	10,000	30,000	Canada
Henry Goodrich (f)	Semisubmersible	1985/2007	5,000	30,000	Canada
Eirik Raude (a) (h)	Semisubmersible	2002	9,800	30,000	Stacked
Leiv Eiriksson (a) (f)	Semisubmersible	2001	7,500	25,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Transocean Leader (f)	Semisubmersible	1987/1997	4,500	25,000	U.K. N. Sea
Paul B. Loyd, Jr. (f)	Semisubmersible	1990	2,000	25,000	U.K. N. Sea
Transocean Arctic (f)	Semisubmersible	1986	1,650	25,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Midwater floaters (4)					
Sedco 714 (f)	Semisubmersible	1983/1997	1,600	25,000	Stacked
Transocean 712 (f)	Semisubmersible	1983	1,600	25,000	U.K. N. Sea
Actinia (f)	Semisubmersible	1982	1,500	25,000	India
Sedco 711 (f)	Semisubmersible	1982	1,800	25,000	Stacked

- (a) Dynamically positioned.
- (b) Patented dual activity.
- (c) Designed to accommodate a future upgrade to 20,000 pounds psi blowout preventers.
- (d) Two blowout preventers.
- (e) Enterprise-class or Enhanced Enterprise-class rig.
- (f) Moored.
- (g) Dual activity.
- (h) Later in February 2019, we committed to a plan to sell *Eirik Raude* and related assets.

Markets

Our operations are geographically dispersed in oil and gas exploration and development areas throughout the world. We operate in a single, global offshore drilling market, as our drilling rigs are mobile assets and are able to be moved according to prevailing market conditions. We may mobilize our drilling rigs between regions for a variety of reasons, including to respond to customer contracting requirements or to capture demand in another locale. Consequently, we cannot predict the percentage of our revenues that will be derived from particular geographic areas in future periods. As of February 11, 2019, our drilling fleet, including stacked and idle rigs, but excluding rigs under construction, was located in the Norwegian North Sea (nine units), the United States (“U.S.”) Gulf of Mexico (seven units), Trinidad (six units), Greece (five units), United Kingdom (“U.K.”) North Sea (five units), Angola (two units), Canada (two units), India (two units), Spain (two units), Australia (one unit), Brazil (one unit), Brunei (one unit), China (one unit), Equatorial Guinea (one unit), Ivory Coast (one unit), Malaysia (one unit), Mexican Gulf of Mexico (one unit) and Romania (one unit).

We categorize the market sectors in which we operate as follows: (1) ultra-deepwater and deepwater, (2) harsh environment and (3) midwater. These market sectors, collectively known as the floater market, are serviced by our drillships and semisubmersibles, 14 of which are suited to work in harsh environments. We generally view the ultra-deepwater and deepwater market sector as water depths beginning at 4,500 feet and extending to the maximum water depths in which rigs are capable of drilling, which is currently up to 12,000 feet. The midwater market sector services water depths from approximately 300 feet to approximately 4,500 feet. The harsh environment market sector services regions that are more challenged by lower temperatures, harsher weather conditions and water currents.

The market for offshore drilling rigs and related services reflects oil companies’ demand for equipment for drilling exploration, appraisal and development wells and for performing maintenance on existing production wells. Activity levels of exploration and production (“E&P”) companies and their associated capital expenditures are largely driven by the worldwide demand for energy, including crude oil and natural gas. Worldwide energy supply and demand drives oil and natural gas prices, which, in turn, impact E&P companies’ ability to fund investments in exploration, development and production activities.

In recent years, the industry has experienced a severe, prolonged cyclical downturn. Multiple years of volatile and generally weak commodity prices have resulted in our customers delaying offshore investment decisions and postponing exploration and production programs. Structural efficiency gains implemented by industry participants in reaction to the downturn have given customers more flexibility to progress exploration and development plans in a lower commodity pricing environment, which resulted in increased customer project sanctioning in 2018. We anticipate this trend of increased project sanctioning to continue in 2019 as our customers realize improved offshore economics, making them less sensitive to market volatility, and sharpening their focus on exploration and reserve replacement. In markets requiring harsh environment floating drilling rigs, such as the Norwegian North Sea and eastern Canada, the limited supply of these specialized rigs has resulted in improved fleet utilization, which has caused increased dayrates on high-specification rigs being tendered for new work over the past year. Outside of harsh environment markets, however, persistent excess supply of ultra-deepwater floaters relative to demand has delayed improvement of dayrates. As the hydrocarbon supply-demand balance improves, we expect sustained improvement of oil prices, ultimately resulting in greater demand for ultra-deepwater drilling rigs and improvement of dayrates.

Our recent acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig have significantly enhanced our high-specification asset portfolio. The Songa acquisition improved our fleet profile with harsh environment units for which we have already seen improved demand. The Ocean Rig acquisition further improved our fleet profile by adding high-specification ultra-deepwater units that we expect to be in high demand as the market improves and the offshore drilling industry continues to prioritize the most modern and capable assets. We have also made concerted efforts since the beginning of the downturn to high-grade our fleet through divestment of lower-specification assets. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we sold for scrap value eight, three and 11 drilling units, respectively, and at December 31, 2018, we had five additional rigs classified as held for sale for scrap value.

Longer term, our outlook for the offshore drilling sector remains positive, particularly for high-specification assets. Prior to the downturn, Brazil, the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and West Africa emerged as key ultra-deepwater market sectors, and licensing activity demonstrated an increased interest in deepwater fields as E&P companies looked to explore new prospects. We expect deepwater oil and gas production will continue to be a part of the long-term strategy for E&P companies as they strive to replace reserves to meet global demand for hydrocarbons. As our customers implement the structural efficiency gains, we anticipate additional projects will be approved. Typically, these projects are technically demanding due to factors such as water depth, complex well designs, deeper drilling depth, high pressure and temperature, sub-salt, harsh environments, and heightened regulatory standards; therefore, they require sophisticated drilling units. Generally, ultra-deepwater rigs are the most modern, technologically advanced class of the offshore fleet and have capabilities that are attractive to E&P companies operating in deeper water depths, other challenging environments or with complex well designs. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks related to our business.”

Contract Drilling Services

Our contracts to provide offshore drilling services are individually negotiated and vary in their terms and conditions. We obtain most of our drilling contracts through competitive bidding against other contractors and direct negotiations with operators. Drilling contracts generally provide for payment on a dayrate basis, with higher rates for periods while the drilling unit is operating and lower rates or

zero rate for periods of mobilization or when drilling operations are interrupted or restricted by equipment breakdowns, adverse environmental conditions or other conditions beyond our control. A dayrate drilling contract generally extends over a period of time covering either the drilling of a single well or group of wells or covering a stated term. At December 31, 2018, our contract backlog was approximately \$12.5 billion, representing an increase of 32 percent and seven percent, respectively, compared to the contract backlog at December 31, 2017 and 2016, which was \$9.5 billion and \$11.7 billion, respectively. See “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Performance and Other Key Indicators.”

Certain of our drilling contracts may be cancelable for the convenience of the customer upon payment of an early termination payment. Such payments, however, may not fully compensate us for the loss of the contract. Contracts also customarily provide for either automatic termination or termination at the option of the customer, typically without the payment of any termination fee, under various circumstances such as non-performance, in the event of extended downtime or impaired performance caused by equipment or operational issues, or periods of extended downtime due to force majeure events. Many of these events are beyond our control. The contract term in some instances may be extended by the customer exercising options for the drilling of additional wells or for an additional term. Our contracts also typically include a provision that allows the customer to extend the contract to finish drilling a well-in-progress. During periods of depressed market conditions, our customers may seek to renegotiate firm drilling contracts to reduce the term of their obligations or the average dayrate through term extensions, or may seek to repudiate their contracts. Suspension of drilling contracts will result in the reduction in or loss of dayrate for the period of the suspension. If our customers cancel some of our contracts and we are unable to secure new contracts on a timely basis and on substantially similar terms, if contracts are suspended for an extended period of time or if a number of our contracts are renegotiated, it could adversely affect our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks related to our business—Our drilling contracts may be terminated due to a number of events, and, during depressed market conditions, our customers may seek to repudiate or renegotiate their contracts.”

Under dayrate drilling contracts, consistent with standard industry practice, our customers, as the operators, generally assume, and grant indemnity for, subsurface and well control risks, and their consequential damages. Under all of our current drilling contracts, our customers, indemnify us for pollution damages in connection with reservoir fluids stemming from operations under the contract, and we indemnify our customers for pollution that originates above the surface of the water from the rig from substances in our control, such as diesel used onboard the rig or other fluids stored onboard the rig. Also, our customers indemnify us for consequential damages they incur, damage to the well or reservoir, loss of subsurface oil and gas and the cost of bringing the well under control. However, our drilling contracts are individually negotiated, and the degree of indemnification we receive from our customers for the risks discussed above may vary from contract to contract, based on market conditions and customer requirements existing when the contract was negotiated. In some instances, we have contractually agreed upon certain limits to our indemnification rights and can be responsible for damages up to a specified maximum dollar amount. The nature of our liability and the prevailing market conditions, among other factors, can influence such contractual terms. In most instances in which we are indemnified for damages to the well, we have the responsibility to redrill the well at a reduced dayrate. Notwithstanding a contractual indemnity from a customer, there can be no assurance that our customers will be financially able to indemnify us or will otherwise honor their contractual indemnity obligations. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks related to our business—Our business involves numerous operating hazards, and our insurance and indemnities from our customers may not be adequate to cover potential losses from our operations.”

The interpretation and enforceability of a contractual indemnity depends upon the specific facts and circumstances involved, as governed by applicable laws, and may ultimately need to be decided by a court or other proceeding, which will need to consider the specific contract language, the facts and applicable laws. The law generally considers contractual indemnity for criminal fines and penalties to be against public policy. Courts also restrict indemnification for criminal fines and penalties. The inability or other failure of our customers to fulfill their indemnification obligations, or unenforceability of our contractual protections could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Significant Customers

We engage in offshore drilling services for most of the leading integrated oil companies or their affiliates, as well as for many government-controlled oil companies and independent oil companies. For the year ended December 31, 2018, our most significant customers were Royal Dutch Shell plc (together with its affiliates, “Shell”), Chevron Corporation (together with its affiliates, “Chevron”) and Equinor ASA (together with its affiliates, “Equinor”), representing approximately 26 percent, 21 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues. No other customers accounted for 10 percent or more of our consolidated operating revenues in the year ended December 31, 2018. Additionally, as of February 11, 2019, the customers with the most significant aggregate amount of contract backlog associated with our drilling contracts were Shell, Equinor and Chevron, representing approximately 45 percent, 28 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of our total contract backlog. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks related to our business—We rely heavily on a relatively small number of customers and the loss of a significant customer or a dispute that leads to the loss of a customer could have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.”

Employees

We require highly skilled personnel to operate our drilling units. Consequently, we conduct extensive personnel recruiting, training and safety programs. At December 31, 2018, we had approximately 6,700 employees, including approximately 800 persons engaged through contract labor providers. Approximately 34 percent of our total workforce, working primarily in Norway, Brazil, the U.K.

and Australia are represented by, and some of our contracted labor work is subject to, collective bargaining agreements, substantially all of which are subject to annual salary negotiation. These negotiations could result in higher personnel expenses, other increased costs or increased operational restrictions, as the outcome of such negotiations affect the market for all offshore employees not just the union members. Additionally, failure to reach agreement on certain key issues may result in strikes, lockouts or other work stoppages that may materially impact our operations.

Joint Venture, Agency and Sponsorship Relationships and Other Investments

In some areas of the world, local customs and practice or governmental requirements necessitate the formation of joint ventures with local participation since local laws or customs in those areas effectively mandate the establishment of a relationship with a local agent or sponsor. When appropriate in these areas, we enter into agency or sponsorship agreements. We may also enter into joint ventures for operational or investment purposes. We may or may not control these joint ventures. We participate in several joint venture companies, principally in the Cayman Islands, Angola, Indonesia, Malaysia and Nigeria. At December 31, 2018, we held interests in certain joint venture companies in the Cayman Islands, Angola, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria and other countries, the most significant of which were as follows:

We hold a 33.0 percent ownership interest in Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited, an unconsolidated Cayman Islands exempted company formed to construct and own the newbuild harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge*. Our partners, certain affiliates of Hayfin Capital Management LLP, own the remaining 67.0 percent ownership interest not owned by us.

We hold a 24 percent direct interest and a 36 percent indirect interest in Indigo Drilling Limited (“Indigo”), a consolidated Nigerian joint venture company formed to engage in drilling operations offshore Nigeria. Our local partners, Mr. Fidelis Oditah and Mr. Chima Ibeneche, each hold a 12.5 percent direct interest, and our other partners, Mr. Joseph Obi and Mr. Ben Osuno, together own a 15 percent indirect interest in Indigo.

Technological Innovation

Since launching the offshore industry’s first jackup drilling rig in 1954, we have achieved a long history of technological innovations, including the first dynamically positioned drillship, the first rig to drill year-round in the North Sea, the first 10,000-ft. rated ultra-deepwater drillship and the first semisubmersible rig for year-round sub-Arctic operations. We have repeatedly achieved water depth world records in the past. Twenty-five drillships and three semisubmersibles in our existing fleet are, and our four drillships that are under construction will be, equipped with our patented dual-activity technology, and two of our semisubmersibles are equipped with another form of dual-activity technology. Dual-activity allows our rigs to perform simultaneous drilling tasks in a parallel rather than sequential manner and reduces critical path activity while improving efficiency in both exploration and development drilling.

We continue to develop and deploy industry-leading technology. In addition to our patented dual-activity drilling technology, two of our drillships under construction will include industry-leading hookload capability, hybrid power systems for reduced fuel consumption and reduced emissions as well as advanced generator protection for power plant reliability. We are focused on a breakthrough drilling innovation program that includes a fault-resistant and fault-tolerant blowout preventer control system. Nine drillships in our existing fleet are, and our four drillships that are under construction will be, outfitted with two blowout preventers and triple liquid mud systems. Five drillships in our existing fleet are, and two of our drillships that are under construction will be, designed to accept 20,000 psi blowout preventers in the future, and we recently contracted one of the drillships under construction to be equipped as such. Seven of our harsh environment semi-submersibles are designed and constructed specifically to provide highly efficient performance in the Norwegian North Sea and in the Barents Sea. We believe the continual improvement of, and effective use of, technology to meet or exceed our customers’ requirements is critical to maintain our competitive position within the contract drilling services industry. Additionally, our digital transformation program delivers real-time data feeds from equipment and processes, which is used to build machine health models. These models allow us to systematically optimize equipment maintenance and achieve higher levels of operational efficiency. This data-driven approach, augmented by the size of our fleet, is helping us build a knowledge framework for sustainable process optimization.

Environmental Compliance

Our operations are subject to a variety of global environmental regulations. We monitor our compliance with environmental regulation in each country of operation and, while we see an increase in general environmental regulation, we have made and will continue to make the required expenditures to comply with current and future environmental requirements. We make expenditures to further our commitment to environmental improvement and the setting of global environmental standards. We assess the environmental impacts of our business, focusing on the areas of greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, discharges and waste management. Our actions are designed to reduce risk in our current and future operations, to promote sound environmental management and to create a proactive environmental program. To date, we have not incurred material costs in order to comply with recent environmental legislation, and we do not believe that our compliance with such requirements will have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, consolidated results of operations or cash flows. For a discussion of the effects of environmental regulation, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks related to our business—Compliance with or breach of environmental laws can be costly, expose us to liability and could limit our operations.”

Available Information

Our website address is www.deepwater.com. Information contained on or accessible from our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K and should not be considered a part of this report or any other filing that we make with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We make available on this website free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file those materials with, or furnish those materials to, the SEC. You may also find on our website information related to our corporate governance, board committees and company code of business conduct and ethics. The SEC also maintains a website, www.sec.gov, which contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding SEC registrants, including us. We intend to satisfy the requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K to disclose any amendments to our Code of Integrity and any waiver from any provision of our Code of Integrity by posting such information in the Governance page on our website at www.deepwater.com.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks related to our business

§ ***Our business depends on the level of activity in the offshore oil and gas industry, which is significantly affected by volatile oil and gas prices and other factors.***

Our business depends on the level of activity in oil and gas exploration, development and production in offshore areas worldwide. Demand for our services depends on oil and natural gas industry activity and expenditure levels that are directly affected by trends in oil and, to a lesser extent, natural gas prices. Oil and gas prices are extremely volatile and are affected by numerous factors, including the following:

- § worldwide demand for oil and gas, including economic activity in the U.S. and other large energy-consuming markets;
- § the ability of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) to set and maintain production levels, productive spare capacity and pricing;
- § the level of production in non-OPEC countries;
- § the policies of various governments regarding exploration and development of their oil and gas reserves;
- § international sanctions on oil-producing countries, or the lifting of such sanctions;
- § advances in exploration, development and production technology;
- § the further development of shale technology to exploit oil and gas reserves;
- § the discovery rate of new oil and gas reserves;
- § the rate of decline of existing oil and gas reserves;
- § laws and regulations related to environmental matters, including those addressing alternative energy sources and the risks of global climate change;
- § the development and exploitation of alternative fuels;
- § accidents, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other similar incidents relating to the oil and gas industry; and
- § the worldwide security and political environment, including uncertainty or instability resulting from an escalation or outbreak of armed hostilities, civil unrest or other crises in the Middle East or other geographic areas or acts of terrorism.

Demand for our services is particularly sensitive to the level of exploration, development and production activity of, and the corresponding capital spending by, oil and natural gas companies, including national oil companies. Prolonged reductions in oil and natural gas prices could depress the immediate levels of exploration, development and production activity. Perceptions of longer-term lower oil and natural gas prices by oil and gas companies could similarly reduce or defer major expenditures given the long-term nature of many large-scale development projects. Lower levels of activity result in a corresponding decline in the demand for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and profitability. Oil and gas prices and market expectations of potential changes in these prices significantly affect this level of activity. However, increases in near-term commodity prices do not necessarily translate into increased offshore drilling activity since customers’ expectations of longer-term future commodity prices typically have a greater impact on demand for our rigs. Consistent with this dynamic, customers may delay or cancel many exploration and development programs, resulting in reduced demand for our services. Also, increased competition for customers’ drilling budgets could come from, among other areas, land-based energy markets worldwide. The availability of quality drilling prospects, exploration success, relative production costs, the stage of reservoir development and political and regulatory environments also affect customers’ drilling campaigns. Worldwide military, political and economic events have often contributed to oil and gas price volatility and are likely to do so in the future.

§ ***The offshore drilling industry is highly competitive and cyclical, with intense price competition.***

The offshore contract drilling industry is highly competitive with numerous industry participants, none of which has a dominant market share. Drilling contracts are traditionally awarded on a competitive bid basis. Although rig availability, service quality and technical capability are drivers of customer contract awards, bid pricing and intense price competition are often key determinants for which a qualified contractor is awarded a job.

The offshore drilling industry is highly cyclical and is impacted by oil and natural gas price levels and volatility. Periods of high customer demand, limited rig supply and high dayrates have been followed by periods of low customer demand, excess rig supply and low dayrates. Changes in commodity prices can have a dramatic effect on rig demand, and periods of excess rig supply may intensify competition in the industry and result in the idling of older and less technologically advanced equipment. We have idled and stacked rigs,

and may in the future idle or stack additional rigs or enter into lower dayrate drilling contracts in response to market conditions. Idled or stacked rigs may remain out of service for extended periods of time. During prior periods of high dayrates and rig utilization rates, we and other industry participants have responded to increased customer demand by increasing the supply of rigs through ordering the construction of new units. The number of new units expected to be delivered without contracts, combined with the expected increase in the number of rigs in the global market completing contracts and becoming idle, has intensified and may further intensify price competition. In periods of low oil and natural gas price levels, new construction has historically resulted in an oversupply of rigs and has caused a subsequent decline in dayrates and rig utilization rates, sometimes for extended periods of time. Any further near-term increase in the construction of new units would likely exacerbate the negative impact of increased supply on dayrates and rig utilization rates. Additional rigs that remain under construction, and the entry into service of these new units will increase overall supply. In an oversupplied market, we may have limited bargaining power to negotiate on more favorable terms. Additionally, lower market dayrates and intense price competition may drive customers to seek to renegotiate existing contracts to lower dayrates in exchange for longer contract terms. Lower dayrates and rig utilization rates could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

As of February 11, 2019, we have 19 uncontracted rigs, including seven uncontracted rigs recently acquired in the Ocean Rig acquisition. These rigs may remain out of service for extended periods of time. We also have three additional rigs under construction that have not been contracted for work. If we are unable to obtain drilling contracts for our uncontracted rigs, whether due to a prolonged offshore drilling market recovery or otherwise, it may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows, and we may not be able to realize the expected synergies and other benefits of the acquisition on the timeline currently expected or at all.

§ *Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may not be fully realized.*

At February 11, 2019, our contract backlog was approximately \$12.2 billion. This amount represents the number of days remaining in the firm term of the drilling contract multiplied by the maximum contractual operating dayrate, excluding revenues for mobilization, demobilization and contract preparation or other incentive provisions, which are generally insignificant to our contract drilling revenues. Our contract backlog includes amounts associated with our newbuild units that are currently under construction. The contractual operating dayrate may be higher than the actual dayrate we ultimately receive or an alternative contractual dayrate, such as waiting on weather rate, repair rate, standby rate or force majeure rate, may apply under certain circumstances. The contractual operating dayrate may also be higher than the actual dayrate we ultimately receive due to a number of factors, including rig downtime or suspension of operations. Several factors could cause rig downtime or a suspension of operations, including: equipment breakdowns and other unforeseen engineering problems, labor strikes and other work stoppages, shortages of material and skilled labor, surveys by government and maritime authorities, periodic classification surveys, severe weather or harsh operating conditions, and force majeure events.

In certain drilling contracts, the dayrate may be reduced to zero if, for example, repairs extend beyond a stated period of time. Our contract backlog includes only firm commitments, which are represented by signed drilling contracts or, in some cases, other definitive agreements awaiting contract execution. We may not be able to realize the full amount of our contract backlog due to events beyond our control. In addition, some of our customers have experienced liquidity issues in the past and these liquidity issues could be experienced again if commodity prices decline for an extended period of time. Liquidity issues and other market pressures could lead our customers to seek bankruptcy protection or to seek to repudiate, cancel or renegotiate these agreements for various reasons (see “—Our drilling contracts may be terminated due to a number of events, and, during depressed market conditions, our customers may seek to repudiate or renegotiate their contracts”). Our inability to realize the full amount of our contract backlog may have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *We may not be able to renew or obtain new drilling contracts for rigs whose contracts are expiring or obtain drilling contracts for our stacked and idle rigs or our uncontracted newbuilds.*

The offshore drilling markets in which we compete experience fluctuations in the demand for drilling services. Our ability to renew expiring drilling contracts or obtain new drilling contracts depends on the prevailing or expected market conditions at the time of expiration. As of February 11, 2019, we have 19 stacked or idle rigs and three ultra-deepwater drillships under construction that do not have customer drilling contracts. We also have nine existing drilling contracts for our rigs that are currently operating, which are scheduled to expire before December 31, 2019. We may be unable to obtain drilling contracts for our rigs that are currently operating upon the expiration or termination of such contracts or obtain drilling contracts for our newbuilds, and there may be a gap in the operation of the rigs between the current contracts and subsequent contracts. When oil and natural gas prices are low or it is expected that such prices will decrease in the future, we may be unable to obtain drilling contracts at attractive dayrates or at all. We may not be able to obtain new drilling contracts in direct continuation with existing contracts or for our uncontracted newbuild units, or depending on prevailing market conditions, we may enter into drilling contracts at dayrates substantially below the existing dayrates or on terms otherwise less favorable compared to existing contract terms, which may have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *Our drilling contracts may be terminated due to a number of events, and, during depressed market conditions, our customers may seek to repudiate or renegotiate their contracts.*

Certain of our drilling contracts with customers may be cancelable at the option of the customer upon payment of an early termination payment. Such payments may not, however, fully compensate us for the loss of the contract. Drilling contracts also

customarily provide for either automatic termination or termination at the option of the customer, typically without the payment of any termination fee, under various circumstances such as non-performance, as a result of significant downtime or impaired performance caused by equipment or operational issues, or sustained periods of downtime due to force majeure events. Many of these events are beyond our control. During periods of depressed market conditions, we are subject to an increased risk of our customers seeking to repudiate their contracts, including through claims of non-performance. We are at continued risk of experiencing early contract terminations in a weak commodity price environment as operators look to reduce their capital expenditures. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, our customers early terminated or cancelled contracts for one and eight of our rigs, respectively. Our customers' ability to perform their obligations under their drilling contracts, including their ability to fulfill their indemnity obligations to us, may also be negatively impacted by an economic downturn. Our customers, which include national oil companies, often have significant bargaining leverage over us. If our customers cancel some of our contracts, and we are unable to secure new contracts on a timely basis and on substantially similar terms, if contracts are suspended for an extended period of time or if a number of our contracts are renegotiated, it could adversely affect our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See "Item 1. Business—Contract Drilling Services."

§ *We must make substantial capital and operating expenditures to maintain our active fleet or to reactivate our stacked or idle fleet, and we may be required to make significant capital expenditures to maintain our competitiveness, to execute our growth plan and to comply with laws and applicable regulations and standards of governmental authorities and organizations.*

We must make substantial capital and operating expenditures to maintain our active fleet or to reactivate our stacked or idle fleet. These expenditures could increase as a result of changes in the cost of labor and materials, requirements of customers, the size of our fleet, the cost of replacement parts for existing rigs, the geographic location of the rigs and the length of drilling contracts. Changes in offshore drilling technology, customer requirements for new or upgraded equipment and competition within our industry may require us to make significant capital expenditures in order to maintain our competitiveness and to execute our growth plan. Changes in governmental regulations, safety or other equipment standards, as well as compliance with standards imposed by maritime self-regulatory organizations, may cause our capital expenditures to increase or require us to make additional unforeseen capital expenditures. As a result of these factors, we may be required to take our rigs out of service for extended periods of time, with corresponding losses of revenues, in order to make such alterations or to add such equipment. In the future, market conditions may not justify these expenditures or enable us to operate our older rigs profitably during the remainder of their economic lives.

If we are unable to fund capital expenditures with our cash flows from operations or proceeds from sales of non-strategic assets, we may be required to either incur additional borrowings or raise capital through the sale of debt or equity securities. Our ability to access the capital markets may be limited by our financial condition at the time, perceptions of us or our industry, by changes in laws and regulations or interpretation thereof and by adverse market conditions resulting from, among other things, general economic conditions and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. If we raise funds by issuing equity securities, existing shareholders may experience dilution. Our failure to obtain the funds for necessary future capital expenditures could have a material adverse effect on our business and on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

§ *We have a substantial amount of debt, including secured debt, and we may lose the ability to obtain future financing and suffer competitive disadvantages.*

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, our total debt was \$10.0 billion and \$7.4 billion, respectively, of which \$2.6 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively, was secured. This substantial level of debt and other obligations could have significant adverse consequences on our business and future prospects, including the following:

- § we may be unable to obtain financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, distributions, share repurchases, or other purposes;
- § we may be unable to use operating cash flow in other areas of our business because we must dedicate a substantial portion of these funds to service the debt;
- § we could become more vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including increases in interest rates, particularly given our substantial indebtedness, some of which bears interest at variable rates;
- § we may be unable to meet financial ratios in the indentures governing certain of our debt or in our bank credit agreements or satisfy certain other conditions included in our bank credit agreements, which could result in our inability to meet requirements for borrowings under our credit agreements or a default under these indentures or agreements, impose restrictions with respect to our access to certain of our capital, and trigger cross default provisions in our other debt instruments;
- § if we default under the terms of our secured financing arrangements, the secured debtholders may, among other things, foreclose on the collateral securing the debt, including the applicable drilling units; and
- § we may be less able to take advantage of significant business opportunities and to react to changes in market or industry conditions than our less levered competitors.

See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

§ *Various credit rating agencies have rated our debt below investment grade, which could limit our access to capital and have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.*

Two credit rating agencies have rated our non-credit enhanced senior unsecured long-term debt (our “Debt Rating”) below investment grade. Our Debt Ratings could have adverse consequences for our business and future prospects and could cause the following:

- § limitations on our ability to access debt markets, including for the purpose of refinancing our existing debt or replacing our existing credit agreement;
- § less favorable terms and conditions on any refinancing arrangements, debt issuances or bank credit agreements, some of which could require collateral and restrict, among other things, our ability to pay distributions or repurchase shares;
- § increases to certain fees under our bank credit facilities and interest rates under indentures governing certain of our senior notes;
- § reduced willingness of current and prospective customers to transact business with us;
- § requirements from creditors or customers for additional insurance, guarantees and collateral;
- § limitations on our access to bank and third-party guarantees, surety bonds and letters of credit; and
- § reductions to or eliminations of the level of credit suppliers and financial institutions may provide through payment terms or intraday funding when dealing with us thereby increasing the need for higher levels of cash on hand, which would decrease our ability to repay debt balances.

Our Debt Ratings have caused some of the effects listed above, and any further downgrades may cause or exacerbate, any of the effects listed above and could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

§ *We rely heavily on a relatively small number of customers and the loss of a significant customer or a dispute that leads to the loss of a customer could have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.*

We engage in offshore drilling services for most of the leading integrated oil companies or their affiliates, as well as for many government-controlled oil companies and independent oil companies. For the year ended December 31, 2018, our most significant customers were Shell, Chevron and Equinor, accounting for approximately 26 percent, 21 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of our total contract drilling revenues. As of February 11, 2019, the customers with the most significant aggregate amount of contract backlog were Shell, Equinor and Chevron, representing approximately 45 percent, 28 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of our total contract backlog. The loss of any of these customers or another significant customer, or a decline in payments under any of our drilling contracts, could, at least in the short term, have an adverse effect on our business and on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition, our drilling contracts subject us to counterparty risks. The ability of each of our counterparties to perform its obligations under a contract with us will depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control and may include, among other things, general economic conditions, the condition of the offshore drilling industry, prevailing prices for oil and natural gas, the overall financial condition of the counterparty, the dayrates received and the level of expenditures necessary to maintain drilling activities. In addition, in depressed market conditions, such as we are currently experiencing, our customers may no longer need a drilling rig that is currently under contract or may be able to obtain a comparable drilling rig at a lower dayrate. Should a counterparty fail to honor its obligations under an agreement with us, we could sustain losses, which could have an adverse effect on our business and on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *Worldwide financial, economic and political conditions could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.*

Worldwide financial and economic conditions could restrict our ability to access the capital markets at a time when we would like, or need, to access such markets, which could have an impact on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. Worldwide economic conditions have in the past impacted, and could in the future impact, the lenders participating in our credit facilities and our customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. If economic conditions preclude or limit financing from banking institutions participating in our credit facilities, we may not be able to obtain similar financing from other institutions. A slowdown in economic activity could further reduce worldwide demand for energy and extend or worsen the current period of low oil and natural gas prices. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could affect our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, turmoil and hostilities in the Middle East, North Africa and other geographic areas and countries are adding to overall risk. An extended period of negative outlook for the world economy could further reduce the overall demand for oil and natural gas and for our services. A further decline in oil and natural gas prices or an extension of the current low oil and natural gas prices could reduce demand for our drilling services and have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *Our operating and maintenance costs will not necessarily fluctuate in proportion to changes in our operating revenues.*

Our operating and maintenance costs will not necessarily fluctuate in proportion to changes in our operating revenues. Costs for operating a rig are generally fixed or only semi-variable regardless of the dayrate being earned. In addition, should our rigs incur unplanned downtime while on contract or idle time between drilling contracts, we will not always reduce the staff on those rigs because we could use the crew to prepare the rig for its next contract. During times of reduced activity, reductions in costs may not be immediate

because portions of the crew may be required to prepare rigs for stacking, after which time the crew members may be reassigned to active rigs or released. As our rigs are mobilized from one geographic location to another, the labor and other operating and maintenance costs can vary significantly. In general, labor costs increase primarily due to higher salary levels and inflation. Equipment maintenance costs fluctuate depending upon the type of activity the unit is performing and the age and condition of the equipment, and these costs could increase for short or extended periods as a result of regulatory or customer requirements that raise maintenance standards above historical levels. The amount of contract preparation and reactivation costs vary based on the scope and length of the contract preparation or reactivation project, and the recognition of such costs varies depending on the duration of the firm contractual period and other contract terms.

§ *Our shipyard projects and operations are subject to delays and cost overruns.*

As of February 11, 2019, we had under construction four ultra-deepwater drillships and one harsh environment semisubmersible, in which we have a partial ownership interest. We also have a variety of other more limited shipyard projects at any given time. These shipyard projects are subject to the risks of delay or cost overruns inherent in any such construction project resulting from numerous factors, including the following:

- § shipyard availability, failures and difficulties;
- § shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor;
- § unscheduled delays in the delivery of ordered materials and equipment;
- § design and engineering problems, including those relating to the commissioning of newly designed equipment;
- § latent damages or deterioration to hull, equipment and machinery in excess of engineering estimates and assumptions;
- § unanticipated actual or purported change orders;
- § disputes with shipyards and suppliers;
- § failure or delayed deliveries of significant parts or equipment due to supplier shortages, constraints, disruption or quality issues;
- § availability of suppliers to recertify equipment for enhanced regulations;
- § strikes, labor disputes and work stoppages;
- § customer acceptance delays;
- § adverse weather conditions, including damage caused by such conditions;
- § terrorist acts, war, piracy and civil unrest;
- § unanticipated cost increases; and
- § difficulty in obtaining necessary permits or approvals.

These factors may contribute to cost variations and delays in the delivery of our newbuild units and other rigs undergoing shipyard projects. Delayed delivery of these units would impact contract commencement, resulting in a loss of revenues we could earn, and may also cause customers to terminate or shorten the term of the drilling contract for the rig pursuant to applicable late delivery clauses. In the event of termination of any of these drilling contracts, we may not be able to secure a replacement contract on as favorable terms, if at all.

Our operations also rely on a significant supply of capital and consumable spare parts and equipment to maintain and repair our fleet. We also rely on the supply of ancillary services, including supply boats and helicopters. Our reliance on our suppliers, manufacturers and service providers to secure equipment, parts, components and sub-systems used in our operations exposes us to volatility in the quality, prices and availability of such items. Certain parts and equipment that we use in our operations may be available only from a small number of suppliers, manufacturers or service providers, or in some cases must be sourced through a single supplier, manufacturer or service provider. A disruption in the deliveries from our suppliers, manufacturers or service providers, capacity constraints, production disruptions, price increases, quality control issues, recalls or other decreased availability of parts and equipment or ancillary services could adversely affect our ability to meet our commitments to customers, adversely impact our operations, increase our operating costs and result in increases in rig downtime and delays in the repair and maintenance of our fleet.

§ *Compliance with or breach of environmental laws can be costly, expose us to liability and could limit our operations.*

Our business in the offshore drilling industry is affected by laws and regulations relating to the energy industry and the environment, including international conventions and treaties, and regional, national, state, and local laws and regulations. The offshore drilling industry depends on demand for services from the oil and gas exploration and production industry, and, accordingly, we are directly affected by the adoption of laws and regulations that, for economic, environmental or other policy reasons, curtail exploration and development drilling for oil and gas. Compliance with such laws, regulations and standards, where applicable, may require us to make significant capital expenditures, such as the installation of costly equipment or operational changes, and may affect the resale values or useful lives of our rigs. We may also incur additional costs in order to comply with other existing and future regulatory obligations, including, but not limited to, costs relating to air emissions, including greenhouse gases, the management of ballast waters, maintenance and inspection, development and implementation of emergency procedures and insurance coverage or other financial assurance of our ability to address pollution incidents. Offshore drilling in certain areas has been curtailed and, in certain cases, prohibited because of concerns over protection of the environment. These costs could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. A failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in administrative and civil penalties, criminal sanctions or the suspension or termination of our operations.

To the extent new laws are enacted or other governmental actions are taken that prohibit or restrict offshore drilling or impose additional environmental protection requirements that result in increased costs to the oil and gas industry, in general, or the offshore drilling industry, in particular, our business or prospects could be materially adversely affected. The operation of our drilling rigs will require certain governmental approvals, some of which may involve public hearings and costly undertakings on our part. We may not obtain such approvals or such approvals may not be obtained in a timely manner. If we fail to timely secure the necessary approvals or permits, our customers may have the right to terminate or seek to renegotiate their drilling contracts to our detriment. The amendment or modification of existing laws and regulations or the adoption of new laws and regulations curtailing or further regulating exploratory or development drilling and production of oil and gas and compliance with any such new legislation or regulations could have an adverse effect on our business or on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

As contract driller with operations in certain offshore areas, we may be liable for damages and costs incurred in connection with oil spills or waste disposals related to those operations, and we may also be subject to significant fines in connection with spills. For example, an oil spill could result in significant liability, including fines, penalties and criminal liability and remediation costs for natural resource damages, as well as third-party damages, to the extent that the contractual indemnification provisions in our drilling contracts are not enforceable or otherwise sufficient, or if our customers are unwilling or unable to contractually indemnify us from these risks. Additionally, we may not be able to obtain such indemnities in our future drilling contracts, and our customers may not have the financial capability to fulfill their contractual obligations to us. Also, these indemnities may be held to be unenforceable in certain jurisdictions, as a result of public policy or for other reasons. Laws and regulations protecting the environment have become more stringent in recent years, and may in some cases impose strict liability, rendering a person liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence. These laws and regulations may expose us to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The application of these requirements or the adoption of new requirements or measures could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *The global nature of our operations involves additional risks.*

We operate in various regions throughout the world, which may expose us to political and other uncertainties, including risks of:

- § terrorist acts, war, piracy and civil unrest;
- § seizure, expropriation or nationalization of our equipment;
- § expropriation or nationalization of our customers' property;
- § repudiation or nationalization of contracts;
- § imposition of trade or immigration barriers;
- § import-export quotas;
- § wage and price controls;
- § changes in law and regulatory requirements, including changes in interpretation and enforcement;
- § involvement in judicial proceedings in unfavorable jurisdictions;
- § damage to our equipment or violence directed at our employees, including kidnappings;
- § complications associated with supplying, repairing and replacing equipment in remote locations;
- § the inability to move income or capital; and
- § currency exchange fluctuations and currency exchange restrictions, including exchange or similar controls that may limit our ability to convert local currency into U.S. dollars and transfer funds out of a local jurisdiction.

Our non-U.S. contract drilling operations are subject to various laws and regulations in certain countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to the import and export, equipment and operation of drilling units, currency conversions and repatriation, oil and gas exploration and development, taxation and social contributions of offshore earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel. We are also subject to the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations governing our international operations. In addition, various state and municipal governments, universities and other investors have proposed or adopted divestment and other initiatives regarding investments including, with respect to state governments, by state retirement systems in companies that do business with countries that have been designated as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. State Department. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to sanctions and export restrictions, may subject us to criminal sanctions or civil remedies, including fines, denial of export privileges, injunctions or seizures of assets. Investors could view any potential violations of OFAC regulations negatively, which could adversely affect our reputation and the market for our shares.

Governments in some countries have become increasingly active in regulating and controlling the ownership of concessions and companies holding concessions, the exploration for oil and gas and other aspects of the oil and gas industries in their countries, including local content requirements for participating in tenders for certain drilling contracts. Many governments favor or effectively require the awarding of drilling contracts to local contractors or require nonlocal contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction or require use of a local agent. In addition, government action, including initiatives by OPEC, may continue to cause oil or gas price volatility. In some areas of the world, this governmental activity has adversely affected the amount of exploration and development work by major oil companies and may continue to do so.

Certain of our drilling contracts are partially payable in local currency. The amounts, if any, of local currency received under these drilling contracts may exceed our local currency needs, leading to an accumulation of excess local currency balances, which, in

certain instances, may be subject to either temporary blocking or other difficulties converting to U.S. dollars, our functional currency, or to other currencies in which we operate. Excess amounts of local currency may be exposed to the risk of currency exchange losses.

The shipment of goods, services and technology across international borders subjects us to extensive trade laws and regulations. Our import and export activities are governed by unique customs laws and regulations in each of the countries where we operate. Moreover, many countries, including the U.S., control the import and export of certain goods, services and technology and impose related import and export recordkeeping and reporting obligations. Governments also may impose economic sanctions against certain countries, persons and other entities that may restrict or prohibit transactions involving such countries, persons and entities, and we are also subject to the U.S. anti-boycott law.

The laws and regulations concerning import and export activity, recordkeeping and reporting, import and export control and economic sanctions are complex and constantly changing. These laws and regulations may be enacted, amended, enforced or interpreted in a manner materially impacting our operations. Ongoing economic challenges may increase some governments' efforts to enact, enforce, amend or interpret laws and regulations as a method to increase revenue. Shipments can be delayed and denied import or export for a variety of reasons, some of which are outside our control and some of which may result from failure to comply with existing legal and regulatory regimes. Shipping delays or denials could cause unscheduled operational downtime.

Our ability to operate worldwide depends on our ability to obtain the necessary visas and work permits for our personnel to travel in and out of, and to work in, the jurisdictions in which we operate. Governmental actions in some of the jurisdictions in which we operate may make it difficult for us to move our personnel in and out of these jurisdictions by delaying or withholding the approval of these permits. If we are not able to obtain visas and work permits for the employees we need to conduct our operations on a timely basis, we might not be able to perform our obligations under our drilling contracts, which could allow our customers to cancel the contracts. If our customers cancel some of our drilling contracts, and we are unable to secure new drilling contracts on a timely basis and on substantially similar terms, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *Our business involves numerous operating hazards, and our insurance and indemnities from our customers may not be adequate to cover potential losses from our operations.*

Our operations are subject to the usual hazards inherent in the drilling of oil and gas wells, such as, blowouts, reservoir damage, loss of production, loss of well control, lost or stuck drill strings, equipment defects, craterings, fires, explosions and pollution. Contract drilling requires the use of heavy equipment and exposure to hazardous conditions, which may subject us to liability claims by employees, customers and other parties. These hazards can cause personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage, claims by third parties or customers and suspension of operations. Our offshore fleet is also subject to hazards inherent in marine operations, either while on site or during mobilization, such as capsizing, sinking, grounding, collision, piracy, damage from severe weather and marine life infestations.

The South China Sea, the Northwest Coast of Australia and the U.S. Gulf of Mexico are areas subject to typhoons, hurricanes or other extreme weather conditions on a relatively frequent basis, and our drilling rigs in these regions may be exposed to damage or total loss by these storms, some of which may not be covered by insurance. The occurrence of these events could result in the suspension of drilling operations, damage to or destruction of the equipment involved and injury to or death of rig personnel. Some experts believe global climate change could increase the frequency and severity of these extreme weather conditions. Operations may also be suspended because of machinery breakdowns, abnormal drilling conditions, failure of subcontractors to perform or supply goods or services, or personnel shortages. We customarily provide contract indemnity to our customers for certain claims that could be asserted by us relating to damage to or loss of our equipment, including rigs, and claims that could be asserted by us or our employees relating to personal injury or loss of life.

Damage to the environment could also result from our operations, particularly through spillage of hydrocarbons, fuel, lubricants or other chemicals and substances used in drilling operations, or extensive uncontrolled fires. We may also be subject to property damage, environmental indemnity and other claims by oil and natural gas companies. Drilling involves certain risks associated with the loss of control of a well, such as blowout, cratering, the cost to regain control of or redrill the well and remediation of associated pollution. Our customers may be unable or unwilling to indemnify us against such risks. In addition, a court may decide that certain indemnities in our current or future drilling contracts are not enforceable. The law generally considers contractual indemnity for criminal fines and penalties to be against public policy, and the enforceability of an indemnity as to other matters may be limited.

Our insurance policies and drilling contracts contain rights to indemnity that may not adequately cover our losses, and we do not have insurance coverage or rights to indemnity for all risks. We have two main types of insurance coverage: (1) hull and machinery coverage for physical damage to our property and equipment and (2) excess liability coverage, which generally covers offshore risks, such as personal injury, third-party property claims, and third-party non-crew claims, including wreck removal and pollution. We generally have no hull and machinery insurance coverage for damages caused by named storms in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. We maintain per occurrence deductibles that generally range up to \$10 million for various third-party liabilities, and we self-insure \$50 million of the \$750 million excess liability coverage through our wholly owned captive insurance company. We also retain the risk for any liability that exceeds our excess liability coverage. However, pollution and environmental risks generally are not completely insurable.

If a significant accident or other event occurs that is not fully covered by our insurance or by an enforceable or recoverable indemnity, the occurrence could adversely affect our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The amount of our insurance may also be less than the related impact on enterprise value after a loss. Our insurance coverage will not in all situations provide sufficient funds to protect us from all liabilities that could result from our drilling operations. Our coverage includes annual aggregate policy limits. As a result, we generally retain the risk for any losses in excess of these limits. We generally do not carry insurance for loss of revenue, and certain other claims may also not be reimbursed by insurance carriers. Any such lack of reimbursement may cause us to incur substantial costs. In addition, we could decide to retain more risk in the future, resulting in higher risk of losses, which could be material. Moreover, we may not be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates that we consider reasonable or be able to obtain insurance against certain risks.

§ ***The continuing effects of the enhanced regulations enacted following the Macondo well incident and of agreements applicable to us could have an adverse effect on our business and worldwide operations.***

Following the Macondo well incident, enhanced governmental safety and environmental requirements applicable to our operations were adopted for drilling in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. In order to obtain drilling permits, operators must submit applications that demonstrate compliance with the enhanced regulations, which require independent third-party inspections, certification of well design and well control equipment and emergency response plans in the event of a blowout, among other requirements. Operators have had, and may in the future have, difficulties obtaining drilling permits in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the oil and gas industry has adopted new equipment and operating standards, such as the American Petroleum Institute Standard 53, related to the installation and testing of well control equipment. These safety and environmental guidelines and standards and any new guidelines or standards the U.S. government or industry may issue or any other steps the U.S. government or industry may take, could disrupt or delay operations, increase the cost of operations, increase out-of-service time or reduce the area of operations for drilling rigs in the U.S. and non-U.S. offshore areas.

Other governments could take similar actions related to implementing new safety and environmental regulations in the future. Additionally, some of our customers have elected to voluntarily comply with some or all the inspections, certification requirements and safety and environmental guidelines on rigs operating outside of the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Additional governmental regulations and requirements concerning licensing, taxation, equipment specifications and training requirements or the voluntary adoption of such requirements or guidelines by our customers could increase the costs of our operations, increase certification and permitting requirements, increase review periods and impose increased liability on offshore operations. The continuing effects of the enhanced regulations may also decrease the demand for drilling services, negatively affect dayrates and increase out-of-service time, which could ultimately have an adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

§ ***Corporate restructuring activity, divestitures, acquisitions and other business combinations and reorganizations could adversely affect our ability to achieve our strategic goals.***

We have undertaken and continue to seek appropriate opportunities for restructuring our organization, engaging in strategic divestitures, acquisitions and other business combinations in order to optimize our fleet and strengthen our competitiveness. We face risks arising from these activities, which could adversely affect our ability to achieve our strategic goals, such as the following:

- § we may be unable to realize the growth or investment opportunities, improvement of our financial position and other expected benefits by these activities in the expected time period or at all;
- § transactions may not be completed as scheduled or at all due to legal or regulatory requirements, market conditions or contractual and other conditions to which such transactions are subject;
- § unanticipated adverse consequences could arise in the integration or separation processes, including unanticipated restructuring or separation costs and liabilities, as well as delays or other difficulties in transitioning, coordinating, consolidating, replacing and integrating personnel, information and management systems, and customer products and services; and
- § the diversion of management and key employees' attention may detract from our ability to increase revenues and minimize costs.

§ ***Failure to recruit and retain key personnel could hurt our operations.***

We depend on the continuing efforts of key members of our management, as well as other highly skilled personnel, to operate and provide technical services and support for our business worldwide. Historically, competition for the personnel required for drilling operations has intensified as the number of rigs activated, added to worldwide fleets or under construction increased, leading to shortages of qualified personnel in the industry and creating upward pressure on wages and higher turnover. We may experience a reduction in the experience level of our personnel as a result of any increased turnover and ongoing staff reduction initiatives, which could lead to higher downtime and more operating incidents, which in turn could decrease revenues and increase costs. If increased competition for qualified personnel were to intensify in the future we may experience increases in costs or limits on operations.

§ ***Our labor costs and the operating restrictions under which we operate could increase as a result of collective bargaining negotiations and changes in labor laws and regulations.***

Approximately 34 percent of our total workforce, primarily employed in Norway, Brazil, the U.K. and Australia, are represented by, and some of our contracted labor work is subject to, collective bargaining agreements, substantially all of which are subject to annual salary negotiation. These negotiations could result in higher personnel expenses, other increased costs or increased operational

restrictions as the outcome of such negotiations affect the market for all offshore employees not just the union members. Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress that could encourage additional unionization efforts in the U.S., as well as increase the chances that such efforts succeed. Additional unionization efforts, if successful, new collective bargaining agreements or work stoppages could materially increase our labor costs and operating restrictions.

§ *Failure to comply with anti-bribery statutes, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.K. Bribery Act 2010, could result in fines, criminal penalties, drilling contract terminations and an adverse effect on our business.*

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), the U.K. Bribery Act 2010 (“Bribery Act”) and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions, generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. If we are found to be liable for violations under the FCPA, the Bribery Act or other similar laws, either due to our acts or omissions or due to the acts or omissions of others, including our partners in our various joint ventures, we could suffer from civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or our consolidated financial position and results of operations. In addition, investors could negatively view potential violations, inquiries or allegations of misconduct under the FCPA, the Bribery Act or similar laws, which could adversely affect our reputation and the market for our shares.

We could also face fines, sanctions and other penalties from authorities in the relevant jurisdictions, including prohibition of our participating in or curtailment of business operations in those jurisdictions and the seizure of rigs or other assets. Additionally, we could face claims by agents, shareholders, debt holders, or other interest holders or constituents of our company. Further, disclosure of the subject matter of any investigation could adversely affect our reputation and our ability to obtain new business with potential customers or retain existing business with our current customers, to attract and retain employees and to access the capital markets. Our customers in relevant jurisdictions could seek to impose penalties or take other actions adverse to our interests, and we may be required to dedicate significant time and resources to investigate and resolve allegations of misconduct, regardless of the merit of such allegations.

§ *Regulation of greenhouse gases and climate change could have a negative impact on our business.*

Scientific studies have suggested that emissions of certain gases, including greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide and methane, contribute to warming of the earth’s atmosphere and other climatic changes. In response to such studies, the issue of climate change and the effect of greenhouse gas emissions, in particular emissions from fossil fuels, is attracting increasing attention worldwide. For example, in December 2015, 195 nations adopted the Paris Agreement, which went into effect in November 2016. The Paris Agreement aims to limit increases in global temperatures to well below two degrees Celsius. While the greenhouse gas emission reductions called for by the Paris Agreement are not binding, we expect continued and increased attention to climate change. This attention has led, and we expect it to continue to lead, to additional regulations designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions domestically and internationally. Because our business depends on the level of activity in the offshore oil and gas industry, existing or future laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements related to greenhouse gases and climate change, including incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources, could have a negative impact on our business if such laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements reduce the worldwide demand for oil and gas or limit drilling opportunities. In addition, such laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, which may have an adverse effect on our business.

§ *We are subject to litigation that, if not resolved in our favor and not sufficiently insured against, could have a material adverse effect on us.*

We are subject to a variety of disputes, investigations and litigation. Certain of our subsidiaries are subject to and have been involved in litigation with certain of our customers. We have subsidiaries that have issued debt under indentures that are subject to covenant compliance, some of which have been accused of breaching certain requirements of such covenants (see “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies—Global Marine litigation”). Certain of our subsidiaries are named as defendants in numerous lawsuits alleging personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos or toxic fumes or resulting from other occupational diseases, such as silicosis, and various other medical issues that can remain undiscovered for a considerable amount of time. Some of these subsidiaries that have been put on notice of potential liabilities have no assets. Certain subsidiaries are subject to litigation relating to environmental damage. Our patent for dual-activity technology has been successfully challenged in certain jurisdictions. We are also subject to a number of significant tax disputes. We cannot predict the outcome of the cases involving those subsidiaries or the potential costs to resolve them. Insurance may not be applicable or sufficient in all cases, insurers may not remain solvent and policies may not be located. Suits against non-asset-owning subsidiaries have and may in the future give rise to alter ego or successor-in-interest claims against us and our asset-owning subsidiaries to the extent a subsidiary is unable to pay a claim or insurance is not available or sufficient to cover the claims. To the extent that one or more pending or future litigation matters is not resolved in our favor and is not covered by insurance, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ *Our information technology systems are subject to cybersecurity risks and threats.*

We depend on digital technologies to conduct our offshore and onshore operations, to collect payments from customers and to pay vendors and employees. Our data protection measures and measures taken by our customers and vendors may not prevent

unauthorized access of information technology systems. Threats to our information technology systems, and the systems of our customers and vendors, associated with cybersecurity risks and cyber-incidents or attacks continue to grow. Threats to our systems and our customers' and vendors' systems may derive from human error, fraud or malice on the part of employees or third parties, or may result from accidental technological failure. In addition, breaches to our systems and systems of our customers and vendors could go unnoticed for some period of time. Risks associated with these threats include disruptions of certain systems on our rigs; other impairments of our ability to conduct our operations; loss of intellectual property, proprietary information or customer and vendor data; disruption of our customers' and vendors' operations; loss or damage to our customer and vendor data delivery systems; and increased costs to prevent, respond to or mitigate cybersecurity events. If such a cyber-incident were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our business or on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition, new laws and regulations governing data privacy and the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, including the European Union General Data Protection Regulation and recent California legislation, pose increasingly complex compliance challenges and potentially elevate our costs. Any failure by us to comply with these laws and regulations, including as a result of a security or privacy breach, could result in significant penalties and liabilities for us. Additionally, if we acquire a company that has violated or is not in compliance with applicable data protection laws, we may incur significant liabilities and penalties as a result.

§ ***Acts of terrorism, piracy and political and social unrest could affect the markets for drilling services, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.***

Acts of terrorism and social unrest, brought about by world political events or otherwise, have caused instability in the world's financial and insurance markets in the past and may occur in the future. Such acts could be directed against companies such as ours. In addition, acts of terrorism, piracy and social unrest could lead to increased volatility in prices for crude oil and natural gas and could affect the markets for drilling services. Insurance premiums could increase and coverage may be unavailable in the future. Government regulations may effectively preclude us from engaging in business activities in certain countries. These regulations could be amended to cover countries where we currently operate or where we may wish to operate in the future. Our drilling contracts do not generally provide indemnification against loss of capital assets or loss of revenues resulting from acts of terrorism, piracy or political or social unrest. We have limited insurance for our assets providing coverage for physical damage losses resulting from risks, such as terrorist acts, piracy, vandalism, sabotage, civil unrest, expropriation and acts of war, and we do not carry insurance for loss of revenues resulting from such risks.

§ ***Public health threats could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.***

Public health threats, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, severe influenza and other highly communicable viruses or diseases, outbreaks of which have already occurred in various parts of the world in which we operate, could adversely impact our operations, the operations of our customers and the global economy, including the worldwide demand for oil and natural gas and the level of demand for our services. The quarantine of personnel or inability to access our offices or rigs could adversely affect our operations. Travel restrictions or operational problems in any part of the world in which we operate, or any reduction in the demand for drilling services caused by public health threats in the future, may materially impact our operations and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

§ ***We may not realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Songa or Ocean Rig.***

We believe these acquisitions will provide benefits to the combined company as described in our other filings with the SEC. However, there is a risk that some or all of the expected benefits of either or both acquisitions may fail to materialize, or may not occur within the time periods anticipated. The realization of such benefits may be affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including but not limited to the strength or weakness of the economy and competitive factors in the areas where we do business, the effects of competition in the markets in which we operate, and the impact of changes in the laws and regulations regulating the offshore drilling industry or affecting domestic or foreign operations. The challenge of coordinating previously separate businesses makes evaluating the business and future financial prospects of the combined company following the acquisition difficult. The success of the acquisitions, including anticipated benefits and cost savings, will depend, in part, on our ability to successfully integrate the operations of each of these companies in a manner that results in various benefits, including, among other things, an expanded market reach and operating efficiencies, and that does not materially disrupt existing relationships nor result in decreased revenues or dividends. Failure to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions may impact the financial performance of the combined company.

§ ***We have incurred significant transaction and acquisition-related costs and may incur significant integration costs in connection with the acquisitions.***

We have incurred substantial costs in connection with the negotiation and completion of acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig. We have incurred significant legal, advisory and financial services fees in connection with the process of negotiating and evaluating the terms of each acquisition. Additional significant unanticipated costs may be incurred as we continue to combine and integrate the acquired businesses. We also have incurred and will continue to incur transaction fees and costs related to formulating and implementing integration plans, including facilities and systems consolidation costs and employment-related costs. We continue to assess the magnitude of these costs, and additional unanticipated costs may be incurred as we continue to integrate the companies' businesses. Although we expect that the elimination of duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses, which should allow us to offset integration-related costs over time, this net benefit may not be achieved in the near term, or at

all (see the risk factor titled “We may not realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Songa or Ocean Rig” above). These costs described above, as well as other unanticipated costs and expenses, could have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, operating results and cash flows.

Other risks

§ We have significant carrying amounts of long-lived assets that are subject to impairment testing.

At December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of our property and equipment was \$20.4 billion, representing 80 percent of our total assets. In accordance with our accounting policies, we review our property and equipment for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of our assets held and used may not be recoverable. We also review the carrying amounts of assets at the time that we classify such assets as held for sale. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$999 million associated with the impairment of certain assets that we determined were impaired at the time the assets were classified as held for sale. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$1.4 billion associated with the impairment of certain assets that we determined were impaired at the time the assets were classified as held for sale and an aggregate loss of \$94 million associated with the impairment of our midwater floater asset group. Future expectations of lower dayrates or rig utilization rates or a significant change to the composition of one or more of our asset groups could result in the recognition of additional losses on impairment of our long-lived asset groups if future cash flow expectations, based on information available to management at the time of measurement, indicate that the carrying amount of our asset groups may be impaired.

§ A change in tax laws, treaties or regulations, or their interpretation, of any country in which we have operations, are incorporated or are resident could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings, which could result in a significant adverse effect on our earnings and cash flows from operations.

We are subject to changes in applicable tax laws, treaties or regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate and earn income, and such changes could include laws or policies directed toward companies organized in jurisdictions with low tax rates. A material change in the tax laws, treaties or regulations, or their interpretation or application, of any country in which we have significant operations, or in which we are incorporated or resident, could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and such change could be significant to our financial results. Switzerland, for example, has been carefully considering various tax reform proposals in response to certain guidance from and demands by the European Union (“EU”) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the “OECD”). Some of these tax reform measures may be adopted into law and effective as early as 2019. Similarly, the OECD issued its action plan of tax reform measures that called for member states to take action to prevent base erosion and profit shifting. Some of these measures impact transfer pricing, requirements to qualify for tax treaty benefits, and the definition of permanent establishments depending on each jurisdiction’s adoption and interpretation of such proposals. Respective countries have adopted various measures into their own tax laws. In addition, the EU issued its Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive in 2016 that required its member states to adopt specific tax reform measures by 2019. Other tax jurisdictions in which we operate may consider implementing similar legislation. Any material change to tax laws or policies, their interpretation or the adoption of new interpretations of existing laws and rulings in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and such change could have a significant adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

§ A loss of a major tax dispute or a successful tax challenge to our operating structure, intercompany pricing policies or the taxable presence of our key subsidiaries in certain countries could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings, which could result in a significant negative impact on our earnings and cash flows from operations.

We are subject to tax laws, treaties and regulations in the countries in which we operate and earn income. Our income taxes are based on the applicable tax laws and tax rates in effect in the countries in which we operate and earn income as well as upon our operating structures in these countries. Our income tax returns are subject to review and examination in these jurisdictions, and we do not recognize the benefit of income tax positions we believe are more likely than not to be disallowed upon challenge by a tax authority. If any tax authority successfully challenges our operational structure, intercompany pricing policies or the taxable presence of our key subsidiaries in certain countries; or if the terms of certain income tax treaties are interpreted in a manner that is adverse to our structure; or if we lose a material tax dispute in any country, particularly in the U.S., India, Brazil or Nigeria, our effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings could increase substantially and our earnings and cash flows from operations could be materially adversely affected. For example, we cannot be certain that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will not successfully contend that we or any of our key subsidiaries were or are engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. or that we or any of our key subsidiaries maintained or maintain a permanent establishment in the U.S. The determination of the aforementioned, among other things, involves considerable uncertainty. If we or any of our key subsidiaries were determined to have been engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. through a permanent establishment, then we could be subject to U.S. corporate income and additional branch profits taxes on the portion of our earnings effectively connected to such U.S. business during the period in which this was considered to have occurred. If this occurs, our effective tax rate on worldwide earnings for that period could increase substantially, and our earnings and cash flows from operations for that period could be adversely affected.

§ U.S. tax authorities could treat us as a passive foreign investment company, which would have adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders.

A foreign corporation will be treated as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (1) at least 75 percent of its gross income for any taxable year consists of certain types of passive income or (2) at least 50 percent of the average value of the corporation's assets produce or are held for the production of those types of passive income. For purposes of these tests, passive income includes dividends, interest and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and certain rents and royalties, but does not include income derived from performing services.

We believe that we have not been and will not be a PFIC with respect to any taxable year. Our income from offshore contract drilling services should be treated as services income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. Accordingly, we believe that our income from our offshore contract drilling services should not constitute passive income, and the assets that we own and operate in connection with the production of that income should not constitute passive assets. There is significant legal authority supporting this position, including statutory provisions, legislative history, case law and IRS pronouncements concerning the characterization, for other tax purposes, of income derived from services where a substantial component of such income is attributable to the value of the property or equipment used in connection with providing such services. However, a prior case and an IRS pronouncement that relies on the case characterize income from time chartering of vessels as rental income rather than services income for other tax purposes. The IRS has subsequently formally announced that it does not agree with the decision in that case. Moreover, we believe that the terms of the time charters in the prior case differ in material respects from the terms of our drilling contracts with customers. No assurance can be given that the IRS or a court will accept our position, and there is a risk that the IRS or a court could determine that we are a PFIC.

If we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, our U.S. shareholders would face adverse U.S. tax consequences. Under the PFIC rules, unless a shareholder makes certain elections available under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and such elections could themselves have adverse consequences for the shareholder, the shareholder could be required to pay U.S. federal income tax at the highest applicable income tax rates on ordinary income upon the receipt of excess distributions, as defined for U.S. tax purposes, and upon any gain from the disposition of our shares, plus interest on such amounts, as if such excess distribution or gain had been recognized ratably over the shareholder's holding period of our shares. Additionally, under applicable statutory provisions, the preferential tax rate on qualified dividend income, which applies to dividends paid to non-corporate shareholders, does not apply to dividends paid by a foreign corporation if the foreign corporation is a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year.

§ As a Swiss corporation, our flexibility may be limited with respect to certain aspects of capital management, and we may be unable to make distributions or repurchase shares without subjecting our shareholders to Swiss withholding tax.

Under Swiss law, our shareholders may approve an authorized share capital that allows the board of directors to issue new shares without additional shareholder approval within a period of up to two years. The authorized share capital is limited to a maximum of 50 percent of a company's registered share capital. The authorized share capital approved by our shareholders at the May 2018 annual general meeting will expire on May 18, 2020. Accordingly, shareholders at our annual general meeting in May 2019 are not expected to be requested to approve an authorized share capital. Our current authorized share capital is limited to approximately five percent of our registered share capital. Additionally, subject to certain exceptions, Swiss law grants preemptive rights to existing shareholders to subscribe for new issuances of shares. Further, Swiss law does not provide as much flexibility in the various terms that can attach to different classes of shares as the laws of some other jurisdictions. Swiss law also reserves for shareholder approval certain corporate actions over which a board of directors would have authority in some other jurisdictions. For example, dividends must be approved by shareholders. These Swiss law requirements relating to our capital management may limit our flexibility, and situations may arise where greater flexibility would have provided substantial benefits to our shareholders.

Distributions to shareholders in the form of a par value reduction and dividend distributions out of qualifying additional paid-in capital are not currently subject to the 35 percent Swiss federal withholding tax. However, the Swiss withholding tax rules could also be changed in the future, and any such change may adversely affect us or our shareholders. In addition, over the long term, the amount of par value available for us to use for par value reductions or the amount of qualifying additional paid-in capital available for us to pay out as distributions is limited. If we are unable to make a distribution through a reduction in par value, or out of qualifying additional paid-in capital as shown on Transocean Ltd.'s standalone Swiss statutory financial statements, we may not be able to make distributions without subjecting our shareholders to Swiss withholding taxes.

Under Swiss tax law, repurchases of shares for the purposes of capital reduction are treated as a partial liquidation subject to a 35 percent Swiss withholding tax based on the difference between the repurchase price and the related amount of par value and the related amount of qualifying additional paid-in capital, if any. At our 2009 annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the repurchase of up to CHF 3.5 billion of our shares for cancellation under the share repurchase program. If we repurchase shares, we expect to use an alternative procedure pursuant to which we repurchase shares via a “virtual second trading line” from market players, such as banks and institutional investors, who are generally entitled to receive a full refund of the Swiss withholding tax. The use of such “virtual second trading line” with respect to share repurchase programs is subject to the approval of the competent Swiss tax and other authorities. We may not be able to repurchase as many shares as we would like to repurchase for purposes of capital reduction on the “virtual second trading line” without subjecting the selling shareholders to Swiss withholding taxes.

§ ***Swiss corporate governance may affect our business.***

The Swiss Federal Council Ordinance Against Excessive Compensation at Public Companies (the “Ordinance”), among other things, (a) requires a binding shareholder “say on pay” vote with respect to the compensation of members of our executive management and board of directors, (b) generally prohibits the making of severance, advance, transaction premiums and similar payments to members of our executive management and board of directors, and (c) requires the declassification of our board of directors and the amendment of our articles of association to specify various compensation-related matters. At our annual general meetings, our shareholders are required to approve the maximum aggregate compensation of (1) our board of directors for the period through the successive annual general meeting and (2) our executive management team for the following year. The Ordinance further provides for criminal penalties against directors and members of executive management in case of noncompliance with certain of its requirements. The Ordinance may negatively affect our ability to attract and retain executive management and members of our board of directors.

§ ***As a Swiss corporation, we are subject to Swiss legal provisions that may limit our flexibility to swiftly implement certain initiatives or strategies.***

We are required, from time to time, to evaluate the carrying amount of our investments in affiliates, as presented on our Swiss standalone balance sheet. If we determine that the carrying amount of any such investment exceeds its fair value, we may conclude that such investment is impaired. The recognized loss associated with such a non-cash impairment could result in our net assets no longer covering our statutory share capital and statutory capital reserves. Under Swiss law, if our net assets cover less than 50 percent of our statutory share capital and statutory capital reserves, the board of directors must convene a general meeting of shareholders and propose measures to remedy such a capital loss. The appropriate measures depend on the relevant circumstances and the magnitude of the recognized loss and may include seeking shareholder approval for offsetting the aggregate loss, or a portion thereof, with our statutory capital reserves including qualifying additional paid-in capital otherwise available for distributions to shareholders or raising new equity. Depending on the circumstances, we may also need to use qualifying additional paid-in capital available for distributions in order to reduce our accumulated net loss and such use might reduce our ability to make distributions without subjecting our shareholders to Swiss withholding tax. These Swiss law requirements could limit our flexibility to swiftly implement certain initiatives or strategies.

§ ***We are subject to anti-takeover provisions.***

Our articles of association and Swiss law contain provisions that could prevent or delay an acquisition of the company by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise. Actions taken under such provisions may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our shares, and could, among other things:

- § provide that the board of directors is authorized, subject to obtaining shareholder approval every two years, at any time during a maximum two-year period, which under our current authorized share capital will expire on May 18, 2020, to issue a specified number of shares, which under our current authorized share capital is approximately five percent of the share capital registered in the commercial register, and to limit or withdraw the preemptive rights of existing shareholders in various circumstances;
- § provide for a conditional share capital that authorizes the issuance of additional shares up to a maximum amount of approximately 24 percent of the share capital registered in the commercial register as of February 12, 2019, without obtaining additional shareholder approval through: (1) the exercise of conversion, exchange, option, warrant or similar rights for the subscription of shares granted in connection with bonds, options, warrants or other securities newly or already issued in national or international capital markets or new or already existing contractual obligations by or of any of our subsidiaries; or (2) in connection with the issuance of shares, options or other share-based awards;
- § provide that any shareholder who wishes to propose any business or to nominate a person or persons for election as director at any annual meeting may only do so if we are given advance notice;
- § provide that directors can be removed from office only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3 percent of the shares entitled to vote;
- § provide that a merger or demerger transaction requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3 percent of the shares represented at the meeting and provide for the possibility of a so-called cash-out or squeeze-out merger if the acquirer controls 90 percent of the outstanding shares entitled to vote at the meeting;
- § provide that any action required or permitted to be taken by the holders of shares must be taken at a duly called annual or extraordinary general meeting of shareholders;
- § limit the ability of our shareholders to amend or repeal some provisions of our articles of association; and
- § limit transactions between us and an “interested shareholder,” which is generally defined as a shareholder that, together with its affiliates and associates, beneficially, directly or indirectly, owns 15 percent or more of our shares entitled to vote at a general meeting.

§ ***The results of the U.K.’s referendum on withdrawal from the European Union may have a negative effect on our business.***

In June 2016, a majority of voters in the U.K. elected to withdraw from the European Union in a national referendum, and in March 2017, the government of the U.K. formally initiated the process. The referendum was advisory, and the terms of any withdrawal are subject to a negotiation period that could last at least two years after the March 2017 initiation. Though the U.K. withdrawal from the European Union is scheduled to occur in March 2019, there is currently no agreement in place regarding the withdrawal, creating significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.K. and the European Union, including with respect to the laws and regulations that will apply as the U.K. determines which European Union-derived laws to replace or replicate in the event of a withdrawal. The referendum has also given rise to calls for the governments of other European Union member states to consider withdrawal. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on global economic

conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global market liquidity and restrict the ability of key market participants to operate in certain financial markets. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict our access to capital, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1B.Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2.Properties

The description of our property included under “Item 1. Business” is incorporated by reference herein. We maintain offices, land bases and other facilities worldwide, including the following:

- § principal executive offices in Steinhausen, Switzerland; and
- § corporate offices in Houston, Texas; and the Cayman Islands.

Our remaining offices and bases are located in various countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa and Asia. We lease most of these facilities.

Item 3.Legal Proceedings

We have certain actions, claims and other matters pending as discussed and reported in “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies” and “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Other Matters—” in this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. We are also involved in various tax matters as described in “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10—Income Taxes” and in “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Other Matters—Tax matters” in this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. All such actions, claims, tax and other matters are incorporated herein by reference.

As of December 31, 2018, we were also involved in a number of other lawsuits, claims and disputes, which have arisen in the ordinary course of our business and for which we do not expect the liability, if any, to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any of the matters referred to above or of any such other pending or threatened litigation or legal proceedings. There can be no assurance that our beliefs or expectations as to the outcome or effect of any lawsuit or claim or dispute will prove correct and the eventual outcome of these matters could materially differ from management’s current estimates.

Item 4.Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

We have included the following information, presented as of February 11, 2019, on our executive officers for purposes of U.S. securities laws in Part I of this report in reliance on General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K. The board of directors elects the officers of the Company, generally on an annual basis. There is no family relationship between any of our executive officers.

Officer	Office	Age as of February 11, 2019
Jeremy D. Thigpen (a)	President and Chief Executive Officer	44
Keelan Adamson (a)	Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer	49
Howard E. Davis	Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Information Officer	60
Brady K. Long	Executive Vice President and General Counsel	46
Mark L. Mey (a)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	55
David Tonnel	Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller	49

(a) Member of our executive management team for purposes of Swiss law.

Jeremy D. Thigpen is President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Company's board of directors. Before joining the Company in this position in April 2015, Mr. Thigpen served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at National Oilwell Varco, Inc. from December 2012 to April 2015. At National Oilwell Varco, Inc., Mr. Thigpen also served as President, Downhole and Pumping Solutions from August 2007 to December 2012, as President of the Downhole Tools Group from May 2003 to August 2007 and as manager of the Downhole Tools Group from April 2002 to May 2003. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Thigpen served as the Director of Business Development and Special Assistant to the Chairman for National Oilwell Varco, Inc. Mr. Thigpen earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Managerial Studies from Rice University in 1997, and he completed the Program for Management Development at Harvard Business School in 2001.

Keelan Adamson is Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer of the Company. Before being named to his current position in August 2018, Mr. Adamson served as Senior Vice President, Operations from October 2017 to July 2018 and as Senior Vice President, Operations Integrity and HSE, from June 2015 to October 2017. Since 2010, Mr. Adamson served in multiple executive positions with responsibilities spanning Engineering and Technical Services, Major Capital Projects, Human Resources, and more recently, Operations Integrity and HSE. Mr. Adamson started his career as a drilling engineer with BP Exploration in 1991 and joined Transocean in July 1995. In addition to several management assignments in the U.K., Asia, and Africa, he also held leadership roles in Sales and Marketing, Well Construction and Technology, and as Managing Director for operations in North America, Canada and Trinidad. Mr. Adamson earned a Bachelor's degree in Aeronautical Engineering from The Queens University of Belfast and completed the Advanced Management program at Harvard Business School in 2016.

Howard E. Davis is Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Information Officer of the Company. Before joining the Company in this position in August 2015, Mr. Davis served as Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Information Officer of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. from March 2005 to April 2015 and as Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Information Officer from August 2002 to March 2005. Mr. Davis earned a Bachelor's degree from University of Kentucky in 1980, and he completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School in 2005.

Brady K. Long is Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company. Before being named to his current position in March 2018, Mr. Long served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel from November 2015 to March 2018. From 2011 to November 2015, when Mr. Long joined the Company, he served as Vice President—General Counsel and Secretary of EnSCO plc, which acquired Pride International, Inc. where he had served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since August 2009. Mr. Long joined Pride International, Inc. in June 2005 as Assistant General Counsel and served as Chief Compliance Officer from June 2006 to February 2009. He was director of Transocean Partners LLC from May 2016 until December 2016. Mr. Long previously practiced corporate and securities law with the law firm of Bracewell LLP. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Brigham Young University in 1996 and a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Texas School of Law in 1999.

Mark L. Mey is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Before joining the Company in this position in May 2015, Mr. Mey served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Atwood Oceanics, Inc. from January 2015 to May 2015, prior to which he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from August 2010. Mr. Mey was director of Transocean Partners LLC from June 2015 until December 2016. He served as Director, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Scorpion Offshore Ltd. from August 2005 to July 2010. Prior to 2005, Mr. Mey held various senior financial and other roles in the drilling and financial services industries, including 12 years with Noble Corporation. He earned an Advanced Diploma in Accounting and a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Port Elizabeth in South Africa in 1985, and he is a chartered accountant. Additionally, Mr. Mey completed the Harvard Business School Executive Advanced Management Program in 1998.

David Tonnel is Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller of the Company. Before being named to his current position in April 2017, he served as Senior Vice President, Supply Chain and Corporate Controller from October 2015 to April 2017, as Senior Vice President, Finance and Controller from March 2012 to October 2015 and as Senior Vice President of the Europe and Africa Unit from June 2009 to March 2012. Mr. Tonnel served as Vice President of Global Supply Chain from November 2008 to June 2009, as Vice President of Integration and Process Improvement from November 2007 to November 2008, and as Vice President and Controller from February 2005 to November 2007. Prior to February 2005, he served in various financial roles, including Assistant Controller; Finance Manager, Asia Australia Region; and Controller, Nigeria. Mr. Tonnel joined the Company in 1996 after working for Ernst & Young in France as Senior Auditor. Mr. Tonnel earned a Master of Science degree in Management from HEC (Hautes Etudes Commerciales) in Paris, France in 1991.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market for Shares of Our Common Equity

Our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbol "RIG." On February 11, 2019, we had 610,061,503 shares outstanding and 5,718 holders of record of our shares.

Shareholder Matters

Share issuance

In connection with the acquisition of Songa Offshore SE, a European public company limited by shares, or *societas Europaea*, existing under the laws of Cyprus ("Songa"), shareholders at our extraordinary general meeting, held January 16, 2018, were requested to consider the following: (1) the issuance of up to 68.6 million Transocean Ltd. shares, (2) an amendment of our articles of association to create additional authorized share capital, (3) election of one new director to our board of directors and (4) issuance of consideration shares of our authorized share capital and our shares issuable upon exchange of the 0.50% exchangeable senior bonds due January 2023 (the "Exchangeable Bonds"). On January 18, 2018, we announced that shareholders at our extraordinary general meeting approved all proposals related to the Songa acquisition. On January 30, 2018, we completed the acquisition of an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa. On March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law and as a result, Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete these transactions, we issued 68.0 million shares and \$863 million aggregate principal amount of the Exchangeable Bonds and made an aggregate cash payment of \$8 million.

In connection with the acquisition of Ocean Rig UDW Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability ("Ocean Rig"), shareholders at our extraordinary general meeting, held November 29, 2018, were requested to consider the following: (1) an amendment of our articles of association to create additional authorized share capital, (2) the issuance of up to 147.7 million Transocean Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries and predecessors, unless the context requires otherwise, "Transocean," the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") shares and (3) the deletion of the previously approved special purpose authorized share capital. On November 29, 2018, we announced that shareholders at our extraordinary general meeting approved all proposals related to the Ocean Rig acquisition. On December 5, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Ocean Rig in a merger transaction and as a result, Ocean Rig became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million Transocean Ltd. shares and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion.

See "Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and 4—Business Combinations."

Swiss tax consequences to our shareholders

Overview—The tax consequences discussed below are not a complete analysis or listing of all the possible tax consequences that may be relevant to our shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors in respect of the tax consequences related to receipt, ownership, purchase or sale or other disposition of our shares and the procedures for claiming a refund of withholding tax.

Swiss income tax on dividends and similar distributions—A non-Swiss holder is not subject to Swiss income taxes on dividend income and similar distributions in respect of our shares, unless the shares are attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed place of business maintained in Switzerland by such non-Swiss holder. However, dividends and similar distributions are subject to Swiss withholding tax, subject to certain exceptions. See "—Swiss withholding tax on dividends and similar distributions to shareholders."

Swiss wealth tax—A non-Swiss holder is not subject to Swiss wealth taxes unless the holder's shares are attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed place of business maintained in Switzerland by such non-Swiss holder.

Swiss capital gains tax upon disposal of shares—A non-Swiss holder is not subject to Swiss income taxes for capital gains unless the holder's shares are attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed place of business maintained in Switzerland by such non-Swiss holder. In such case, the non-Swiss holder is required to recognize capital gains or losses on the sale of such shares, which are subject to cantonal, communal and federal income tax.

Swiss withholding tax on dividends and similar distributions to shareholders—A Swiss withholding tax of 35 percent is due on dividends and similar distributions to our shareholders from us, regardless of the place of residency of the shareholder, subject to the exceptions discussed under "—*Exemption*" below. We will be required to withhold at such rate and remit on a net basis any payments made to a holder of our shares and pay such withheld amounts to the Swiss federal tax authorities.

Exemption—Distributions to shareholders in the form of a par value reduction or out of qualifying additional paid-in capital for Swiss statutory purposes are exempt from Swiss withholding tax. On December 31, 2018, the aggregate amount of par value of our outstanding shares was CHF 61 million, equivalent to approximately \$62 million, and the aggregate amount of qualifying additional paid-in

capital of our outstanding shares was CHF 13.4 billion, equivalent to approximately \$13.7 billion. Consequently, we expect that a substantial amount of any potential future distributions may be exempt from Swiss withholding tax.

Refund available to Swiss holders—A Swiss tax resident, corporate or individual, can recover the withholding tax in full if such resident is the beneficial owner of our shares at the time the dividend or other distribution becomes due and provided that such resident reports the gross distribution received on such resident's income tax return, or in the case of an entity, includes the taxable income in such resident's income statement.

Refund available to non-Swiss holders—If the shareholder that receives a distribution from us is not a Swiss tax resident, does not hold our shares in connection with a permanent establishment or a fixed place of business maintained in Switzerland, and resides in a country that has concluded a treaty for the avoidance of double taxation with Switzerland for which the conditions for the application and protection of and by the treaty are met, then the shareholder may be entitled to a full or partial refund of the withholding tax described above. Switzerland has entered into bilateral treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to income taxes with numerous countries, including the U.S., whereby under certain circumstances all or part of the withholding tax may be refunded. The procedures for claiming treaty refunds, and the time frame required for obtaining a refund, may differ from country to country.

Refund available to United States ("U.S.") residents—The Swiss-U.S. tax treaty provides that U.S. residents eligible for benefits under the treaty can seek a refund of the Swiss withholding tax on dividends for the portion exceeding 15 percent, leading to a refund of 20 percent, or a 100 percent refund in the case of qualified pension funds. As a general rule, the refund will be granted under the treaty if the U.S. resident can show evidence of the following: (a) beneficial ownership, (b) U.S. residency and (c) meeting the U.S.-Swiss tax treaty's limitation on benefits requirements.

The claim for refund must be filed with the Swiss federal tax authorities (Eigerstrasse 65, 3003 Bern, Switzerland), not later than December 31 of the third year following the year in which the dividend payments became due. The relevant Swiss tax form is Form 82C for companies, 82E for other entities and 82I for individuals. These forms can be obtained from any Swiss Consulate General in the U.S. or from the Swiss federal tax authorities at the above address or can be downloaded from the webpage of the Swiss federal tax administration. Each form must be completed in triplicate, with each copy duly completed and signed before a notary public in the U.S. Evidence that the withholding tax was withheld at the source must also be included.

Stamp duties in relation to the transfer of shares—The purchase or sale of our shares may be subject to Swiss federal stamp taxes on the transfer of securities irrespective of the place of residency of the purchaser or seller if the transaction takes place through or with a Swiss bank or other Swiss securities dealer, as those terms are defined in the Swiss Federal Stamp Tax Act and no exemption applies in the specific case. If a purchase or sale is not entered into through or with a Swiss bank or other Swiss securities dealer, then no stamp tax will be due. The applicable stamp tax rate is 0.075 percent for each of the two parties to a transaction and is calculated based on the purchase price or sale proceeds. If the transaction does not involve cash consideration, the transfer stamp duty is computed on the basis of the market value of the consideration.

Share repurchases

Repurchases of shares for the purposes of capital reduction are treated as a partial liquidation subject to a 35 percent Swiss withholding tax based on the difference between the repurchase price and the related amount of par value and the related amount of qualifying additional paid-in capital, if any. We would be required to remit on a net basis the purchase price with the Swiss withholding tax deducted to a holder of our shares and pay the withholding tax to the Swiss federal tax authorities. However, for such repurchased shares, the portions of the repurchase price that are attributable to the par value and the qualifying additional paid-in capital for Swiss statutory reporting purposes are not subject to the Swiss withholding tax.

If we repurchase shares, we expect to use an alternative procedure pursuant to which we repurchase our shares via a "virtual second trading line" from market players, such as banks and institutional investors, who are generally entitled to receive a full refund of the Swiss withholding tax. The use of such "virtual second trading line" with respect to share repurchase programs is subject to approval of the competent Swiss tax and other authorities. We may not be able to repurchase as many shares as we would like to repurchase for purposes of capital reduction on the "virtual second trading line" without subjecting the selling shareholders to Swiss withholding taxes. The repurchase of shares for purposes other than for cancellation, such as to retain as treasury shares for use in connection with stock incentive plans, convertible debt or other instruments within certain periods, are not generally subject to Swiss withholding tax.

Under Swiss corporate law, the right of a company and its subsidiaries to repurchase and hold its own shares is limited. A company may repurchase its shares to the extent it has freely distributable reserves as shown on its Swiss statutory balance sheet in the amount of the purchase price and the aggregate par value of all shares held by the company as treasury shares does not exceed 10 percent of the company's share capital recorded in the Swiss Commercial Register, whereby for purposes of determining whether the 10 percent threshold has been reached, shares repurchased under a share repurchase program for cancellation purposes authorized by the company's shareholders are disregarded. As of February 11, 2019, Transocean Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, held as treasury shares less than one percent of our issued shares. Our board of directors could, to the extent freely distributable reserves are available, authorize the repurchase of additional shares for purposes other than cancellation, such as to retain treasury shares for use in satisfying our obligations in connection with incentive plans or other rights to acquire our shares. Based on the current number of shares held as treasury shares, approximately nine percent of our issued shares could be repurchased for purposes of retention as additional treasury

shares. Although our board of directors has not approved such a share repurchase program for the purpose of retaining repurchased shares as treasury shares, if it did so, any such shares repurchased would be in addition to any shares repurchased under the currently approved program.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (a)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in millions) (a)
October 2018	—	\$ —	—	\$ 3,304
November 2018	—	—	—	3,304
December 2018	—	—	—	3,304
Total	—	\$ —	—	\$ 3,304

- (a) In May 2009, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved and authorized our board of directors, at its discretion, to repurchase for cancellation any amount of our shares for an aggregate purchase price of up to CHF 3.5 billion. At December 31, 2018, the authorization remaining under the share repurchase program was for the repurchase of our outstanding shares for an aggregate cost of up to CHF 3.2 billion, equivalent to \$3.3 billion. The share repurchase program could be suspended or discontinued by our board of directors or company management, as applicable, at any time. See “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity.”

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” The selected financial data as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015 have been derived from our accounting records. The following data should be read in conjunction with “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included under “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

	Years ended December 31,				
	2018 (a) (b)	2017	2016 (c)	2015	2014 (d)
(In millions, except per share data)					
Statement of operations data					
Operating revenues	\$ 3,018	\$ 2,973	\$ 4,161	\$ 7,386	\$ 9,185
Operating income (loss)	(1,251)	(2,505)	1,106	1,365	(1,347)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,003)	(3,097)	827	895	(1,880)
Net income (loss)	(2,003)	(3,097)	827	897	(1,900)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	(1,996)	(3,127)	778	865	(1,839)
Per share earnings (loss) from continuing operations					
Basic	\$ (4.27)	\$ (8.00)	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)
Diluted	\$ (4.27)	\$ (8.00)	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)
Balance sheet data (at end of period)					
Total assets	\$ 25,665	\$ 22,410	\$ 26,889	\$ 26,431	\$ 28,676
Debt due within one year	373	250	724	1,093	1,032
Long-term debt	9,605	7,146	7,740	7,397	9,019
Total equity	13,114	12,711	15,805	15,000	14,104
Other financial data					
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 558	\$ 1,170	\$ 1,980	\$ 3,445	\$ 2,220
Cash used in investing activities	(797)	(587)	(1,313)	(1,932)	(1,828)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(147)	(1,041)	176	(1,809)	(1,000)
Capital expenditures	184	497	1,344	2,001	2,165
Distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital	—	—	—	381	1,018
Per share distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.05	\$ 2.81

- (a) In December 2018, we acquired Ocean Rig UDW Inc. (“Ocean Rig”) in a merger transaction, and as a result, Ocean Rig became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million shares and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion.
- (b) In January 2018, we acquired approximately 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa Offshore SE (“Songa”). In March 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law and as a result Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete these transactions, we issued 68.0 million shares and \$863 million aggregate principal amount of the Exchangeable Bonds and made an aggregate cash payment of \$8 million.
- (c) In December 2016, Transocean Partners LLC (“Transocean Partners”) completed a merger with one of our subsidiaries as contemplated under the merger agreement. Following the completion of the merger, Transocean Partners became our wholly owned subsidiary. Each Transocean Partners common unit that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing, other than units held by Transocean and its subsidiaries, was converted into the right to receive 1.20 of our shares. To complete the merger, we issued 23.8 million shares from conditional capital.
- (d) In August 2014, we completed an initial public offering to sell a noncontrolling interest in Transocean Partners, which was formed on February 6, 2014, by Transocean Partners Holdings Limited, a Cayman Islands company and our wholly owned subsidiary.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following information should be read in conjunction with the information contained in "Part I. Item 1. Business," "Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors" and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included under "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" elsewhere in this annual report.

Business

Transocean Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries and predecessors, unless the context requires otherwise, "Transocean," the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") is a leading international provider of offshore contract drilling services for oil and gas wells. As of February 11, 2019, we owned or had partial ownership interests in and operated a fleet of 49 mobile offshore drilling units, including 31 ultra-deepwater floaters, 14 harsh environment floaters and four midwater floaters. As of February 11, 2019, we were constructing (i) four additional ultra-deepwater drillships and (ii) one additional harsh environment semisubmersible, in which we hold a partial ownership interest.

We provide contract drilling services in a single, global operating segment, which involves contracting our mobile offshore drilling fleet, related equipment and work crews primarily on a dayrate basis to drill oil and gas wells. We specialize in technically demanding regions of the offshore drilling business with a particular focus on ultra-deepwater and harsh environment drilling services. Our drilling fleet is one of the most versatile fleets in the world, consisting of drillships and semisubmersible floaters used in support of offshore drilling activities and offshore support services on a worldwide basis.

Our contract drilling services operations are geographically dispersed in oil and gas exploration and development areas throughout the world. Although rigs can be moved from one region to another, the cost of moving rigs and the availability of rig-moving vessels may cause the supply and demand balance to fluctuate somewhat between regions. Still, significant variations between regions do not tend to persist long term because of rig mobility. Our fleet operates in a single, global market for the provision of contract drilling services. The location of our rigs and the allocation of resources to operate, build or upgrade our rigs are determined by the activities and needs of our customers.

Significant Events

Business combinations—On January 30, 2018, we acquired an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa Offshore SE ("Songa"). On March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law, and as a result Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete these transactions, we issued 68.0 million shares and \$863 million aggregate principal amount of 0.50% exchangeable senior bonds due January 30, 2023 (the "Exchangeable Bonds"). As a result of the acquisition, we acquired seven mobile offshore drilling units, including five harsh environment floaters and two midwater floaters. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

On December 5, 2018, we acquired Ocean Rig UDW Inc. ("Ocean Rig") in a merger transaction, and as a result, Ocean Rig became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million shares and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion. As a result of the acquisition, we acquired (i) 11 mobile offshore drilling units, including nine ultra-deepwater floaters and two harsh environment floaters, and (ii) the contracts relating to the construction of two ultra-deepwater drillships. In February 2019, we committed to plans to sell one ultra-deepwater floater and one harsh environment floater acquired in the Ocean Rig acquisition. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

Impairments—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$999 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of four ultra-deepwater floaters, two deepwater floaters and two midwater floaters, along with related assets, which we determined were impaired at the time we classified the assets as held for sale, and we recognized a loss of \$462 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of our goodwill. See "—Operating Results."

Secured Credit Facility—In June 2018, we entered into a bank credit agreement, which established a \$1.0 billion secured revolving credit facility (the "Secured Credit Facility"), and we terminated the former bank credit agreement. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

Debt issuances—In July 2018, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior secured notes due January 2024 (the "5.875% Senior Secured Notes"), and \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6.125% senior secured notes due August 2025 (the "6.125% Senior Secured Notes"), together the "2018 Senior Secured Notes", and we received approximately \$733 million and \$586 million, respectively, of aggregate cash proceeds, net of discount and issue costs. On October 25, 2018, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 7.25% senior unsecured notes due November 2025 (the "7.25% Senior Notes"), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$735 million, net of issue costs. On February 1, 2019, we issued \$550 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior secured notes due February 2027 (the "6.875% Senior Secured Notes"), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$538 million, net of discount and issue costs. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

Debt retirement—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.6 billion to repay debt assumed in the Songa acquisition. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we repurchased in the open market \$95 million aggregate

principal amount of our debt securities for an aggregate cash payment of \$95 million. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity.”

Debt tender offers—On February 5, 2019, we completed tender offers (the “2019 Tender Offers”) to purchase for cash up to \$700 million aggregate purchase price of certain outstanding senior notes (the “2019 Tendered Notes”). In January and February 2019, as a result of the 2019 Tender Offers, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$521 million to settle the validly tendered 2019 Tendered Notes. In the three months ending March 31, 2019, we expect to recognize an aggregate net loss of approximately \$18 million associated with the retirement of debt. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity.”

Investment in unconsolidated affiliates—In May 2018 and January 2019, we made an aggregate cash investment of \$91 million and \$59 million, respectively, representing a 33.0 percent ownership interest in Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited, a Cayman Islands company formed to construct and own the newbuild harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge*. We expect to operate the rig, through one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, under a six-well drilling contract that is expected to commence in July 2019. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity.”

Fleet expansion—In February 2018, we completed the construction of and placed into service the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Poseidon*. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Drilling fleet.”

Dispositions—During the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed the sale of six ultra-deepwater floaters, one deepwater floater and one midwater floater, along with related assets, for which we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$36 million. See “—Operating Results” and “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Drilling fleet.”

Outlook

Drilling market—Our long-term view of the part of the offshore drilling market in which we participate is positive, especially for the highest specification floaters. Brent oil prices, although somewhat volatile, remained above \$60 per barrel for most of 2018, improving our customers’ economics for drilling oil and gas wells and providing positive support for our customers’ budget cycles for 2019. Structural efficiency gains across the industry, which resulted in improved economics for offshore development, and some favorable trends in the hydrocarbon supply-demand balance whereby oil supply has declined relative to demand, resulted in an increase in our customers’ investment decisions in 2018. We expect this trend of additional investment by our customers to continue in 2019.

Over the past year, opportunities have increased for our drilling services. In markets requiring harsh environment floating drilling rigs, such as the Norwegian North Sea and eastern Canada, the limited supply of these specialized rigs has improved fleet utilization, which has resulted in increased dayrates on high-specification rigs being tendered for new work. Outside of harsh environment markets, the excess supply of ultra-deepwater floaters relative to demand has delayed improvement of dayrates despite the increase in contract activity. However, as the hydrocarbon supply-demand balance improves, we expect that stability and sustained improvement of oil prices will ultimately result in greater demand for ultra-deepwater drilling rigs and improvement of dayrates as utilization tightens.

As of February 11, 2019, our contract backlog was \$12.2 billion compared to \$11.5 billion as of October 22, 2018. We believe the risks of drilling project delays, contract renegotiations and contract terminations and cancellations have diminished as oil prices have improved and our customers’ cash positions have improved.

Fleet status—We refer to the availability of our rigs in terms of the uncommitted fleet rate. The uncommitted fleet rate is defined as the number of uncommitted days divided by the total number of rig calendar days in the measurement period, expressed as a percentage. An uncommitted day is defined as a calendar day during which a rig is idle or stacked, is not contracted to a customer and is not committed to a shipyard. The uncommitted fleet rates exclude the effect of priced options.

As of February 11, 2019, the uncommitted fleet rates for each of the five years in the period ending December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Uncommitted fleet rate					
Ultra-deepwater floaters	56 %	70 %	80 %	86 %	86 %
Harsh environment floaters	31 %	60 %	67 %	70 %	84 %
Midwater floaters	34 %	50 %	98 %	100 %	100 %

Performance and Other Key Indicators

Contract backlog—Contract backlog is defined as the maximum contractual operating dayrate multiplied by the number of days remaining in the firm contract period, excluding revenues for mobilization, demobilization, contract preparation, other incentive provisions or reimbursement revenues, which are not expected to be significant to our contract drilling revenues. Average contractual dayrate relative to our contract backlog is defined as the average maximum contractual operating dayrate to be earned per operating day in the measurement period. An operating day is defined as a day for which a rig is contracted to earn a dayrate during the firm contract period after commencement of operations.

The contract backlog represents the maximum contract drilling revenues that can be earned considering the contractual operating dayrate in effect during the firm contract period and represents the basis for the maximum revenues in our revenue efficiency measurement. To determine maximum revenues for purposes of calculating revenue efficiency, however, we include the revenues earned for mobilization, demobilization and contract preparation, other incentive provisions or cost escalation provisions which are excluded from the amounts presented for contract backlog.

The contract backlog for our fleet was as follows:

	February 11, 2019	October 22, 2018	February 19, 2018
Contract backlog	(In millions)		
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 8,404	\$ 7,435	\$ 8,367
Harsh environment floaters	3,716	3,974	4,269
Deepwater floaters	—	4	105
Midwater floaters	97	102	60
High-specification jackups	—	—	38
Total contract backlog	<u>\$ 12,217</u>	<u>\$ 11,515</u>	<u>\$ 12,839</u>

Our contract backlog includes only firm commitments, which are represented by signed drilling contracts or, in some cases, by other definitive agreements awaiting contract execution. Our contract backlog includes amounts associated with our newbuild units that are currently under construction. The contractual operating dayrate may be higher than the actual dayrate we ultimately receive or an alternative contractual dayrate, such as a waiting-on-weather rate, repair rate, standby rate or force majeure rate, may apply under certain circumstances. The contractual operating dayrate may also be higher than the actual dayrate we ultimately receive because of a number of factors, including rig downtime or suspension of operations. In certain contracts, the dayrate may be reduced to zero if, for example, repairs extend beyond a stated period of time.

In connection with our Ocean Rig acquisition, we acquired contract backlog of approximately \$650 million, included in the contract backlog for our ultra-deepwater and harsh environment floaters presented above, measured as of the acquisition date, December 5, 2018. In connection with our Songa acquisition, we acquired contract backlog of \$3.7 billion, included in the contract backlog for our harsh environment floaters presented above, measured as of the acquisition date, January 30, 2018.

In December 2018, we and a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation (together with its affiliates, “Chevron”) entered into a rig design and construction contract and a five-year drilling contract for one of our ultra-deepwater drillships under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore. The drilling contract added \$830 million of estimated contract backlog. The drilling contract is subject to design, construction and delivery requirements set forth in the construction contract. In the event of termination for convenience by the customer, we will be compensated for our incremental 20,000 pounds per square inch (“psi”) subsea investment in the rig, and termination for convenience after April 2020 will result in a substantial termination fee.

At February 11, 2019, the contract backlog and average contractual dayrates for our fleet were as follows:

Contract backlog	Total	For the years ending December 31,				Thereafter
		2019	2020	2021	2022	
		(In millions, except average dayrates)				
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 8,404	\$ 1,497	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,179	\$ 860	\$ 3,481
Harsh environment floaters	3,716	974	860	765	702	415
Midwater floaters	97	48	47	2	—	—
Total contract backlog	<u>\$ 12,217</u>	<u>\$ 2,519</u>	<u>\$ 2,294</u>	<u>\$ 1,946</u>	<u>\$ 1,562</u>	<u>\$ 3,896</u>
Average contractual dayrates						
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 443,000	\$ 374,000	\$ 423,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 471,000	\$ 472,000
Harsh environment floaters	\$ 385,000	\$ 323,000	\$ 389,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 432,000	\$ 427,000
Midwater floaters	\$ 126,000	\$ 122,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000	\$ —	\$ —
Total fleet average	<u>\$ 416,000</u>	<u>\$ 340,000</u>	<u>\$ 392,000</u>	<u>\$ 450,000</u>	<u>\$ 453,000</u>	<u>\$ 467,000</u>

The actual amounts of revenues earned and the actual periods during which revenues are earned will differ from the amounts and periods shown in the tables above due to various factors, including shipyard and maintenance projects, unplanned downtime and other factors that result in lower applicable dayrates than the full contractual operating dayrate. Additional factors that could affect the amount and timing of actual revenue to be recognized include customer liquidity issues and contract terminations, which are available to our customers under certain circumstances.

Average daily revenue—Average daily revenue is defined as contract drilling revenues, excluding revenues for contract terminations and reimbursements, earned per operating day. An operating day is defined as a calendar day during which a rig is contracted to earn a dayrate during the firm contract period after commencement of operations. The average daily revenue for our fleet was as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Average daily revenue			
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 356,700	\$ 472,400	\$ 492,100
Harsh environment floaters	\$ 296,400	\$ 235,900	\$ 329,100
Deepwater floaters	\$ 186,700	\$ 195,200	\$ 253,900
Midwater floaters	\$ 99,900	\$ 95,600	\$ 274,100
High-specification jackups	\$ 152,900	\$ 143,900	\$ 143,800
Total fleet average daily revenue	\$ 296,200	\$ 321,300	\$ 353,500

Our average daily revenue fluctuates relative to market conditions and our revenue efficiency. The average daily revenue may also be affected by revenues for lump sum bonuses or demobilization fees received from our customers and is reduced by the amortization of the contract intangible assets acquired in the Songa acquisition and, to a lesser extent, the Ocean Rig acquisition. Our total fleet average daily revenue is also affected by the mix of rig classes being operated, as deepwater floaters, midwater floaters and high-specification jackups are typically contracted at lower dayrates compared to ultra-deepwater floaters and harsh environment floaters. We include newbuilds in the calculation when the rigs commence operations upon acceptance by the customer. We remove rigs from the calculation upon disposal or classification as held for sale, unless we continue to operate rigs subsequent to sale, as we did with three of the high-specification jackups sold in May 2017, in which case we remove the rigs at the time of completion or novation of the contract.

Revenue efficiency—Revenue efficiency is defined as actual contract drilling revenues, excluding revenues for contract terminations and reimbursements, for the measurement period divided by the maximum revenue calculated for the measurement period, expressed as a percentage. Maximum revenue is defined as the greatest amount of contract drilling revenues, excluding revenues from contract terminations and reimbursements, the drilling unit could earn for the measurement period, excluding amounts related to incentive provisions. The revenue efficiency rates for our fleet were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Revenue efficiency			
Ultra-deepwater floaters	96 %	96 %	98 %
Harsh environment floaters	94 %	96 %	98 %
Deepwater floaters	94 %	94 %	96 %
Midwater floaters	98 %	96 %	99 %
High-specification jackups	100 %	101 %	98 %
Total fleet average revenue efficiency	95 %	96 %	98 %

Our revenue efficiency rate varies due to revenues earned under alternative contractual dayrates, such as a waiting-on-weather rate, repair rate, standby rate, force majeure rate or zero rate, that may apply under certain circumstances. We include newbuilds in the calculation when the rigs commence operations upon acceptance by the customer. We exclude rigs that are not operating under contract, such as those that are stacked.

Rig utilization—Rig utilization is defined as the total number of operating days divided by the total number of rig calendar days in the measurement period, expressed as a percentage. The rig utilization rates for our fleet were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Rig utilization			
Ultra-deepwater floaters	48 %	39 %	45 %
Harsh environment floaters	82 %	73 %	57 %
Deepwater floaters	93 %	73 %	54 %
Midwater floaters	41 %	38 %	42 %
High-specification jackups	97 %	61 %	55 %
Total fleet average rig utilization	59 %	48 %	48 %

Our rig utilization rate declines as a result of idle and stacked rigs and during shipyard and mobilization periods to the extent these rigs are not earning revenues. We include newbuilds in the calculation when the rigs commence operations upon acceptance by the customer. We remove rigs from the calculation upon disposal, classification as held for sale or classification as discontinued operations. Accordingly, our rig utilization can increase when idle or stacked units are removed from our drilling fleet.

Operating Results

Year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017

The following is an analysis of our operating results. See “—Performance and Other Key Indicators” for definitions of operating days, average daily revenue, revenue efficiency and rig utilization.

	Years ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2018	2017		
	(In millions, except day amounts and percentages)			
Operating days	9,706	8,499	1,207	14 %
Average daily revenue	\$ 296,200	\$ 321,300	\$ (25,100)	(8)%
Revenue efficiency	95 %	96 %		
Rig utilization	59 %	48 %		
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 3,018	\$ 2,731	\$ 287	11 %
Other revenues	—	242	(242)	nm
	3,018	2,973	45	2 %
Operating and maintenance expense	(1,799)	(1,389)	(410)	(30)%
Depreciation expense	(818)	(832)	14	2 %
General and administrative expense	(188)	(156)	(32)	(21)%
Loss on impairment	(1,464)	(1,498)	34	2 %
Loss on disposal of assets, net	—	(1,603)	1,603	nm
Operating loss	(1,251)	(2,505)	1,254	50 %
Other income (expense), net				
Interest income	53	43	10	23 %
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(620)	(491)	(129)	(26)%
Loss on retirement of debt	(3)	(55)	52	95 %
Other, net	46	5	41	nm
Loss before income tax expense	(1,775)	(3,003)	1,228	41 %
Income tax expense	(228)	(94)	(134)	nm
Net loss	\$ (2,003)	\$ (3,097)	\$ 1,094	35 %

“nm” means not meaningful.

Contract drilling revenues—Contract drilling revenues increased for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$515 million resulting from operations acquired in the acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig, (b) approximately \$335 million resulting from our two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the two-year period ended December 31, 2018, (c) approximately \$125 million resulting from contract early terminations and cancellations, (d) approximately \$110 million resulting from the reactivation of two rigs and (e) approximately \$90 million of reimbursement revenues. These increases were partially offset by the following decreases: (a) approximately \$375 million resulting from lower dayrates, (b) approximately \$345 million resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked, (c) approximately \$135 million resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale and (d) approximately \$40 million resulting from lower revenue efficiency.

Other revenues for the year ended December 31, 2017, included revenues of \$201 million resulting from contract early terminations and cancellations and \$41 million of reimbursement revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2018, these activities are presented in contract drilling revenues as part of our single performance obligation.

Costs and expenses—Operating and maintenance expense increased for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$290 million resulting from operations acquired in the acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig, (b) approximately \$80 million resulting from our two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the two-year period ended December 31, 2018, (c) approximately \$65 million resulting from increased costs primarily associated with changes to our country of operations and maintenance programs, (d) approximately \$55 million resulting from the reactivation of three rigs and (e) approximately \$45 million resulting from increased reimbursable costs. These increases were partially offset by the following decreases: (a) approximately \$80 million resulting from a greater number of rigs sold or classified as held for sale and (b) approximately \$50 million resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked.

Depreciation expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$120 million resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale, (b) approximately \$20 million resulting from the retirement or full depreciation of certain assets and (c) approximately \$5 million resulting from the impairment of our midwater floater asset group in the year ended to December 31, 2017. These decreases were partially offset by the following increases: (a) approximately \$82 million resulting from the rigs acquired in the acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig and (b) approximately \$49 million resulting from our two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships placed into service in the two-year period ended December 31, 2018.

General and administrative expense increased for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$18 million of increased acquisition costs related to the acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig, (b) approximately \$7 million of increased professional fees related to developing technology for improving fleet performance and reducing costs and (c) approximately \$4 million of increased personnel costs, primarily resulting from costs associated with the early retirement of certain personnel.

Loss on impairment or disposal of assets—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized losses related to the following: (a) \$999 million associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale and (b) \$462 million associated with the impairment of goodwill. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized losses related to the following: (a) a loss of \$1.4 billion associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale and (b) a loss of \$94 million associated with the impairment of our midwater floater asset group.

In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized an aggregate gain of \$7 million associated with the sale of six ultra-deepwater floaters, one deepwater floater and one midwater floater, along with related assets. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$7 million associated with the disposal of assets unrelated to rig sales. In the year ended December 31, 2017, loss on disposal of assets was primarily due to the sale of 10 high-specification jackups and novation of the contracts relating to the construction of five high-specification jackups, together with related assets.

Other income and expense—Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized, increased in the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$98 million reduced interest costs capitalized for our newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships placed into service in the two-year period ended December 31, 2018, (b) approximately \$78 million resulting from debt issued in the two-year period ended December 31, 2018 and (c) approximately \$32 million resulting from the debt and related undesignated derivative instruments issued or assumed in connection with the Songa acquisition. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$83 million resulting from the retirement of debt.

Loss on retirement of debt in the year ended December 31, 2017 resulted primarily from the following: (a) an aggregate loss of \$48 million resulting from the retirement of notes validly tendered in the cash tender offers completed July 11, 2017 (the “2017 Tender Offers”) and (b) an aggregate loss of \$7 million resulting from debt redemptions and repurchases.

Other income, net, increased in the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily due to the following: (a) an increase of \$45 million associated with receipt of payments related to our dual-activity patent, (b) an increase of \$15 million associated with the non-service component of net periodic benefit costs, (c) \$10 million associated with the bargain purchase gain resulting from the Ocean Rig acquisition with no comparable activity in the prior year and (d) \$4 million associated with undesignated interest rate swaps acquired in the Songa acquisition and subsequently terminated in the year ended December 31, 2018 with no comparable activity in the prior year. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$33 million associated with currency exchange, \$21 million of which resulted from undesignated currency derivative instruments in the current year.

Income tax expense—In the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, our effective tax rate was (12.8) percent and (3.1) percent, respectively, based on loss before income tax expense. In the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the effect of the various discrete period tax items represented a net tax expense of \$143 million and a net tax benefit of \$37 million, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2018, such discrete items were primarily related to the United States (“U.S.”) transition tax on non-U.S. earnings. In the year ended December 31, 2017, such discrete items were primarily related to the tax benefit of changes in unrecognized tax benefits associated with tax positions taken in prior years, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets and foreign tax credits not expected to be realized, remeasurement of the U.S. deferred tax assets for a tax rate change as a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “2017 Tax Act”) and deductions related to resolution of certain litigation matters related to Macondo well incident. In the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, our effective tax rate, excluding discrete items, was (29.2) percent and 95.2 percent, respectively, based on loss before income tax expense. Our effective tax rate decreased in the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily due to changes in the relative blend of income from operations in certain jurisdictions and a loss before income taxes and the increased tax expense as a result of the U.S. base erosion and anti-abuse tax (“BEAT”).

The 2017 Tax Act amended existing U.S. tax laws that had an impact on our income tax provision, such as a reduction of the U.S. corporate income tax rate and the creation of a quasi-territorial tax system with a one-time mandatory tax on certain unremitted earnings and profits of the non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries. The 2017 Tax Act also made prospective changes, effective in 2018, including BEAT, a global intangible low-taxed income tax, additional limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation and interest and the repeal of the domestic manufacturing deduction. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized income tax expense of \$33 million related to the bareboat charter structure of our U.S. operations because we concluded it was subject to BEAT. A significant portion of our BEAT liability is contractually reimbursable by our customers due to a change-in-law provision in certain drilling contracts. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized income tax expense of \$66 million with a corresponding decrease to our net deferred tax assets to reflect the reduction in the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent.

As of December 31, 2018, our consolidated cumulative loss recognized over the recent three-year period, primarily due to losses on impairment and disposal of assets, represented significant objective negative evidence for our evaluation of our deferred tax assets. Although such evidence has limited our ability to consider other subjective evidence, we analyze each jurisdiction separately. We consider objective evidence, such as contract backlog activity in jurisdictions in which we have profitable contracts. If estimated future taxable

income changes during the carryforward periods or if the cumulative loss is no longer present, we may adjust the amount of deferred tax assets that we expect to realize.

Due to factors related to our operating activities and organizational structure, our income tax expense does not change proportionally with our income before income taxes. Significant decreases in our income before income taxes typically lead to higher effective tax rates, while significant increases in income before income taxes can lead to lower effective tax rates, subject to the other factors impacting income tax expense noted above. With respect to the effective tax rate calculation for the year ended December 31, 2018, a significant portion of our income tax expense was generated in countries in which income taxes are imposed on gross revenues, with the most significant of these countries being India. Conversely, the countries in which we incurred the most significant income taxes during this period that were based on income before income tax include Brazil, Switzerland, Norway, the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) and the U.S. Our rig operating structures further complicate our tax calculations, especially in instances where we have more than one operating structure for the particular taxing jurisdiction and, thus, more than one method of calculating taxes depending on the operating structure utilized by the rig under the contract. For example, two rigs operating in the same country could generate significantly different provisions for income taxes if they are owned by two different subsidiaries that are subject to differing tax laws and regulations in the respective country of incorporation. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10—Income Taxes.

Year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016

The following is an analysis of our operating results. See “—Performance and Other Key Indicators” for definitions of operating days, average daily revenue, revenue efficiency and rig utilization.

	Years ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2017	2016		
	<small>(In millions, except day amounts and percentages)</small>			
Operating days	8,499	10,443	(1,944)	(19)%
Average daily revenue	\$ 321,300	\$ 353,500	\$ (32,200)	(9)%
Revenue efficiency	96 %	98 %		
Rig utilization	48 %	48 %		
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 2,731	\$ 3,705	\$ (974)	(26)%
Other revenues	242	456	(214)	(47)%
	2,973	4,161	(1,188)	(29)%
Operating and maintenance expense	(1,389)	(1,901)	512	27 %
Depreciation expense	(832)	(893)	61	7 %
General and administrative expense	(156)	(172)	16	9 %
Loss on impairment	(1,498)	(93)	(1,405)	nm
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets, net	(1,603)	4	(1,607)	nm
Operating income (loss)	(2,505)	1,106	(3,611)	nm
Other income (expense), net				
Interest income	43	20	23	nm
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(491)	(409)	(82)	(20)%
Gain (loss) on retirement of debt	(55)	148	(203)	nm
Other, net	5	69	(64)	(93)%
Income (loss) before income tax expense	(3,003)	934	(3,937)	nm
Income tax expense	(94)	(107)	13	12 %
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (3,097)</u>	<u>\$ 827</u>	<u>\$ (3,924)</u>	<u>nm</u>

“nm” means not meaningful.

Contract drilling revenues—Contract drilling revenues decreased for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$600 million resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked, (b) approximately \$450 million resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale, (c) approximately \$255 million resulting from lower dayrates and (d) approximately \$45 million resulting from decreased revenue efficiency. These decreases were partially offset by the following increases: (a) approximately \$325 million resulting from our four newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017 and (b) approximately \$65 million resulting from the reactivation of two rigs.

Other revenues decreased for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, due to the following: (a) \$196 million resulting from drilling contracts early terminated or cancelled by our customers, and (b) \$18 million resulting from reimbursable items.

Costs and expenses—Operating and maintenance expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$250 million resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale, (b) approximately \$170 million resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked, (c) approximately \$90 million resulting from

reduced onshore costs and (d) approximately \$75 million resulting from reduced offshore costs. These decreases were partially offset by the following increases: (a) approximately \$75 million resulting from our four newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017 and (b) approximately \$30 million resulting from cost recoveries from insurance associated with the Macondo well incident in the year ended December 31, 2016 with no comparable activity in the year ended December 31, 2017.

Depreciation expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$82 million resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale and (b) approximately \$22 million primarily resulting from the retirement or full depreciation of certain assets. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of approximately \$50 million primarily resulting from our newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships placed into service in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017.

General and administrative expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$10 million of reduced personnel costs and (b) approximately \$4 million of reduced professional fees.

Loss on impairment or disposal of assets—In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized losses related to the following: (a) \$1.4 billion associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale and (b) \$94 million associated with the impairment of our midwater floater asset group. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized losses related to the following: (a) \$52 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater asset group and (b) \$41 million associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, loss on disposal of assets was primarily due to the sale of 10 high-specification jackups and novation of the contracts relating to the construction of five high-specification jackups, together with related assets.

Other income and expense—Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized, increased in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$168 million resulting from new debt issued in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, (b) approximately \$63 million resulting from reduced interest costs capitalized for our newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations during the two-year period ended December 31, 2017 and (c) approximately \$13 million resulting from downgrades to the credit rating for our senior unsecured long-term debt. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease of approximately \$160 million resulting from debt retired during the two-year period ended December 31, 2017.

Loss on retirement of debt in the year ended December 31, 2017 resulted primarily from the following: (a) an aggregate loss of \$48 million resulting from the retirement of notes validly tendered in the 2017 Tender Offers and (b) an aggregate loss of \$7 million resulting from debt redemptions and repurchases. Gain on retirement of debt in the year ended December 31, 2016 resulted primarily from the following: (a) an aggregate net gain of \$104 million resulting from the retirement of notes validly tendered in cash tender offers completed August 1, 2016 (the “2016 Tender Offers”) and (b) an aggregate net gain of \$44 million resulting from the retirement of notes repurchased in the open market.

Other income, net, decreased in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to (a) \$33 million of reduced income associated with our dual-activity patent and (b) \$25 million of reduced income associated with the non-service component of net periodic benefit costs.

Income tax expense—In the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, our effective tax rate was (3.1) percent and 11.5 percent, respectively, based on income before income tax expense. Our effective tax rate decreased primarily due to losses on impairment and disposal of assets with no tax benefit. In the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the effect of the various discrete period tax items represented a net tax benefit of \$37 million and \$50 million, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2017, such discrete items were primarily related to the tax benefit of changes in unrecognized tax benefits associated with tax positions taken in prior years, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets not expected to be realized, remeasurement of the U.S. deferred tax assets for a tax rate change as a result of the enactment of the 2017 Tax Act and deductions related to resolution of certain litigation matters related to Macondo well incident. In the year ended December 31, 2016, such discrete items were primarily related to the tax benefit of changes in unrecognized tax benefits associated with tax positions taken in prior years and valuation allowances on deferred tax assets for losses not expected to be realized. In the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, our effective tax rate, excluding discrete items, was 95.2 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively, based on income before income tax expense. Our effective tax rate increased in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to the following: (a) changes in the relative blend of income from operations in certain jurisdictions and (b) valuation allowances on deferred tax assets for losses not expected to be realized.

As of December 31, 2017, our consolidated cumulative loss incurred over the recent three-year period, primarily due to losses on impairment and disposal of assets, represented significant objective negative evidence for our evaluation. Such evidence, together with potential organizational changes that could alter our ability to realize certain deferred tax assets, has limited our ability to consider other subjective evidence, such as projected future contract activity. As a result, we recorded an incremental valuation allowance of \$110 million to recognize only a portion of our U.S. deferred tax assets that are more likely than not to be recognized. If estimated future taxable

income changes during the carryforward periods or if the cumulative loss is no longer present, we may adjust the amount of deferred tax assets that we expect to realize.

Due to factors related to our operating activities and organizational structure, our income tax expense does not change proportionally with our income before income taxes. Significant decreases in our income before income taxes typically lead to higher effective tax rates, while significant increases in income before income taxes can lead to lower effective tax rates, subject to the other factors impacting income tax expense noted above. With respect to the effective tax rate calculation for the year ended December 31, 2017, a significant portion of our income tax expense was generated in countries in which income taxes are imposed on gross revenues, with the most significant of these countries being Angola and India. Conversely, the countries in which we incurred the most significant income taxes during this period that were based on income before income tax include Brazil, Switzerland, Norway, the U.K. and the U.S. Our rig operating structures further complicate our tax calculations, especially in instances where we have more than one operating structure for the particular taxing jurisdiction and, thus, more than one method of calculating taxes depending on the operating structure utilized by the rig under the contract. For example, two rigs operating in the same country could generate significantly different provisions for income taxes if they are owned by two different subsidiaries that are subject to differing tax laws and regulations in the respective country of incorporation. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10—Income Taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and uses of cash

At December 31, 2018, we had \$2.2 billion in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and \$429 million in restricted cash and cash equivalents. In the year ended December 31, 2018, our primary sources of cash were as follows: (1) net cash proceeds from the issuance of debt, (2) net cash provided by operating activities and (3) proceeds from maturities of unrestricted and restricted short-term investments. Our primary uses of cash were as follows: (a) repayments of debt, (b) cash paid in business combinations, net of cash acquired, (c) capital expenditures, primarily associated with our newbuild construction projects, (d) deposits into restricted short-term investments, (e) investments in unconsolidated affiliates, and (e) payments to terminate certain derivative instruments assumed in the Songa acquisition.

	Years ended December 31,		Change
	2018	2017	
	(In millions)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (2,003)	\$ (3,097)	\$ 1,094
Non-cash items, net	2,432	4,173	(1,741)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	129	94	35
	<u>\$ 558</u>	<u>\$ 1,170</u>	<u>\$ (612)</u>

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased primarily due to the following: (i) proceeds of \$408 million received from customers for early terminations or cancellations of drilling contracts in the year ended December 31, 2017 with no comparable activity in the current year and (ii) increased cash used in our operations, including for increased cash interest payments and three rig reactivations.

	Years ended December 31,		Change
	2018	2017	
	(In millions)		
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	\$ (184)	\$ (497)	\$ 313
Proceeds from disposal of assets, net	43	350	(307)
Cash paid in business combinations, net of cash acquired	(883)	—	(883)
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(107)	—	(107)
Proceeds from (deposits to) unrestricted and restricted short-term investments, net	334	(450)	784
Other, net	—	10	(10)
	<u>\$ (797)</u>	<u>\$ (587)</u>	<u>\$ (210)</u>

Net cash used in investing activities increased primarily due to the following: (i) cash used in business combinations, net of cash acquired, with no comparable activity in the year ended December 31, 2017, (ii) reduced net proceeds from disposal of assets and (iii) cash used to invest in unconsolidated joint venture companies, including one that was established to construct and own the harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge* with no comparable activity in the year ended December 31, 2017, partially offset by (iv) increased proceeds from maturities of unrestricted and restricted short-term investments, net of deposits, and (v) reduced capital expenditures, primarily associated with our major construction projects.

	Years ended December 31,		Change
	2018	2017	
(In millions)			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of discounts and issue costs	\$ 2,054	\$ 1,144	\$ 910
Repayments of debt	(2,105)	(2,284)	179
Proceeds from investments restricted for financing activities	26	102	(76)
Payments to terminate derivative instruments	(92)	—	(92)
Other, net	(30)	(3)	(27)
	<u>\$ (147)</u>	<u>\$ (1,041)</u>	<u>\$ 894</u>

Net cash used in financing activities decreased primarily due to the following: (i) increased net cash proceeds from the issuance of the 7.25% Senior Notes and the 2018 Senior Secured Notes in the current year compared to net cash proceeds from the issuance of the 5.52% senior secured notes due May 2022 (the “5.52% Senior Secured Notes”) and the 7.50% senior unsecured notes due January 2026 (the “7.50% Senior Notes”) in the prior year and (ii) decreased cash used to repay debt, primarily associated with the 2017 Tender Offers in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to cash used to repay debt, primarily associated with debt assumed in the Songa acquisition, in the year ended December 31, 2018, partially offset by (iii) cash used to settle and terminate certain derivative instruments acquired in the Songa acquisition in the year ended December 31, 2018 with no comparable activity in the prior year and (iv) decreased cash proceeds from investments restricted for financing activities.

Sources and uses of liquidity

Overview—We expect to use existing unrestricted cash balances, internally generated cash flows, borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility, proceeds from the disposal of assets or proceeds from the issuance of additional debt to fulfill anticipated obligations, which may include capital expenditures, working capital and other operational requirements, scheduled debt maturities or other payments. We may also consider establishing additional financing arrangements with banks or other capital providers. Subject to market conditions and other factors, we may also be required to provide collateral for future financing arrangements. In each case subject to then existing market conditions and to our then expected liquidity needs, among other factors, we may continue to use a portion of our internally generated cash flows and proceeds from asset sales to reduce debt prior to scheduled maturities through debt repurchases, either in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, or through debt redemptions or tender offers.

Our access to debt and equity markets may be limited due to a variety of events, including, among others, credit rating agency downgrades of our debt ratings, industry conditions, general economic conditions, market conditions and market perceptions of us and our industry. The rating of our non-credit enhanced senior unsecured long-term debt (“Debt Rating”) is below investment grade. Such Debt Rating has caused us to experience increased fees and interest rates under agreements governing certain of our senior notes. Further downgrades may affect or limit our ability to access debt markets in the future. Our ability to access such markets may be severely restricted at a time when we would like, or need, to access such markets, which could have an impact on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. An economic downturn could have an impact on the lenders participating in our credit facilities or on our customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us.

Our internally generated cash flows are directly related to our business and the market sectors in which we operate. If the drilling market were to deteriorate, or if we were to experience poor results in our operations, cash flows from operations may be reduced. We have, however, continued to generate positive cash flows from operating activities over recent years and expect that such cash flows will continue to be positive over the next year.

Business combinations—On December 5, 2018, we acquired Ocean Rig in a merger transaction, and as a result, Ocean Rig became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million shares and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion.

On January 30, 2018, we acquired an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa. On March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law, and as a result, Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete these transactions, we issued 68.0 million shares and issued \$863 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Bonds as further described below.

Secured Credit Facility—In June 2018, we entered into a bank credit agreement, which established a \$1.0 billion Secured Credit Facility, which is scheduled to expire on the earlier of (i) June 22, 2023 and (ii) if greater than \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our 9.00% Senior Notes due July 2023 remain outstanding in April 2023, such date. The Secured Credit Facility is guaranteed by Transocean Ltd. and certain subsidiaries. The Secured Credit Facility is initially secured by, among other things, a lien on the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Asgard*, *Deepwater Invictus* and *Discoverer Inspiration* and the harsh environment floaters *Transocean Barents* and *Transocean Spitsbergen*. The Secured Credit Facility contains covenants that, among other things, include maintenance of certain guarantee and collateral coverage ratios, a maximum debt to capitalization ratio of 0.60 to 1.00 and minimum liquidity of \$500 million. The Secured Credit Facility also restricts the ability of Transocean Ltd. and certain of our subsidiaries to, among other things, merge, consolidate or otherwise make changes to the corporate structure, incur liens, incur additional indebtedness, enter into transactions with affiliates and pay dividends and other distributions. In order to borrow under the Secured Credit Facility, we must, at

the time of the borrowing request, not be in default under the bank credit agreement and make certain representations and warranties, including with respect to compliance with laws and solvency, to the lenders. Repayment of borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility are subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of an event of default. We are also subject to various covenants under the indentures pursuant to which our public debt was issued, including restrictions on creating liens, engaging in sale/leaseback transactions and engaging in certain merger, consolidation or reorganization transactions. A default under our public debt indentures, our capital lease contract or any other debt owed to unaffiliated entities that exceeds \$125 million could trigger a default under the Secured Credit Facility and, if not waived by the lenders, could cause us to lose access to the Secured Credit Facility. At February 11, 2019, we had no borrowings outstanding, \$27 million of letters of credit issued, and we had \$1.0 billion of available borrowing capacity under the Secured Credit Facility. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 8—Debt and Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies—Global Marine litigation.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we made an aggregate cash investment of \$107 million in unconsolidated affiliates, including an initial investment of \$91 million, representing a 33.0 percent interest, in Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited (“Orion”), a Cayman Islands company formed to construct and own the newbuild harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge*. In January 2019, we made an additional \$59 million contribution to Orion, and we agreed to contribute \$33 million in January 2020. The total purchase price for the rig, under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore, is \$500 million. Additionally, we invested \$16 million in other companies involved in researching and developing technology to improve automation in drilling and other activities.

Debt issuances—On February 1, 2019, we issued \$550 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior secured notes due February 2027 (the “6.875 Senior Secured Notes”), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$538 million, net of issue costs. The indenture that governs the 6.875% Senior Secured Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rig *Deepwater Poseidon* to declare or pay dividends to their affiliates. We may redeem all or a portion of the 6.875 Senior Secured Notes at any time prior to February 1, 2022 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after February 1, 2022, at specified redemption prices.

On October 25, 2018, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 7.25% Senior Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$735 million, net of issue costs. We may redeem all or a portion of the 7.25% Senior Notes at any time prior to November 1, 2021 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after November 1, 2021, at specified redemption prices.

In July 2018, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.875% Senior Secured Notes and \$600 million aggregate principal amount of the 6.125% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$733 million and \$586 million, respectively, net of discount and issue costs. The indentures that govern the 2018 Senior Secured Notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rigs *Transocean Enabler*, *Transocean Encourage* and *Deepwater Pontus* to declare or pay dividends to their affiliates. We may redeem all or a portion of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision. We will be required to redeem the notes at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount without a make-whole provision, upon the occurrence of certain events related to the collateral rigs and the related drilling contracts.

In connection with the Songa acquisition transactions, we issued \$863 million aggregate principal amount of the 0.50% exchangeable senior bonds due January 2023 as partial consideration for the acquisition of the acquired Songa shares and partial settlement of certain Songa indebtedness. Holders of the Exchangeable Bonds may convert the notes into shares of Transocean Ltd. under certain circumstances at a rate of 97.29756 shares per \$1,000 note, equivalent to a conversion price of \$10.28 per share, subject to adjustment due to the occurrence of certain events.

On October 17, 2017, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 7.50% Senior Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$742 million, net of issue costs. We may redeem all or a portion of the 7.50% Senior Notes at any time prior to January 15, 2021 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after January 15, 2021, at specified redemption prices.

On May 5, 2017, we issued \$410 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.52% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$403 million, net of issue costs. The note purchase agreement that governs the 5.52% Senior Secured Notes contains covenants that limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate *Deepwater Conqueror* to declare or pay dividends to affiliates. We will be required to redeem or to offer to redeem the notes at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount, and, under certain circumstances, the payment of a make-whole amount, upon the occurrence of certain events related to *Deepwater Conqueror* and the related drilling contract.

Debt assumptions and repayments—In connection with the Songa acquisition, we assumed rights and obligations under credit agreements establishing two senior secured term loan facilities (the “Senior Secured Term Loans”) and a subscription agreement establishing a junior secured bond facility (the “Junior Secured Bonds”). The credit agreements and subscription agreement for the assumed debt contained change of control clauses, for which we received waivers from the lenders that were scheduled to expire on August 31, 2018. On February 12, 2018, we served notice of our intent to call the Junior Secured Bonds. In the year ended December 31,

2018, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.4 billion and \$171 million to repay the borrowings under the Senior Secured Term Loans and the Junior Secured Bonds, respectively, and terminated the underlying agreements.

In connection with the Songa acquisition, we assumed the indebtedness related to two bond loans (together, the “Bond Loans”), previously publicly traded on the Oslo stock exchange, and on March 14, 2018, we made a cash payment of NOK 345 million, equivalent to \$44 million, to repay the Bond Loans. We also assumed the rights and obligations under a credit agreement, which was due to expire on March 31, 2018, for a secured borrowing facility. On February 2, 2018, we made a cash payment of \$23 million to repay the borrowings outstanding under the secured borrowing facility and terminated the underlying credit agreement.

Debt tender offers—On February 5, 2019, we completed the 2019 Tender Offers to purchase for cash up to \$700 million aggregate purchase price of the 2019 Tendered Notes, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the related offer to purchase. In January and February 2019, as a result of the 2019 Tender Offers, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$521 million to settle the validly tendered 2019 Tendered Notes.

On July 11, 2017, we completed the 2017 Tender Offers to purchase for cash up to \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of certain notes (the “2017 Tendered Notes”). We received valid tenders from holders of \$1.2 billion aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Tendered Notes, and we made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.3 billion to settle the 2017 Tendered Notes.

Debt redemptions, repurchases and other repayments—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we repurchased in the open market \$95 million aggregate principal amount of our debt securities for an aggregate cash payment of \$95 million. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we repurchased in the open market \$156 million aggregate principal amount of our debt securities for an aggregate cash payment of \$157 million.

In November 2017, we redeemed the outstanding 6.00% Senior Notes due March 2018 and the 7.375% Senior Notes due April 2018 with aggregate principal amounts of \$319 million and \$82 million, respectively, and we made an aggregate cash payment of \$407 million.

Debt scheduled maturities—On the scheduled maturity date of October 16, 2017, we made a cash payment of \$152 million to repay the outstanding 2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017, at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount.

Derivative instruments—In connection with the Songa acquisition, we acquired certain currency swaps that were denominated in Norwegian kroner. In February 2018, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$92 million in connection with the settlement and termination of the currency swaps.

Litigation settlements—On May 29, 2015, together with the Plaintiff Steering Committee (the “PSC”), we filed a settlement agreement (the “PSC Settlement Agreement”) in which we agreed to pay a total of \$212 million, plus up to \$25 million for partial reimbursement of attorneys’ fees. In exchange for these payments, the two classes of plaintiffs agreed to release all respective claims against us. On February 15, 2017, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana (the “MDL Court”) entered a final order and judgement approving the PSC Settlement Agreement, which is no longer subject to appeal. In June 2016 and August 2015, we made a cash deposit of \$25 million and \$212 million, respectively, into an escrow account established by the MDL Court for the settlement. In November 2017, the MDL Court released \$25 million from the escrow account for payment of attorneys’ fees. In November 2018, the MDL Court released \$58 million from the escrow account as the first installment to the plaintiffs. As of February 11, 2019, the aggregate balance of our escrow account was \$156 million. We expect the remaining funds to be released in March 2019.

Pursuant to a cooperation guilty plea agreement by and among the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and certain of our affiliates, which was accepted by the court on February 14, 2013, we agreed to pay a criminal fine of \$100 million and to consent to the entry of an order requiring us to pay \$150 million each to the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we made the final scheduled cash payment of \$60 million.

Share repurchase program—In May 2009, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved and authorized our board of directors, at its discretion, to repurchase an amount of our shares for cancellation with an aggregate purchase price of up to CHF 3.5 billion. On February 12, 2010, our board of directors authorized our management to implement the share repurchase program. At February 11, 2019, the authorization remaining under the share repurchase program was for the repurchase of up to CHF 3.2 billion, equivalent to approximately \$3.3 billion, of our outstanding shares. We intend to fund any repurchases using available cash balances and cash from operating activities. The share repurchase program could be suspended or discontinued by our board of directors or company management, as applicable, at any time. We may decide, based on our ongoing capital requirements, the price of our shares, regulatory and tax considerations, cash flow generation, the amount and duration of our contract backlog, general market conditions, debt rating considerations and other factors, that we should retain cash, reduce debt, make capital investments or acquisitions or otherwise use cash for general corporate purposes. Decisions regarding the amount, if any, and timing of any share repurchases will be made from time to time based on these factors. Any repurchased shares under the share repurchase program would be held by us for cancellation by the shareholders at a future general meeting of shareholders. See “Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Shareholder Matters.”

Contractual obligations—At December 31, 2018, our contractual obligations stated at face value, were as follows:

	For the years ending December 31,				
	Total	2019	2020 - 2021	2022 - 2023	Thereafter
(in millions)					
Contractual obligations					
Debt	\$ 9,583	\$ 354	\$ 1,337	\$ 3,084	\$ 4,808
Interest on debt	4,875	623	1,157	920	2,175
Capital lease obligation (a)	765	72	143	143	407
Operating lease obligations	204	18	27	24	135
Purchase obligations	1,882	932	950	—	—
Service agreement obligations (b)	1,189	106	238	248	597
Total (c)	\$ 18,498	\$ 2,105	\$ 3,852	\$ 4,419	\$ 8,122

- (a) Includes scheduled installments of principal and imputed interest on our capital lease obligation.
- (b) We have long-term service agreements with certain original equipment manufacturers to provide services and parts related to our pressure control systems, thrusters, top drives and other equipment. The future payments required under our service agreements were estimated based on our projected operating activity and may vary based on actual operating activity.
- (c) As of December 31, 2018, our defined benefit pension and other postemployment plans represented an aggregate liability of \$362 million, representing the aggregate projected benefit obligation, net of the aggregate fair value of plan assets. The carrying amount of this liability is affected by net periodic benefit costs, funding contributions, participant demographics, plan amendments, significant current and future assumptions, and returns on plan assets. Due to the uncertainties resulting from these factors and since the carrying amount is not representative of future liquidity requirements, we have excluded this amount from the contractual obligations presented in the table above. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans.

As of December 31, 2018, our unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions, net of prepayments, represented a liability of \$514 million. Although a portion of these might settle or reverse in the coming year, there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of future cash outflows associated with the liabilities recognized in this balance, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities, and we excluded this amount from the contractual obligations presented in the table above. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10—Income Taxes.

Other commercial commitments—We have other commercial commitments that we are contractually obligated to fulfill with cash under certain circumstances. These commercial commitments include standby letters of credit and surety bonds that guarantee our performance as it relates to our drilling contracts, insurance, customs, tax and other obligations in various jurisdictions. Standby letters of credit are issued under various committed and uncommitted credit lines, some of which require cash collateral. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate cash collateral held by banks for letters of credit was \$5 million. The obligations that are the subject of these standby letters of credit and surety bonds are primarily geographically concentrated in Brazil and India. Obligations under these standby letters of credit and surety bonds are not normally called, as we typically comply with the underlying performance requirement.

At December 31, 2018, these obligations stated in U.S. dollar equivalents and their time to expiration were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,				
	Total	2019	2020 - 2021	2022 - 2023	Thereafter
(in millions)					
Other commercial commitments					
Standby letters of credit	\$ 31	\$ 22	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 1
Surety bonds	84	37	—	47	—
Total	\$ 115	\$ 59	\$ 5	\$ 50	\$ 1

We have established a wholly owned captive insurance company to insure various risks of our operating subsidiaries. Access to the cash and cash equivalents of the captive insurance company may be limited due to local regulatory restrictions. At December 31, 2018, the captive insurance company held cash and cash equivalents of \$241 million, and such balance is expected to range from \$50 million to \$265 million through December 31, 2019. The balance of actual cash and cash equivalents held by the captive insurance company varies, depending on the premiums paid to the captive insurance company and the timing and number of claims or dividends paid by the captive insurance company.

Drilling fleet

Expansion—From time to time, we review possible acquisitions of businesses and drilling rigs and may make significant future capital commitments for such purposes. We may also consider investments related to major rig upgrades, new rig construction, or the acquisition of a rig under construction. We may commit to such investment without first obtaining customer contracts. Any acquisition, upgrade or new rig construction could involve the payment by us of a substantial amount of cash or the issuance of a substantial number of additional shares or other securities. Our failure to secure drilling contracts for rigs under construction could have an adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows.

On December 5, 2018, we completed our acquisition of Ocean Rig in a merger transaction. In connection with the Ocean Rig acquisition, we acquired (i) 11 mobile offshore drilling units, including nine ultra-deepwater floaters and two harsh environment floaters, and (ii) the contracts relating to the construction of two ultra-deepwater drillships. On January 30, 2018, we completed our acquisition of an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa, and on March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us, and as a result, Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. In connection with the Songa acquisition, we acquired seven mobile offshore drilling units, including five harsh environment floaters and two midwater floaters. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Business Combinations.

We hold a 33.0 percent interest in Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited, a Cayman Islands company formed to construct and own the newbuild harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge*. In May 2018 and January 2019, we made an aggregate cash investment of \$91 million and \$59 million, respectively. The total purchase price for the rig, under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore, is \$500 million. The Moss Maritime CS60 design is considered among the most capable newbuild semisubmersibles in the world. We expect to operate the rig, through one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, under a six-well drilling contract that is expected to commence in July 2019. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1—Business.

In the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we made capital expenditures of \$184 million and \$497 million, respectively, including \$75 million and \$397 million, respectively, for our major construction projects. As of December 31, 2018, the historical and projected capital expenditures, capitalized interest and other cash or non-cash capital additions for our ongoing major construction projects were as follows:

	Total costs through December 31, 2018	For the years ending December 31,			Total
		2019	2020	2021	
		(In millions)			
Ocean Rig Santorini (a)	—	455	—	—	455
Ultra-Deepwater drillship TBN1 (b)	293	65	527	—	885
Ocean Rig Crete (a)	—	12	613	—	625
Ultra-Deepwater drillship TBN2 (c)	216	106	622	106	1,050
Total	\$ 509	\$ 638	\$ 1,762	\$ 106	\$ 3,015

- (a) *Ocean Rig Santorini* and *Ocean Rig Crete*, two ultra-deepwater drillships under construction at Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. shipyard in South Korea, do not yet have drilling contracts and are expected to be delivered in the third quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2020, respectively. Included in the above table, upon delivery of *Ocean Rig Santorini* and *Ocean Rig Crete* in the third quarter of 2019 and third quarter of 2020, respectively, our expected remaining obligations to the shipyard will be \$360 million and \$520 million, respectively. The shipyard has agreed to finance the expected remaining obligations at an interest rate of three percent per annum, payable semiannually, with principal due at maturity in June 2023 and January 2024, respectively.
- (b) Our unnamed ultra-deepwater drillship under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore does not yet have a drilling contract and is expected to be delivered in the second quarter of 2020.
- (c) Our unnamed ultra-deepwater drillship under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore is expected to commence operations in the fourth quarter of 2021. The projected capital additions include estimates for an upgrade for two 20,000 pounds per square inch blowout preventers and other equipment required by our customer, Chevron.

The ultimate amount of our capital expenditures is partly dependent upon financial market conditions, the actual level of operational and contracting activity, the costs associated with the current regulatory environment and customer requested capital improvements and equipment for which the customer agrees to reimburse us. As with any major shipyard project that takes place over an extended period of time, the actual costs, the timing of expenditures and the project completion date may vary from estimates based on numerous factors, including actual contract terms, weather, exchange rates, shipyard labor conditions, availability of suppliers to recertify equipment and the market demand for components and resources required for drilling unit construction. We intend to fund the cash requirements relating to our capital expenditures through available cash balances, cash generated from operations and asset sales and financing arrangements with banks or other capital providers. We also have available credit under our Secured Credit Facility (see “—Sources and uses of liquidity”). Economic conditions could impact the availability of these sources of funding.

Dispositions—From time to time, we may review the possible disposition of non-strategic drilling units. Considering recent market conditions, we have committed to plans to sell certain lower-specification drilling units for scrap value. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we identified eight, seven and seven such drilling units, respectively, that we have sold or intend to sell for scrap value. In February 2019, we committed to plans to sell two additional drilling units for scrap value. We continue to evaluate the drilling units in our fleet and may identify additional lower-specification drilling units to be sold for scrap value.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed the sale of six ultra-deepwater floaters, one deepwater floater and one midwater floater, along with related assets, and we received net cash proceeds of \$36 million. On May 31, 2017, we completed the sale of 10 high-specification jackups and novated the contracts relating to the construction of five high-specification jackups, together with related assets. In the year ended December 31, 2017, as a result of this transaction, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of

\$319 million. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we completed the sale of one ultra-deepwater floater and three midwater floaters, along with related assets, and we received net cash proceeds of \$22 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited is an unconsolidated affiliate formed to construct and own the newbuild harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge*. The total purchase price for the rig, under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore, is \$500 million. In January 2019, we made an additional \$59 million contribution and we agreed to make another \$33 million contribution in January 2020. Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited may enter into financing arrangements to fund its capital requirements for the construction of the newbuild unit.

Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2018, we did not have any material related party transactions that were not in the ordinary course of business.

Other Matters

Regulatory matters

Consent Decree—Under the civil consent decree (the “Consent Decree”), which resolved the claim by the U.S. for civil penalties under the Clean Water Act, we agreed to undertake certain actions, including enhanced safety and compliance actions when operating in U.S. waters. We also agreed to pay, and have satisfied our obligations to pay, civil penalties of \$1.0 billion plus interest. The Consent Decree requires us to submit and make publicly available certain plans, reports and other submissions. One such plan is a performance plan approved on January 2, 2014, that contains, among other things, interim milestones for actions in specified areas and schedules for reports required under the Consent Decree. Additionally, as required, we retained an independent auditor to review and report to the DOJ our compliance with the Consent Decree and an independent process safety consultant to review, report and assist with the process safety requirements of the Consent Decree. On January 2, 2019, as permitted under the Consent Decree, we submitted an official termination request to the U.S. On February 6, 2019, the U.S. submitted a joint stipulation and proposed order (the “Order”) to terminate the Consent Decree to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana (the “Court”), and on February 13, 2019, the Court entered the Order. Accordingly, the Consent Decree is terminated and has no further force or effect on the Company.

Other regulatory matters—In addition, we occasionally receive inquiries from governmental regulatory agencies regarding our operations around the world, including inquiries with respect to various tax, environmental, regulatory and compliance matters. To the extent appropriate under the circumstances, we investigate such matters, respond to such inquiries and cooperate with the regulatory agencies.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

Tax matters

We conduct operations through our various subsidiaries in countries throughout the world. Each country has its own tax regimes with varying nominal rates, deductions and tax attributes. From time to time, we may identify changes to previously evaluated tax positions that could result in adjustments to our recorded assets and liabilities. Although we are unable to predict the outcome of these changes, we do not expect the effect, if any, resulting from these adjustments to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We file federal and local tax returns in several jurisdictions throughout the world. Tax authorities in certain jurisdictions are examining our tax returns and in some cases have issued assessments. We are defending our tax positions in those jurisdictions. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as to the final outcome of these proceedings, we do not expect the ultimate liability to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations, although it may have a material adverse effect on our consolidated cash flows. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10—Income Taxes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Overview—We consider the following to be our critical accounting policies and estimates since they are very important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and require our most subjective and complex judgments. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosure of such policies and estimates with the audit committee of our board of directors. For a discussion of our significant accounting policies, refer to our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2—Significant Accounting Policies.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which require us to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates require significant judgments and assumptions. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to our income taxes, property and equipment, assets held for sale, goodwill, contingencies, postemployment benefit plans, materials and supplies obsolescence, share-based compensation and allowance for doubtful accounts. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances,

the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Income taxes—We are a Swiss corporation, operating through our various subsidiaries in a number of countries throughout the world. We provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in the countries in which we operate and earn income. The relationship between the provision for or benefit from income taxes and our income or loss before income taxes can vary significantly from period to period because the countries in which we operate have taxation regimes that vary with respect to the nominal tax rate and the availability of deductions, credits and other benefits. Consequently, our income tax expense does not change proportionally with our income before income taxes. Variations also arise when income earned and taxed in a particular country or countries fluctuates from year to year.

Our annual tax provision is based on expected taxable income, statutory rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. The determination of our annual tax provision and evaluation of our tax positions involves interpretation of tax laws in the various jurisdictions and 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. Our tax liability in any given year could be affected by changes in tax laws, regulations, agreements, and treaties, currency exchange restrictions or our level of operations or profitability in each jurisdiction. Additionally, we operate in many jurisdictions where the tax laws relating to the offshore drilling industry are not well developed. Although our annual tax provision is based on the best information available at the time, a number of years may elapse before the tax liabilities in the various jurisdictions are ultimately determined.

We establish liabilities for estimated tax exposures in our jurisdictions of operation, and the provisions and benefits resulting from changes to those liabilities are included in our annual tax provision along with related interest. Such tax exposures include potential challenges to permanent establishment positions, intercompany pricing, disposition transactions, and withholding tax rates and their applicability. These exposures may be affected by changes in applicable tax law or other factors, which could cause us to revise our prior estimates, and are generally resolved through the settlement of audits within these tax jurisdictions or by judicial means. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the liability for estimated tax exposures in our jurisdictions of operation was approximately \$514 million and \$309 million, respectively.

We are currently undergoing examinations in a number of taxing jurisdictions for various fiscal years. We review our liabilities on an ongoing basis and, to the extent audits or other events cause us to adjust the liabilities accrued in prior periods, we recognize those adjustments in the period of the event. We do not believe it is possible to reasonably estimate the future impact of changes to the assumptions and estimates related to our annual tax provision because changes to our tax liabilities are dependent on numerous factors that cannot be reasonably projected. These factors include, among others, the amount and nature of additional taxes potentially asserted by local tax authorities; the willingness of local tax authorities to negotiate a fair settlement through an administrative process; the impartiality of the local courts; and the potential for changes in the taxes paid to one country that either produce, or fail to produce, offsetting tax changes in other countries.

We do not provide for taxes on unremitted earnings of subsidiaries when we consider such earnings to be indefinitely reinvested. We recognize deferred taxes related to the earnings of certain subsidiaries that we do not consider to be indefinitely reinvested or that will not be indefinitely reinvested in the future. If we were to make a distribution from the unremitted earnings of these subsidiaries, we could be subject to taxes payable to various jurisdictions. If facts and circumstances cause us to change our expectations regarding future tax consequences, the resulting adjustments to our deferred tax balances could have a material effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. If we were to distribute from the unremitted earnings of these subsidiaries, we could be subject to taxes payable to various jurisdictions.

Estimates, judgments and assumptions are required in determining whether deferred tax assets will be fully or partially realized. In evaluating our ability to realize deferred tax assets, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including projected future taxable income and the existence of cumulative losses in recent years. When it is estimated to be more likely than not that all or some portion of certain deferred tax assets, such as foreign tax credit carryovers or net operating loss carryforwards, will not be realized, we establish a valuation allowance for the amount of the deferred tax assets that is considered to be unrealizable.

The 2017 Tax Act imposes a one-time transition tax on certain unremitted earnings and profits of our non-U.S. subsidiaries that are owned by U.S. subsidiaries. At December 31, 2017, we did not have the necessary information available, prepared and analyzed to develop a reasonable estimate of the transition tax. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed our evaluation of the post-1986 earnings and profits for the non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries and determined the amount of those earnings held in cash and other assets necessary to determine the transition tax, and we recorded income tax expense of \$103 million for estimated transition taxes and an income tax benefit of \$16 million for the estimated effect on the utilization of foreign tax credits. The transition tax had an effect on the utilization of our foreign tax credits and net operating losses generated in the U.S., which had an effect on our valuation allowance analysis related to those deferred tax assets. Although we have completed our analysis and recorded the resulting impact of the 2017 Tax Act, the U.S. Congress or Treasury may introduce clarifications, modification or amendments that could cause us to make further adjustments in future periods.

We continually evaluate strategies that could allow for the future utilization of our deferred tax assets. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, in evaluating our projected realizability of deferred tax assets, we considered our consolidated cumulative

loss incurred over the recent three-year period, which is primarily due to losses on impairment and disposal of assets, which has limited our ability to consider other subjective evidence, such as projected contract activity rather than contract backlog. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10—Income Taxes.

Business combinations—In connection with our acquisition of Songa and Ocean Rig, we applied the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, we recorded the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at fair value and recognized goodwill to the extent the consideration transferred exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired. To the extent the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the consideration transferred, we recognize a bargain purchase gain. We estimate the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities as of the acquisition date, and our estimates continue to be subject to adjustment based on our final assessments of the fair values of property and equipment, intangible assets, liabilities and our evaluation of tax positions and contingencies. We will complete our final assessments of the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities and our final evaluations of uncertain tax positions and contingencies within one year of the acquisition date.

Our estimates of fair value of property and equipment and contract intangibles require us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, such as future commodity prices, projected demand for our services, rig utilization, dayrates, remaining useful lives of the rigs and discount rates. We also consider a sales comparison approach from the perspective of potential buyers and sellers of comparable assets. The valuation of a rig and our estimate of the remaining useful life can also vary based on the rig design, condition and particular equipment configuration. We estimate the fair value of drilling contracts by comparing the contractual dayrates over the remaining firm contract term and option periods relative to the projected market dayrates as of the acquisition date. We estimate the fair value of construction contracts by comparing the contractual future payments and terms relative to the market payments and terms as of the acquisition date. It can be difficult to determine the fair value based on the cyclical nature of our business, demand for offshore drilling rigs in different markets and changes in economic conditions. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Business Combinations.

Property and equipment—The carrying amount of property and equipment is subject to various estimates, assumptions, and judgments related to capitalized costs, useful lives and salvage values and impairments. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the carrying amount of our property and equipment was \$20.4 billion and \$17.4 billion, respectively, representing 80 percent and 78 percent, respectively, of our total assets.

Capitalized costs—We capitalize costs incurred to enhance, improve and extend the useful lives of our property and equipment and expense costs incurred to repair and maintain the existing condition of our rigs. For newbuild construction projects, we also capitalize the initial preparation, mobilization and commissioning costs incurred until the drilling unit is placed into service. Capitalized costs increase the carrying amounts and depreciation expense of the related assets, which also impact our results of operations.

Useful lives and salvage values—We depreciate our assets using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives after allowing for salvage values. We estimate useful lives and salvage values by applying judgments and assumptions that reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future operations, rig utilization and asset performance. Useful lives and salvage values of rigs are difficult to estimate due to a variety of factors, including (a) technological advances that impact the methods or cost of oil and gas exploration and development, (b) changes in market or economic conditions, and (c) changes in laws or regulations affecting the drilling industry. Applying different judgments and assumptions in establishing the useful lives and salvage values would likely result in materially different net carrying amounts and depreciation expense for our assets. We reevaluate the remaining useful lives and salvage values of our rigs when certain events occur that directly impact the useful lives and salvage values of the rigs, including changes in operating condition, functional capability and market and economic factors. When evaluating the remaining useful lives of rigs, we also consider major capital upgrades required to perform certain contracts and the long-term impact of those upgrades on future marketability. At December 31, 2018, a hypothetical one-year increase in the useful lives of all of our rigs would cause a decrease in our annual depreciation expense of approximately \$40 million and a hypothetical one-year decrease would cause an increase in our annual depreciation expense of approximately \$64 million.

Long-lived asset impairment—We review our property and equipment for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of our assets held and used may not be recoverable or when carrying amounts of assets held for sale exceed fair value less cost to sell. Potential impairment indicators include rapid declines in commodity prices and related market conditions, declines in dayrates or utilization, cancellations of contracts or credit concerns of multiple customers. During periods of oversupply, we may idle or stack rigs for extended periods of time or we may elect to sell certain rigs for scrap, which could be an indication that an asset group may be impaired since supply and demand are the key drivers of rig utilization and our ability to contract our rigs at economical rates. Our rigs are mobile units, equipped to operate in geographic regions throughout the world and, consequently, we may move rigs from an oversupplied market sector to a more lucrative and undersupplied market sector when it is economical to do so. Many of our contracts generally allow our customers to relocate our rigs from one geographic region to another, subject to certain conditions, and our customers utilize this capability to meet their worldwide drilling requirements. Accordingly, our rigs are considered to be interchangeable within classes or asset groups, and we evaluate impairment by asset group. We consider our asset groups to be ultra-deepwater floaters, harsh environment floaters and midwater floaters.

We assess recoverability of assets held and used by projecting undiscounted cash flows for the asset group being evaluated. When the carrying amount of the asset group is determined to be unrecoverable, we recognize an impairment loss, measured as the

amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its estimated fair value. To estimate the fair value of each asset group, we apply a variety of valuation methods, incorporating income, market and cost approaches. We may weigh the approaches, under certain circumstances, when relevant data is limited, when results are inconclusive or when results deviate significantly. Our estimate of fair value generally requires us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, including assumptions related to the long-term future performance of our asset groups, such as projected revenues and costs, dayrates, rig utilization and revenue efficiency. These projections involve uncertainties that rely on assumptions about demand for our services, future market conditions and technological developments. Because our business is cyclical in nature, the results of our impairment testing are expected to vary significantly depending on the timing of the assessment relative to the business cycle. Altering either the timing of or the assumptions used to estimate fair value and significant unanticipated changes to the assumptions could materially alter an outcome that could otherwise result in an impairment loss. Given the nature of these evaluations and their application to specific asset groups and specific time periods, it is not possible to reasonably quantify the impact of changes in these assumptions.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized a loss of \$94 million (\$93 million, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the midwater floater asset group. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a loss of \$52 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized a loss of \$999 million, \$1.4 billion and \$41 million, respectively, associated with the impairment of assets that we determined were impaired at the time we classified such assets as assets held for sale. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 6—Drilling Fleet.

Contingencies—We perform assessments of our contingencies on an ongoing basis to evaluate the appropriateness of our liabilities and disclosures for such contingencies. We establish liabilities for estimated loss contingencies when we believe a loss is probable and the amount of the probable loss can be reasonably estimated. We recognize corresponding assets for loss contingencies that we believe are probable of being recovered through insurance. Once established, we adjust the carrying amount of a contingent liability upon the occurrence of a recognizable event when facts and circumstances change, altering our previous assumptions with respect to the likelihood or amount of loss. We recognize liabilities for legal costs as they are incurred, and we recognize a corresponding asset for those legal costs only if we expect such legal costs to be recovered through insurance. Our estimates involve a significant amount of judgement. Actual results may differ from our estimates.

We have recognized a liability for estimated loss contingencies associated with litigation and investigations resulting from the Macondo well incident that we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the liability for estimated loss contingencies that we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made was \$158 million and \$219 million, respectively, recorded in other current liabilities, the majority of which is related to our settlement with the PSC. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

Goodwill impairment—We conduct impairment testing for our goodwill annually as of October 1 and more frequently, on an interim basis, when an event occurs or circumstances change that may indicate a reduction in the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. Before testing goodwill, we consider whether or not to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount and whether an impairment test is required. If, as the result of our qualitative assessment, we determine that an impairment test is required, or, alternatively, if we elect to forgo the qualitative assessment, we test goodwill for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the reporting unit, including goodwill, to the fair value of the reporting unit. We test goodwill at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or a component of an operating segment that constitutes a business for which financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by management. We have determined that contract drilling services is our single reporting unit for this purpose.

To estimate the fair value of our reporting unit, we apply a variety of valuation methods, incorporating the income, market and cost approaches. We estimate fair value using discounted cash flows, publicly traded company multiples and acquisition multiples. To develop the projected cash flows associated with our contract drilling services reporting unit, which are based on estimated future dayrates and rig utilization, we consider key factors, including assumptions regarding future commodity prices, credit market conditions and the effect these factors may have on our contract drilling operations and the capital expenditure budgets of our customers. We discount projected cash flows using a long-term weighted-average cost of capital, which is based on our estimate of the investment returns that market participants would require for our reporting unit. To develop the publicly traded company multiples, we gather available market data for companies with operations similar to our reporting unit and publicly available information for recent acquisitions in the marketplace. We may weigh the approaches, under certain circumstances, when a single approach produces inconclusive results or when results from multiple approaches deviate significantly.

Our estimates of fair value require us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, including assumptions related to the future performance of our contract drilling services reporting unit, such as future commodity prices, projected demand for our services, rig utilization and dayrates. Because our business is cyclical in nature, the results of our impairment testing are expected to vary significantly depending on the timing of the assessment relative to the business cycle. Altering either the timing of or the assumptions used in a reporting unit's fair value calculations could result in an estimate that is significantly below its carrying amount, which may indicate its goodwill is impaired. In the year ended December 31, 2018, as a result of an interim goodwill test, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$462 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of the full balance of our

goodwill. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3—Accounting Standards Updates, Note 4—Business Combinations and Note 7—Goodwill and Other Intangibles.

Accounting Standards Updates

For a discussion of the new accounting standards updates that have had or are expected to have an effect on our consolidated financial statements, see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3—Accounting Standards Updates.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest rate risk—We are exposed to interest rate risk, primarily associated with our long-term debt, including current maturities. The following table presents the nominal amounts and related weighted-average interest rates of our long-term debt instruments by contractual maturity date for the years ending December 31 (in millions, except interest rate percentages):

	Scheduled Maturity Date (a)						Total	Fair value
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter		
Debt								
Fixed rate (USD)	\$ 386	\$ 680	\$ 730	\$ 740	\$ 2,427	\$ 5,131	\$ 10,094	\$ 9,212
Average interest rate	6.35 %	6.41 %	7.26 %	6.13 %	5.67 %	7.21 %		

(a) Expected maturity amounts are based on the face value of debt.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the fair value of our debt, presented above was \$9.2 billion and \$7.5 billion, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the fair value of our debt increased by \$1.7 billion due to the following: (a) an increase of approximately \$2.1 billion due to the issuance of Exchangeable Bonds and the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, (b) an increase of approximately \$661 million due to the issuance of 7.25% Senior Notes, partially offset by (c) a decrease of \$363 million due to the repayment of debt in scheduled installments and (d) a decrease of approximately \$753 million due to changes in market prices for our outstanding debt. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 8—Debt.

The majority of our cash equivalents is subject to variable interest rates or short-term interest rates and such cash equivalents would earn commensurately higher rates of return if interest rates increase.

Currency exchange rate risk—We are exposed to currency exchange rate risk primarily associated with our international operations. Our primary risk management strategy for currency exchange rate risk involves structuring customer contracts to provide for payment in both U.S. dollars, which is our functional currency, and local currency. The portion denominated in local currency is based on our anticipated local currency needs over the contract term. Due to various factors, including customer contract terms, local banking laws, other statutory requirements, local currency convertibility and the impact of inflation on local costs, actual local currency needs may vary, resulting in exposure to currency exchange rate risk. We may occasionally enter into forward exchange contracts to satisfy anticipated local currency needs. The effect of fluctuations in currency exchange rates caused by our international operations generally has not had a material impact on our overall operating results. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 19—Risk Concentration.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Transocean Ltd. (the "Company," "we" or "our") is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial information included in this annual report. We have prepared our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require us to apply our best judgement to make estimates and assumptions for certain amounts. We are responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Our internal control system is supported by a program of internal audits and appropriate reviews by management, written policies and guidelines, careful selection of qualified personnel, and a written Code of Integrity. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements and, even when determined to be effective, can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness in 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.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, as described in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*, as published in 2013. On December 5, 2018, we completed our acquisition of Ocean Rig UDW Inc. ("Ocean Rig"). Management has excluded Ocean Rig, which accounted for 11 percent of the Company's total assets as of December 31, 2018, from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, management believes that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

The Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, a registered public accounting firm, are appointed by the audit committee of the Company's board of directors, subject to ratification by our shareholders. Ernst & Young LLP has audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries, and the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The reports of the independent auditors are contained in this annual report.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Transocean Ltd.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, 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, Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Ocean Rig, which is included in the 2018 consolidated financial statements of the Company and constituted 11 percent of total assets as of December 31, 2018. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Ocean Rig.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) and our report dated February 19, 2019, 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 19, 2019

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Transocean Ltd.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (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, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have 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, 2018, 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 19, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1999.

Houston, Texas
February 19, 2019

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except per share data)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 3,018	\$ 2,731	\$ 3,705
Other revenues	—	242	456
	3,018	2,973	4,161
Costs and expenses			
Operating and maintenance	1,799	1,389	1,901
Depreciation	818	832	893
General and administrative	188	156	172
	2,805	2,377	2,966
Loss on impairment	(1,464)	(1,498)	(93)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets, net	—	(1,603)	4
Operating income (loss)	(1,251)	(2,505)	1,106
Other income (expense), net			
Interest income	53	43	20
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(620)	(491)	(409)
Gain (loss) on retirement of debt	(3)	(55)	148
Other, net	46	5	69
	(524)	(498)	(172)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	(1,775)	(3,003)	934
Income tax expense	228	94	107
Net income (loss)	(2,003)	(3,097)	827
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(7)	30	49
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ (1,996)	\$ (3,127)	\$ 778
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic	\$ (4.27)	\$ (8.00)	\$ 2.08
Diluted	\$ (4.27)	\$ (8.00)	\$ 2.08
Weighted-average shares outstanding			
Basic	468	391	367
Diluted	468	391	367

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,003)	\$ (3,097)	\$ 827
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(7)	30	49
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	(1,996)	(3,127)	778
Components of net periodic benefit costs before reclassifications	6	—	(20)
Components of net periodic benefit costs reclassified to net income	5	21	8
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income taxes	11	21	(12)
Income taxes related to other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(28)	6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	11	(7)	(6)
Other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	11	(7)	(6)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(1,992)	(3,104)	821
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(7)	30	49
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ (1,985)	\$ (3,134)	\$ 772

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,519
Short-term investments	—	450
Accounts receivable, net	604	596
Materials and supplies, net	474	418
Restricted cash accounts and investments	551	466
Other current assets	159	157
Total current assets	3,948	4,606
Property and equipment	25,811	22,693
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,403)	(5,291)
Property and equipment, net	20,408	17,402
Contract intangible assets	795	—
Deferred income taxes, net	66	47
Other assets	448	355
Total assets	\$ 25,665	\$ 22,410
Liabilities and equity		
Accounts payable	\$ 269	\$ 201
Accrued income taxes	70	79
Debt due within one year	373	250
Other current liabilities	746	839
Total current liabilities	1,458	1,369
Long-term debt	9,605	7,146
Deferred income taxes, net	64	44
Other long-term liabilities	1,424	1,082
Total long-term liabilities	11,093	8,272
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	58
Shares, CHF 0.10 par value, 638,285,574 authorized, 143,754,246 conditionally authorized, 610,581,677 issued and 609,649,291 outstanding at December 31, 2018, and 417,060,033 authorized, 143,783,041 conditionally authorized, 394,801,990 issued and 391,237,308 outstanding at December 31, 2017	59	37
Additional paid-in capital	13,394	11,031
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(67)	1,929
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(279)	(290)
Total controlling interest shareholders' equity	13,107	12,707
Noncontrolling interest	7	4
Total equity	13,114	12,711
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 25,665	\$ 22,410

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(In millions)

	Years ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
	Quantity			Amount		
Shares						
Balance, beginning of period	391	389	364	\$ 37	\$ 36	\$ 5,193
Issuance of shares under share-based compensation plans	3	2	1	—	1	—
Issuance of shares in acquisition transactions	216	—	24	22	—	2
Reduction of par value	—	—	—	—	—	(5,159)
Balance, end of period	610	391	389	\$ 59	\$ 37	\$ 36
Additional paid-in capital						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 11,031	\$ 10,993	\$ 5,736
Share-based compensation				45	41	42
Issuance of shares under share-based compensation plans				—	(1)	—
Issuance of shares in acquisition transactions				2,101	—	313
Equity component of convertible debt instruments				172	—	—
Acquisition of redeemable noncontrolling interest				53	—	—
Reduction of par value				—	—	5,159
Cancellation of shares held in treasury				—	—	(240)
Allocated capital for transactions with holders of noncontrolling interest				(3)	—	(18)
Other, net				(5)	(2)	1
Balance, end of period				\$ 13,394	\$ 11,031	\$ 10,993
Treasury shares, at cost						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ —	\$ —	\$ (240)
Cancellation of shares held in treasury				—	—	240
Balance, end of period				\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 1,929	\$ 5,056	\$ 4,278
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest				(1,996)	(3,127)	778
Balance, end of period				\$ (67)	\$ 1,929	\$ 5,056
Accumulated other comprehensive loss						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ (290)	\$ (283)	\$ (277)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest				11	(7)	(6)
Balance, end of period				\$ (279)	\$ (290)	\$ (283)
Total controlling interest shareholders' equity						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 12,707	\$ 15,802	\$ 14,690
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest				(1,985)	(3,134)	772
Share-based compensation				45	41	42
Issuance of shares in acquisition transactions				2,123	—	315
Equity component of convertible debt instruments				172	—	—
Acquisition of redeemable noncontrolling interest				53	—	—
Allocated capital for transactions with holders of noncontrolling interest				(3)	—	(18)
Other, net				(5)	(2)	1
Balance, end of period				\$ 13,107	\$ 12,707	\$ 15,802
Noncontrolling interest						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 310
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest				(2)	1	26
Recognition of noncontrolling interest in business combination				33	—	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest				(31)	—	(321)
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interest				—	—	(30)
Allocated capital for transactions with holders of noncontrolling interest				3	—	18
Balance, end of period				\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 3
Total equity						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 12,711	\$ 15,805	\$ 15,000
Total comprehensive income (loss)				(1,987)	(3,133)	798
Share-based compensation				45	41	42
Issuance of shares in acquisition transactions				2,123	—	315
Equity component of convertible debt instruments				172	—	—
Recognition of noncontrolling interest in business combination				33	—	—
Acquisition of redeemable noncontrolling interest				53	—	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest				(31)	—	(321)
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interest				—	—	(30)
Other, net				(5)	(2)	1
Balance, end of period				\$ 13,114	\$ 12,711	\$ 15,805

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,003)	\$ (3,097)	\$ 827
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Contract intangible asset amortization	112	—	—
Depreciation	818	832	893
Share-based compensation expense	45	41	42
Loss on impairment	1,464	1,498	93
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets, net	—	1,603	(4)
(Gain) loss on retirement of debt	3	55	(148)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(16)	89	68
Other, net	6	55	14
Changes in deferred revenues, net	(139)	33	219
Changes in deferred costs, net	34	54	72
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities, net	234	7	(96)
Net cash provided by operating activities	558	1,170	1,980
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(184)	(497)	(1,344)
Proceeds from disposal of assets, net	43	350	30
Cash paid in business combinations, net of cash acquired	(883)	—	—
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(107)	—	—
Proceeds from maturities of unrestricted and restricted short-term investments	507	—	—
Deposits into unrestricted and restricted short-term investments	(173)	(450)	—
Other, net	—	10	1
Net cash used in investing activities	(797)	(587)	(1,313)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of discounts and issue costs	2,054	1,144	2,401
Repayments of debt	(2,105)	(2,284)	(2,295)
Proceeds from investments restricted for financing activities	26	102	100
Payments to terminate derivative instruments	(92)	—	—
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interest	—	—	(30)
Other, net	(30)	(3)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(147)	(1,041)	176
Net increase (decrease) in unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(386)	(458)	843
Unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,975	3,433	2,590
Unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,589	\$ 2,975	\$ 3,433

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1—Business

Overview—Transocean Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries and predecessors, unless the context requires otherwise, “Transocean,” “we,” “us” or “our”) is a leading international provider of offshore contract drilling services for oil and gas wells. We specialize in technically demanding sectors of the offshore drilling business with a particular focus on ultra-deepwater and harsh environment drilling services. Our mobile offshore drilling fleet is considered one of the most versatile fleets in the world. We contract our drilling rigs, related equipment and work crews predominantly on a dayrate basis to drill oil and gas wells. As of December 31, 2018, we owned or had partial ownership interests in and operated a fleet of 50 mobile offshore drilling units, including 32 ultra-deepwater floaters, 14 harsh environment floaters and four midwater floaters. As of December 31, 2018, we were constructing (i) four additional ultra-deepwater drillships and (ii) one additional harsh environment semisubmersible, in which we hold a partial ownership interest.

Business combinations—On January 30, 2018, we acquired an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa Offshore SE, a European public company limited by shares, or *societas Europaea*, existing under the laws of Cyprus (“Songa”). On March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law, and as a result, Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete these transactions, we issued 68.0 million shares and \$863 million aggregate principal amount of 0.50% exchangeable senior bonds due January 30, 2023 (the “Exchangeable Bonds”). As a result of the acquisition, we acquired seven mobile offshore drilling units, including five harsh environment floaters and two midwater floaters. See Note 4—Business Combinations and Note 14—Equity.

On December 5, 2018, we acquired Ocean Rig UDW Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability (“Ocean Rig”), in a merger transaction, and as a result, Ocean Rig became our wholly owned subsidiary. To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million shares and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion. As a result of the acquisition, we acquired (i) 11 mobile offshore drilling units, including nine ultra-deepwater floaters and two harsh environment floaters and (ii) the contracts relating to the construction of two ultra-deepwater drillships. See Note 4—Business Combinations, Note 14—Equity and Note 22—Subsequent Events.

Investment in unconsolidated affiliates—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we made an aggregate cash investment of \$107 million in unconsolidated affiliates, including an initial investment of \$91 million, representing a 33.0 percent interest, in Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited (“Orion”), a Cayman Islands company formed to construct and own the newbuild harsh environment semisubmersible *Transocean Norge*. We account for this investment, recorded in other assets, using the equity method of accounting. The total purchase price for the rig, under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore, is \$500 million. We have agreed to make additional contributions of \$59 million and \$33 million to Orion in January 2019 and January 2020, respectively. We expect to operate the rig, through one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, under a drilling contract that is expected to commence in July 2019. Additionally, we invested \$16 million in other companies, recorded in other assets using the cost method of accounting, that are involved in researching and developing technology to improve automation in drilling and other activities.

Note 2—Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting estimates—To prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S.”), we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions, including those related to our allowance for doubtful accounts, materials and supplies obsolescence, property and equipment, assets held for sale, goodwill, income taxes, contingencies, share-based compensation and postemployment benefit plans. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Fair value measurements—We estimate fair value at a price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal market for the asset or liability. Our valuation techniques require inputs that we categorize using a three-level hierarchy, from highest to lowest level of observable inputs, as follows: (1) significant observable inputs, including unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets (“Level 1”), (2) significant other observable inputs, including direct or indirect market data for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or identical assets or liabilities in less active markets (“Level 2”) and (3) significant unobservable inputs, including those that require considerable judgment for which there is little or no market data (“Level 3”). When a valuation requires multiple input levels, we categorize the entire fair value measurement according to the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement even though we may have also utilized significant inputs that are more readily observable.

Consolidation—We consolidate entities in which we have a majority voting interest and entities that meet the criteria for variable interest entities for which we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary for accounting purposes. We eliminate intercompany transactions and accounts in consolidation. We apply the equity method of accounting for an investment in an unconsolidated entity if we have the ability to exercise significant influence over the entity that (a) does not meet the variable interest entity criteria or (b) meets the variable interest entity criteria, but for which we are not deemed to be the primary beneficiary. We apply the cost method of accounting for an investment in an entity if we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the unconsolidated entity. We separately present

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued**

within equity on our consolidated balance sheets the ownership interests attributable to parties with noncontrolling interests in our consolidated subsidiaries, and we separately present net income attributable to such parties on our consolidated statements of operations. See Note 14—Equity.

Business combinations—In connection with our acquisitions, we applied the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, we recorded the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at fair value and recognized goodwill to the extent the consideration transferred exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired. To the extent the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the consideration transferred, we recognize a bargain purchase gain, recorded in other income, net. We estimated the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities as of the date of the acquisition, and our estimates are subject to adjustment based on our ongoing assessments of the fair values of property and equipment, intangible assets, other assets and liabilities and our evaluation of tax positions and contingencies, which are ongoing. We will complete our final assessments of the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities and our final evaluations of uncertain tax positions and contingencies within one year of the acquisition date. See Note 4—Business Combinations.

Goodwill—We conduct impairment testing for our goodwill annually as of October 1 and more frequently, on an interim basis, when an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the fair value of our reporting unit may have declined below its carrying value. We test goodwill at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment that constitutes a business for which financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by management. We determined that we have a single reporting unit for this purpose. Before testing goodwill, we consider whether or not to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, as the result of our qualitative assessment, we determine that an impairment test is required, or, alternatively, if we elect to forgo the qualitative assessment, we record an impairment to goodwill to the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit. In the year ended December 31, 2018, as a result of an interim goodwill test, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$462 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of our goodwill. See Note 3—Accounting Standards Updates, Note 4—Business Combinations and Note 7—Goodwill and Other Intangibles.

Contract intangibles—In connection with our acquisitions, we recognized drilling contract intangible assets related to the acquired drilling contracts for future contract drilling services and construction contract intangible liabilities related to the acquired shipyard contracts for the construction of two rigs. The drilling contract intangible assets represent the amount by which the fixed dayrates of the acquired contracts were above the market dayrates that were available or expected to be available during the term of the contract for similar contracts, measured as of the acquisition date. We recognize the amortization on a straight-line basis over the expected remaining contract period as a reduction of contract drilling revenues. The construction contract intangible liabilities resulting from the Ocean Rig acquisition represent the amount by which the remaining amounts due under the acquired contracts were above market construction rates for similar drilling units, measured as of the acquisition date. We expect to recognize the construction contract intangible liabilities as reductions to the capitalized cost of the two rigs at the time we take delivery of the assets. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of our drilling contract intangible assets and our construction contract intangible liabilities was \$795 million and \$132 million, respectively. See Note 4—Business Combinations, Note 7—Goodwill and Other Intangibles and Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

Derivative instruments—We record derivatives on our consolidated balance sheet, measured at fair value. We recognize the gains and losses associated with changes in the fair value of undesignated derivatives in current period earnings. See Note 9—Derivative Instruments.

Revenue recognition—We recognize revenues earned under our drilling contracts based on variable dayrates, which range from a full operating dayrate to lower rates or zero rates for periods when drilling operations are interrupted or restricted, based on the specific activities we perform during the contract on an hourly, or more frequent, basis. Such dayrate consideration is attributed to the distinct time period to which it relates within the contract term, and therefore, is recognized as we perform the services. When the operating dayrate declines over the contract term, we recognize revenues on a straight-line basis over the full contract period. We recognize reimbursement revenues and the corresponding costs as we provide the customer-requested goods and services, when such reimbursable costs are incurred while performing drilling operations. Prior to performing drilling operations, we may receive pre-operating revenues, on either a fixed lump-sum or variable dayrate basis, for mobilization, contract preparation, customer-requested goods and services or capital upgrades, which we recognize on a straight-line basis over the estimated firm contract period. We recognize losses for loss contracts as such losses are incurred. We recognize revenues for demobilization or from contract terminations as we fulfill our obligations and all contingencies have been resolved. To obtain contracts with our customers, we incur costs to prepare a rig for contract and deliver or mobilize a rig to the drilling location. We defer pre-operating costs, such as contract preparation and mobilization costs, and recognize such costs on a straight-line basis, consistent with the general pace of activity, in operating and maintenance costs over the estimated firm period of drilling.

We elected to apply the optional exemption that permits us to exclude disclosure of the estimated transaction price related to the variable portion of unsatisfied performance obligations at the end of the reporting period, as our transaction price is based on a single performance obligation consisting of a series of distinct hourly, or more frequent, periods, the variability of which will be resolved at the time of the future services. See Note 5—Revenues.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued**

Share-based compensation—To measure the fair values of granted or modified stock options, we use the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model and apply assumptions for the expected life, risk-free interest rate, expected volatility and dividend yield. To measure the fair values of granted or modified service-based restricted share units, we use the market price of our shares on the grant date or modification date. To measure the fair values of granted or modified performance-based restricted share units subject to market factors, we use a Monte Carlo simulation model and, in addition to the assumptions applied for the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model, we use a risk neutral approach and an average price at the performance start date. We recognize share-based compensation expense in the same financial statement line item as cash compensation paid to the respective employees or non-employee directors. We recognize such compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the service period through the date the employee or non-employee director is no longer required to provide service to earn the award. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, share-based compensation expense was \$45 million, \$41 million and \$42 million, respectively. See Note 15—Share Based Compensation Plans.

Capitalized interest—We capitalize interest costs for qualifying construction and upgrade projects and only capitalize interest costs during periods in which progress for the construction projects continues to be underway. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we capitalized interest costs of \$37 million, \$116 million and \$176 million, respectively, for our construction work in progress.

Functional currency—We consider the U.S. dollar to be the functional currency for all of our operations since the majority of our revenues and expenditures are denominated in U.S. dollars, which limits our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations. We recognize currency exchange rate gains and losses in other, net. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized a net loss of \$38 million, a net loss of \$6 million and a net loss of \$2 million, respectively, related to currency exchange rates.

Income taxes—We provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in effect in the countries in which we operate and earn income. We recognize the effect of changes in tax laws as of the date of enactment. Effective January 1, 2018, we recognize potential global intangible low-taxed income inclusions as a period cost. There is little or no expected relationship between the provision for or benefit from income taxes and income or loss before income taxes because the countries in which we operate have taxation regimes that vary not only with respect to nominal rate, but also in terms of the availability of deductions, credits and other benefits. Variations also arise because income earned and taxed in any particular country or countries may fluctuate from year to year.

We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will apply in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or paid. We record a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some or all of the benefit from the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In evaluating our ability to realize deferred tax assets, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including projected future taxable income and the existence of cumulative losses in recent years. We also record a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets resulting from net operating losses incurred during the year in certain jurisdictions and for other deferred tax assets where, in our opinion, it is more likely than not that the financial statement benefit of these losses will not be realized. Additionally, we record a valuation allowance for foreign tax credit carryforwards to reflect the possible expiration of these benefits prior to their utilization.

We maintain liabilities for estimated tax exposures in our jurisdictions of operation, and we recognize the provisions and benefits resulting from changes to those liabilities in our income tax expense or benefit along with related interest and penalties. Tax exposure items include potential challenges to permanent establishment positions, intercompany pricing, disposition transactions, and withholding tax rates and their applicability. These tax exposures are resolved primarily through the settlement of audits within these tax jurisdictions or by judicial means, but can also be affected by changes in applicable tax law or other factors, which could cause us to revise past estimates. See Note 10—Income Taxes.

Cash and cash equivalents—We consider cash equivalents to include highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less such as time deposits with commercial banks that have high credit ratings, U.S. Treasury and government securities, Eurodollar time deposits, certificates of deposit and commercial paper. We may also invest excess funds in no-load, open-ended, management investment trusts. Such management trusts invest exclusively in high-quality money market instruments.

Short-term investments—We periodically deposit unrestricted excess funds in time deposits and commercial paper with original maturities beyond three months. Such short-term investments are with commercial banks with high credit ratings.

Accounts receivable—We earn our revenues by providing our drilling services to international oil companies and government-owned or government-controlled oil companies. We evaluate the credit quality of our customers on an ongoing basis, and we may occasionally require collateral or other security to support customer receivables. We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts on a case-by-case basis, considering changes in the financial position of a customer, when we believe the required payment of specific amounts owed to us is unlikely to occur. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the allowance for doubtful accounts was less than \$1 million.

Materials and supplies—We record materials and supplies at their average cost less an allowance for obsolescence. We estimate the allowance for obsolescence based on historical experience and expectations for future use of the materials and supplies. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the allowance for obsolescence was \$134 million and \$141 million, respectively.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Restricted cash accounts and investments—We maintain restricted cash accounts and investments that are either pledged for debt service under certain bond indentures, as required under certain bank credit arrangements, or held in accounts that are subject to restrictions due to legislation, regulation or court order. We classify such restricted cash accounts and investments in current assets if the restriction is expected to expire or otherwise be resolved within one year or if such funds are considered to offset liabilities that are properly classified as current liabilities. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of our restricted cash accounts and investments was \$552 million, of which \$551 million and \$1 million was classified in current assets and other assets, respectively. At December 31, 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of our restricted cash accounts and investments was \$489 million, of which \$466 million and \$23 million was classified in current assets and other assets, respectively. See Note 3—Accounting Standards Updates, Note 8—Debt, Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies and Note 18—Financial Instruments.

Assets held for sale—We classify an asset as held for sale when the facts and circumstances meet the criteria for such classification, including the following: (a) we have committed to a plan to sell the asset, (b) the asset is available for immediate sale, (c) we have initiated actions to complete the sale, including locating a buyer, (d) the sale is expected to be completed within one year, (e) the asset is being actively marketed at a price that is reasonable relative to its fair value, and (f) the plan to sell is unlikely to be subject to significant changes or termination. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of our assets held for sale, recorded in other current assets, was \$25 million and \$22 million, respectively. See Note 6—Drilling Fleet.

Property and equipment—The carrying amounts of our property and equipment, consisting primarily of offshore drilling rigs and related equipment, are based on our estimates, assumptions and judgments relative to capitalized costs, useful lives and salvage values of our rigs. These estimates, assumptions and judgments reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of our property and equipment represented approximately 80 percent of our total assets.

We capitalize expenditures for newbuilds, renewals, replacements and improvements, including capitalized interest, if applicable, and we recognize the expense for maintenance and repair costs as incurred. For newbuild construction projects, we also capitalize the initial preparation, mobilization and commissioning costs incurred until the drilling unit is placed into service. Upon sale or other disposition of an asset, we recognize a net gain or loss on disposal of the asset, which is measured as the difference between the net carrying amount of the asset and the net proceeds received. We compute depreciation using the straight-line method after allowing for salvage values.

The estimated original useful lives of our drilling units range from 30 to 35 years, our buildings and improvements range from two to 30 years and our machinery and equipment range from four to 20 years. We reevaluate the remaining useful lives and salvage values of our rigs when certain events occur that directly impact the useful lives and salvage values of the rigs, including changes in operating condition, functional capability and market and economic factors. When evaluating the remaining useful lives of rigs, we also consider major capital upgrades required to perform certain contracts and the long-term impact of those upgrades on future marketability.

Long-lived asset impairment—We review the carrying amounts of long-lived assets, principally property and equipment, for potential impairment when events occur or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. For assets classified as held and used, we determine recoverability by evaluating the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows based on projected dayrates and utilization of the asset group under review. We consider our asset groups to be ultra-deepwater floaters, harsh environment floaters and midwater floaters. When an impairment of one or more of our asset groups is indicated, we measure the impairment as the amount by which the asset group's carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair value. We measure the fair values of our contract drilling asset groups by applying a variety of valuation methods, incorporating a combination of cost, income and market approaches, using projected discounted cash flows and estimates of the exchange price that would be received for the assets in the principal or most advantageous market for the assets in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. For an asset classified as held for sale, we consider the asset to be impaired to the extent its carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair value less cost to sell. See Note 6—Drilling Fleet.

Pension and other postemployment benefit plans—We use a measurement date of January 1 for determining net periodic benefit costs and December 31 for determining plan benefit obligations and the fair values of plan assets. We determine our net periodic benefit costs based on a market-related value of assets that reduces year-to-year volatility by including investment gains or losses subject to amortization over a five-year period from the year in which they occur. We calculate investment gains or losses for this purpose as the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of assets and the actual return based on the market-related value of assets. If gains or losses exceed 10 percent of the greater of plan assets or plan liabilities, we amortize such gains or losses over the average expected future service period of the employee participants.

We measure our actuarially determined obligations and related costs for our defined benefit pension and other postemployment benefit plans, retiree life insurance and medical benefits, by applying assumptions, the most significant of which include long-term rate of return on plan assets, discount rates and mortality rates. For the long-term rate of return, we develop our assumptions regarding the expected rate of return on plan assets based on historical experience and projected long-term investment returns, and we weight the assumptions based on each plan's asset allocation. For the discount rate, we base our assumptions on a yield curve approach using Aa-rated corporate bonds and the expected timing of future benefit payments.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued**

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, our pension and other postemployment benefit plan obligations represented an aggregate liability of \$362 million and \$359 million, respectively, and an aggregate asset of \$47 million and \$17 million, respectively, representing the funded status of the plans. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, aggregate net periodic benefit costs were income of \$9 million, costs of \$5 million and income of \$11 million, respectively. See Note 3—Accounting Standards Updates and Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans.

Contingencies—We perform assessments of our contingencies on an ongoing basis to evaluate the appropriateness of our liabilities and disclosures for such contingencies. We establish liabilities for estimated loss contingencies when we believe a loss is probable and the amount of the probable loss can be reasonably estimated. We recognize corresponding assets for those loss contingencies that we believe are probable of being recovered through insurance. Once established, we adjust the carrying amount of a contingent liability upon the occurrence of a recognizable event when facts and circumstances change, altering our previous assumptions with respect to the likelihood or amount of loss. We recognize expense for legal costs as they are incurred, and we recognize a corresponding asset for such legal costs only if we expect such legal costs to be recovered through insurance.

Reclassifications—We have made certain reclassifications to prior period amounts to conform with the current year's presentation. In our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, we reclassified certain balances receivable from non-customers, totaling \$45 million, from accounts receivable, net, to other current assets. Such reclassifications did not have a material effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3—Accounting Standards Updates***Recently adopted accounting standards***

Revenue from contracts with customers—Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted the accounting standards update that requires an entity to recognize revenue in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In our evaluation of the requirements, we determined that reimbursement revenues and contract early cancellation and termination fees were part of our single performance obligation, and we determined that reimbursement revenues should be recorded on a gross basis as the service is performed. Our adoption, using the modified retrospective approach, for which we were not required to make any changes to the prior year presentation, did not have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows.

Income taxes—Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted the accounting standards update that requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transaction occurs as opposed to deferring such recognition into future periods. Our adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows or on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statement of cash flows—Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted the accounting standards update that requires amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents to be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning and end of period total amounts presented on the statement of cash flows. Aside from presenting the restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents as a component of the beginning and ending cash balances on our consolidated statements of cash flows, we removed the effect of proceeds from and deposits to restricted accounts from our cash flows provided by or used in operating, investing and financing activities, as applicable. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, such changes did not have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows or on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Retirement benefits—Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted the accounting standards update that requires an employer to disaggregate the service cost component from the other components of net benefit cost related to defined benefit retirement plans and other postemployment benefit plans. The update requires that the service cost component be presented in the same line item as other compensation costs for employees and the other components of net benefit cost in other income and expense on our consolidated statements of operations. The update also allows only the service cost component of net benefit cost to be eligible for capitalization. Our adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows or on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill—Effective January 1, 2018, we early adopted the accounting standards update that simplifies the method for measuring the implied value of goodwill when performing a goodwill impairment test by performing a one-step test, comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount. The update eliminates the two-step requirement to perform procedures to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities on the same basis as required in a business combination. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we applied this simplified method in our interim goodwill test, and we recognized an aggregate loss of \$462 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the full impairment of our goodwill.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Recently issued accounting standards

Leases—Effective January 1, 2019, we will adopt the accounting standards update that (a) requires lessees to recognize a right to use asset and a lease liability for virtually all leases, and (b) updates previous accounting standards for lessors to align certain requirements with the updates to lessee accounting standards and the revenue recognition accounting standards. In a recent update, targeted improvements were made that provide for (a) an optional new transition method for adoption that results in initial recognition of a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings in the year of adoption and (b) a practical expedient for lessors, under certain circumstances, to combine the lease and non-lease components of revenues for presentation purposes. We expect to elect the new optional transition method of adoption. With respect to our drilling contracts, which could contain a lease component, we expect to apply the practical expedient and recognize revenues based on the service component, which we have determined is the predominant component of our contracts. With respect to the lease arrangements under which we are the lessee as of December 31, 2018, we expect to recognize an aggregate lease liability of between \$130 million and \$140 million and a right-of-use asset of between \$100 million and \$110 million. We do not expect our adoption to have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows.

Other comprehensive income—Effective January 1, 2019, we will adopt the accounting standards update that allows for reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “2017 Tax Act”). We expect to apply the permitted alternative and reclassify such stranded tax effects resulting from the 2017 Tax Act. We do not expect our adoption to have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows or on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Financial instruments – credit losses—Effective no later than January 1, 2020, we will adopt the accounting standards update that requires entities to estimate an expected lifetime credit loss on financial assets ranging from short-term trade accounts receivable to long-term financings. The update, which permits early adoption, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We continue to evaluate the requirements and do not expect our adoption to have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations or cash flows or on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 4—Business Combinations**Overview**

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed the acquisitions of Songa and Ocean Rig. On January 30, 2018, we acquired an approximate 97.7 percent ownership interest in Songa. We believe the Songa acquisition strengthens our position as a leader in harsh environment and ultra-deepwater drilling services by adding high value assets, including four high-specification harsh environment floaters, supported by significant contract backlog, and strengthens our footprint in harsh environment operating areas. The goodwill resulting from the business combination was attributed to synergies and intangible assets that did not qualify for separate recognition. On December 5, 2018, we acquired Ocean Rig in a merger transaction. We believe the Ocean Rig acquisition further strengthens our position as a leader in the ultra-deepwater and harsh environment drilling services by adding additional high-value assets, including nine ultra-deepwater floaters and two harsh environment floaters, and the contracts relating to the construction of two ultra-deepwater drillships (see Note 22—Subsequent Events). In the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, in connection with these acquisitions, we incurred acquisition costs of \$24 million and \$4 million, respectively, recorded in general and administrative costs and expenses.

Pro forma combined operating results—We have included the operating results of Songa and Ocean Rig in our consolidated results of operations, commencing on the acquisition date, January 30, 2018 and December 5, 2018, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2018, our consolidated statement of operations includes revenues of \$497 million and net income of \$87 million associated with the operations of Songa and revenues of \$15 million and net loss of \$8 million associated with the operations of Ocean Rig. Pro forma combined operating results, assuming the acquisitions were completed as of January 1, 2017, were as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 3,373	\$ 4,386
Net loss	(2,124)	(3,174)
Per share loss - basic and diluted	(3.47)	(5.29)

Ocean Rig UDW Inc.

Consideration—To complete the acquisition, we issued 147.7 million shares with a per share market value of \$9.32, based on the market value of our shares on the acquisition date, and made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.2 billion. The aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination was as follows (in millions):

Total

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Consideration transferred

Aggregate fair value of shares issued as partial consideration for Ocean Rig shares	\$ 1,377
Aggregate cash paid as partial consideration for Ocean Rig shares	1,168
Total consideration transferred in business combination	<u>\$ 2,545</u>

Assets and liabilities—We estimated the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured as of December 5, 2018, as follows (in millions):

	<u>Total</u>
Assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 152
Accounts receivable	72
Property and equipment	2,206
Drilling contract intangible assets	275
Other assets	114
Liabilities assumed	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	71
Construction contract intangible liabilities	132
Other long-term liabilities	61
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 2,555</u>

As a result of the acquisition, we recognized a gain of \$10 million, recorded in other, net, associated with the bargain purchase, primarily due to the decline in the market value of our shares between the announcement date and the closing date. We estimated the fair value of the rigs and related equipment by applying a combination of income and market approaches, using projected discounted cash flows and estimates of the exchange price that would be received for the assets in the principal or most advantageous markets for the assets in an orderly transaction between participants as of the acquisition date. We estimated the fair value of the drilling contracts by comparing the contractual dayrates over the remaining firm contract term and option periods relative to the projected market dayrates as of the acquisition date. We estimated the fair value of the construction contracts by comparing the contractual future payments and terms relative to the market payments and terms as of the acquisition date. Our estimates of fair value for the drilling units and contract intangibles required us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, including assumptions related to the future performance of the assets, such as future commodity prices, projected demand for our services, rig availability, rig utilization, dayrates, remaining useful lives of the rigs and discount rates.

We have not completed our estimates of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. We continue to review the estimated fair values of property and equipment, intangible assets, and other assets and liabilities, and to evaluate the assumed tax positions and contingencies. Our estimates of the fair value for such assets and liabilities require significant assumptions and judgment. Until we complete our evaluation, we may be required to adjust our original estimates, and such adjustments could be material.

Songa Offshore SE

Consideration—To complete the acquisition, we issued 66.9 million shares with a per share market value of \$10.99, based on the market value of our shares on the acquisition date. We also issued \$854 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Bonds, including \$562 million aggregate principal amount as partial consideration to Songa shareholders and \$292 million aggregate principal amount as settlement for certain Songa indebtedness. The aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination was as follows (in millions):

	<u>Total</u>
Consideration transferred	
Aggregate fair value of shares issued as partial consideration for Songa shares	\$ 735
Aggregate fair value of Exchangeable Bonds issued as partial consideration for Songa shares	675
Consideration transferred to Songa shareholders	1,410
Aggregate fair value of Exchangeable Bonds issued for settlement of certain Songa indebtedness	351
Total consideration transferred in business combination	<u>\$ 1,761</u>

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Assets and liabilities—We estimated the fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interest, measured as of January 30, 2018, as follows (in millions):

	<u>Total</u>
Assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113
Accounts receivable	115
Other current assets	80
Property and equipment	2,414
Goodwill	462
Contract intangible assets	632
Liabilities assumed	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	178
Debt	1,768
Other long-term liabilities	76
Net assets acquired	<u>1,794</u>
Noncontrolling interest in business combination	33
Controlling interest acquired in business combination	<u>\$ 1,761</u>

In the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed our estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities. We estimated the fair value of the rigs and related equipment by applying a combination of income and market approaches, using projected discounted cash flows and estimates of the exchange price that would be received for the assets in the principal or most advantageous markets for the assets in an orderly transaction between participants as of the acquisition date. We estimated the fair value of the drilling contracts by comparing the contractual dayrates over the remaining firm contract term and option periods relative to the projected market dayrates as of the acquisition date. Our estimates of fair value for these assets required us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, including assumptions related to the future performance of the assets, such as future commodity prices, projected demand for our services, rig availability, dayrates and discount rates. We estimated the fair value of the debt using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the terms and credit spreads for the instruments.

Noncontrolling interest—On March 28, 2018, we acquired the remaining Songa shares not owned by us through a compulsory acquisition under Cyprus law, and as a result, Songa became our wholly owned subsidiary. As consideration for the remaining Songa shares, we issued 1.1 million shares and \$9 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Bonds and we made an aggregate cash payment of \$8 million to Songa shareholders who elected to receive a cash payment or failed to make an election, for an aggregate fair value of \$30 million.

Note 5—Revenues

Overview—The services we perform represent a single performance obligation under our drilling contracts with customers that is satisfied over time. We earn revenues primarily by performing the following activities: (i) providing our drilling rig, work crews, related equipment and services necessary to operate the rig (ii) delivering the drilling rig by mobilizing to and demobilizing from the drill location, and (iii) performing certain pre-operating activities, including rig preparation activities or equipment modifications required for the contract.

The duration of our performance obligation varies by contract. At December 31, 2018, the expected remaining duration of our drilling contracts extends through February 2028, excluding unexercised options. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized revenues of \$174 million, respectively, for performance obligations satisfied in previous periods, primarily related to our customer's termination of the contract for *Discoverer Clear Leader*, effective November 2017, and certain revenues recognized on a cash basis.

In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized costs of \$45 million, \$45 million and \$86 million, respectively, associated with pre-operating costs for contracts with customers. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the unrecognized pre-operating costs to obtain contracts was \$2 million and \$18 million, respectively, recorded in other assets.

Disaggregation—In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized revenues as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2018					Total
	U.S.	Norway	U.K.	Brazil	Other	
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 1,496	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ 266	\$ 1,788
Harsh environment floaters	—	651	124	—	199	974
Deepwater floaters	—	—	—	84	40	124
Midwater floaters	—	—	38	—	36	74
High-specification jackups	—	—	—	—	58	58
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,496</u>	<u>\$ 651</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 3,018</u>

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

	Year ended December 31, 2017					
	U.S.	Norway	U.K.	Brazil	Other	Total
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 1,519	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 235	\$ 294	\$ 2,048
Harsh environment floaters	8	83	225	—	140	456
Deepwater floaters	—	—	—	100	44	144
Midwater floaters	—	—	30	—	123	153
High-specification jackups	—	—	33	—	139	172
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,527</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 288</u>	<u>\$ 335</u>	<u>\$ 740</u>	<u>\$ 2,973</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2016					
	U.S.	Norway	U.K.	Brazil	Other	Total
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 1,919	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 317	\$ 491	\$ 2,727
Harsh environment floaters	58	107	265	—	72	502
Deepwater floaters	—	—	—	99	121	220
Midwater floaters	—	107	199	37	56	399
High-specification jackups	—	—	87	—	226	313
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,977</u>	<u>\$ 214</u>	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 453</u>	<u>\$ 966</u>	<u>\$ 4,161</u>

Contract liabilities—We recognize contract liabilities, recorded in other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities, for mobilization, contract preparation, capital upgrades and deferred revenues for declining dayrate contracts using the straight-line method over the remaining contract term. Contract liabilities for our contracts with customers were as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Deferred contract revenues, recorded in other current liabilities	\$ 87	\$ 203
Deferred contract revenues, recorded in other long-term liabilities	399	422
Total contract liabilities	<u>\$ 486</u>	<u>\$ 625</u>

Significant changes in contract liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Total contract liabilities, beginning of period	\$ 625
Decrease due to recognition of revenues for goods and services	(239)
Increase due to goods and services transferred over time	100
Total contract liabilities, end of period	<u>\$ 486</u>

Note 6—Drilling Fleet

Construction work in progress—For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, the changes in our construction work in progress, including capital expenditures and other capital additions, were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Construction work in progress, beginning of period	\$ 1,392	\$ 2,171	\$ 3,735
Capital expenditures			
Newbuild construction program	75	397	1,206
Other equipment and construction projects	109	100	138
Total capital expenditures	184	497	1,344
Changes in accrued capital additions	4	(23)	(86)
Construction work in progress acquired in business combination	28	—	—
Construction work in progress sold	—	(289)	—
Property and equipment placed into service			
Newbuild construction program	(903)	(896)	(2,557)
Other property and equipment	(73)	(68)	(265)
Construction work in progress, end of period	<u>\$ 632</u>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 2,171</u>

Impairments of assets held and used—During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we identified indicators that the asset groups in our contract drilling services reporting unit may not be recoverable. In the year ended December 31, 2017, such indicators

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

included a significant decline in commodity prices and the market value of our stock, a reduction of projected dayrates and a further extension of low utilization rates, and in the year ended December 31, 2016, such indicators included a reduction of projected dayrates and an extension to low utilization rates. In the year ended December 31, 2017, as a result of our testing, we recognized a loss of \$94 million (\$93 million, or \$0.25 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the midwater floater asset group. In the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of our testing, we recognized a loss of \$52 million (\$0.14 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group.

We measured the fair value of the asset groups by applying a combination of income and market approaches, using projected discounted cash flows and estimates of the exchange price that would be received for the assets in the principal or most advantageous markets for the assets in an orderly transaction between participants as of the measurement date. Our estimate of fair value required us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, including assumptions related to the future performance of our contract drilling services reporting unit, such as future commodity prices, projected demand for our services, rig availability and dayrates. If we experience increasingly unfavorable changes to actual or anticipated dayrates or other impairment indicators, or if we are unable to secure new or extended contracts for our active units or the reactivation of any of our stacked units, we may be required to recognize additional losses in future periods as a result of impairments of the carrying amount of one or more of our asset groups.

Impairments of assets held for sale—In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$999 million (\$2.13 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Discovery*, *Deepwater Frontier*, *Deepwater Millennium* and *GSF C.R. Luigs*, the deepwater floaters *Jack Bates* and *Transocean 706* and the midwater floaters *Songa Delta* and *Songa Trym*, along with related assets, which we determined were impaired at the time that we classified the assets as assets held for sale.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$1.4 billion (\$3.59 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of the ultra-deepwater floaters *Cajun Express*, *Deepwater Pathfinder*, *GSF Jack Ryan*, *Sedco Energy* and *Sedco Express*, the deepwater floater *Transocean Marianas* and the midwater floaters *Transocean Prospect* and *Transocean Searcher*, along with related assets, which we determined were impaired at the time that we classified the assets as assets held for sale.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$41 million (\$39 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floaters *M.G. Hulme, Jr.* and *Sedco 702* and the midwater floaters *GSF Rig 140*, *Sedco 704*, *Transocean Driller*, *Transocean John Shaw* and *Transocean Winner*, along with related assets, which we determined were impaired at the time that we classified the assets as assets held for sale.

We measured the impairment of the drilling units and related assets as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeded the estimated fair value less costs to sell. We estimated the fair value of the assets using significant other observable inputs, representative of Level 2 fair value measurements, including indicative market values for the drilling units and related assets to be sold for scrap value or binding contracts to sell such assets for alternative purposes. If we commit to plans to sell additional rigs for values below the respective carrying amounts, we will be required to recognize additional losses in future periods associated with the impairment of such assets.

Dispositions—During the year ended December 31, 2018, in connection with our efforts to dispose of non-strategic assets, we completed the sale of the ultra-deepwater floaters *Cajun Express*, *Deepwater Discovery*, *Deepwater Pathfinder*, *GSF C.R. Luigs*, *Sedco Energy* and *Sedco Express*, the deepwater floater *Transocean Marianas* and the midwater floater *Songa Trym*, along with related assets. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$36 million and recognized an aggregate net gain of \$7 million (\$0.01 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the disposal of these assets. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$7 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$7 million associated with the disposal of assets unrelated to rig sales.

On May 31, 2017, in connection with our efforts to dispose of non-strategic assets, we completed the sale of 10 high-specification jackups, including *GSF Constellation I*, *GSF Constellation II*, *GSF Galaxy I*, *GSF Galaxy II*, *GSF Galaxy III*, *GSF Monarch*, *Transocean Andaman*, *Transocean Ao Thai*, *Transocean Honor* and *Transocean Siam Driller*, along with related assets, and novated the contracts relating to the construction of five high-specification jackups, together with related assets. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$319 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$1.6 billion (\$4.08 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the disposal of these assets. Following the completion of the sale, we continued to operate three of these high-specification jackups through completion of the drilling contracts, the last of which was completed in October 2018. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, excluding our loss on the disposal of these assets, our operating results included income of \$44 million, \$65 million and \$74 million, respectively, before taxes, associated with the high-specification jackup asset group.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we also completed the sale of the ultra-deepwater floater *GSF Jack Ryan* and the midwater floaters *GSF Rig 140*, *Transocean Prospect* and *Transocean Searcher*, along with related assets. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$22 million and recognized an aggregate net gain of \$9 million

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

(\$0.01 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the disposal of these assets. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$9 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$15 million associated with the disposal of assets unrelated to rig sales.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, in connection with our efforts to dispose of non-strategic assets, we completed the sale of the deepwater floaters *Deepwater Navigator*, *M.G. Hulme, Jr.* and *Sedco 702* and the midwater floaters *Falcon 100*, *GSF Grand Banks*, *GSF Rig 135*, *Sedco 704*, *Sedneth 701*, *Transocean Driller*, *Transocean John Shaw* and *Transocean Winner*, along with related assets. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$22 million and recognized an aggregate net gain of \$13 million (\$0.04 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the disposal of these assets. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we received cash proceeds of \$8 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$9 million associated with the disposal of assets unrelated to rig sales.

Assets held for sale—At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of our assets held for sale, including the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Frontier* and *Deepwater Millennium*, the deepwater floaters *Jack Bates* and *Transocean 706* and the midwater floater *Songa Delta*, along with related assets, was \$25 million, recorded in other current assets. At December 31, 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of our assets held for sale was \$22 million, including the ultra-deepwater floaters *Cajun Express*, *Deepwater Pathfinder*, *Sedco Energy* and *Sedco Express* and the deepwater floater *Transocean Marianas*, along with related assets, recorded in other current assets.

Note 7—Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill—During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we classified as held for sale and impaired three ultra-deepwater floaters (see Note 6—Drilling Fleet). We identified the impairment of these assets included in our single contract drilling services reporting unit as a trigger to test the recoverability of goodwill. As a result, we performed an interim goodwill impairment test as of June 30, 2018, and we determined that the goodwill associated with our contract drilling services reporting unit was fully impaired. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized a loss of \$462 million (\$0.99 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of the full balance of our goodwill. We estimated the fair value of the contract drilling services reporting unit using the income approach. Our estimate of fair value required us to use significant unobservable inputs, representative of a Level 3 fair value measurement, including assumptions related to the future performance of the reporting unit, such as future commodity prices, projected demand for our services, rig availability and dayrates.

Finite-lived intangible assets and liabilities—At December 31, 2018, the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of our drilling contract intangible assets were as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Drilling contract intangible assets			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Acquisition	907	—	907
Amortization	—	(112)	(112)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 907</u>	<u>\$ (112)</u>	<u>\$ 795</u>

In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized drilling contract intangible amortization of \$112 million recorded as a reduction of contract drilling revenues. We expect to amortize the carrying amounts over the remaining contract periods, through March 2024. As of December 31, 2018, the estimated future amortization of contract intangible assets was as follows (in millions):

Years ending December 31,	Total
2019	\$ 179
2020	179
2021	179
2022	178
2023	76
Thereafter	4
Total carrying amount of contract intangible assets	<u>\$ 795</u>

At December 31, 2018, the gross carrying amount of our construction contract liabilities was \$132 million. We expect to recognize the construction contract intangible liabilities as reductions to the capitalized cost of the two rigs at the time we take delivery of the assets.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Note 8—Debt
Overview

Outstanding debt—The aggregate principal amounts and aggregate carrying amounts, net of debt-related balances, including unamortized discounts, premiums, issue costs and fair value adjustments of our debt, were as follows (in millions):

	Principal amount		Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Eksportfinans Loan due January 2018	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 26
6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020 (a)	286	286	288	288
6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021 (a)	328	328	327	327
5.52% Senior Secured Notes due May 2022 (b)	282	362	280	356
3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022 (a)	411	506	408	502
0.50% Exchangeable Bonds due January 2023 (a)	863	—	862	—
9.00% Senior Notes due July 2023 (c)	1,250	1,250	1,221	1,216
5.875% Senior Secured Notes due January 2024 (d)	750	—	735	—
7.75% Senior Secured Notes due October 2024 (d)	480	540	469	526
6.25% Senior Secured Notes due December 2024 (d)	500	562	489	549
6.125% Senior Secured Notes due August 2025 (d)	600	—	588	—
7.25% Senior Notes due November 2025 (c)	750	—	736	—
7.50% Senior Notes due January 2026 (c)	750	750	742	742
7.45% Notes due April 2027 (a)	88	88	86	86
8.00% Debentures due April 2027 (a)	57	57	57	57
7.00% Notes due June 2028	300	300	306	307
Capital lease contract due August 2029	511	541	511	541
7.50% Notes due April 2031 (a)	588	588	585	585
6.80% Senior Notes due March 2038 (a)	1,000	1,000	991	991
7.35% Senior Notes due December 2041 (a)	300	300	297	297
Total debt	10,094	7,484	9,978	7,396
Less debt due within one year				
Eksportfinans Loan due January 2018	—	26	—	26
5.52% Senior Secured Notes due May 2022 (b)	83	79	81	77
5.875% Senior Secured Notes due January 2024 (d)	83	—	79	—
7.75% Senior Secured Notes due October 2024 (d)	60	60	58	57
6.25% Senior Secured Notes due December 2024 (d)	62	62	60	60
6.125% Senior Secured Notes due August 2025 (d)	66	—	63	—
Capital lease contract due August 2029	32	30	32	30
Total debt due within one year	386	257	373	250
Total long-term debt	\$ 9,708	\$ 7,227	\$ 9,605	\$ 7,146

- (a) Transocean Inc., a 100 percent owned direct subsidiary of Transocean Ltd., is the issuer of the notes and debentures. Transocean Ltd. has provided a full and unconditional guarantee of the notes and debentures. Transocean Ltd. has no independent assets or operations, and its other subsidiaries not owned indirectly through Transocean Inc. were minor. Transocean Inc. has no independent assets and operations, other than those related to its investments in non-guarantor operating companies and balances primarily pertaining to its cash and cash equivalents and debt. Except as discussed under “Indentures,” Transocean Ltd. and Transocean Inc. are not subject to any significant restrictions on their ability to obtain funds from their consolidated subsidiaries by dividends, loans or capital distributions.
- (b) The subsidiary issuer of the unregistered senior secured notes is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Inc. The senior secured notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the owner of the collateral rig. See “—Debt issuances—Senior secured notes.”
- (c) Transocean Inc. is the issuer of the unregistered notes. The priority guaranteed senior unsecured notes, which rank equal in right of payment of all of our existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations and rank structurally senior to the extent of the value of the assets of the subsidiaries guaranteeing the notes, are fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally, guaranteed by Transocean Ltd. and certain wholly owned subsidiaries of Transocean Inc. See “—Debt issuances—Priority guaranteed senior unsecured notes.”
- (d) Each subsidiary issuer of the respective unregistered senior secured notes is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Inc. The senior secured notes are fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally, guaranteed by Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and, in each case, the owner of the respective collateral rig. See “—Debt issuances—Senior secured notes.”

See Note 22—Subsequent Events.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Scheduled maturities—At December 31, 2018, the scheduled maturities of our debt were as follows (in millions):

Years ending December 31,	Total
2019	\$ 386
2020	680
2021	730
2022	740
2023	2,427
Thereafter	5,131
Total principal amount of debt	10,094
Total debt-related balances, net	(116)
Total carrying amount of debt	\$ 9,978

Indentures—The indentures that govern our debt generally contain covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to incur certain liens on our drilling units without equally and ratably securing the notes, to engage in certain sale and lease back transactions covering any of our drilling units, to allow our subsidiaries to incur certain additional debt, or to engage in certain merger, consolidation or reorganization transactions or to enter into a scheme of arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation.

Additionally, the indentures that govern the 5.875% senior secured notes due January 2024 (the “5.875% Senior Secured Notes”), the 6.125% senior secured notes due August 2025 (the “6.125% Senior Secured Notes”), the 5.52% senior secured notes due May 2022 (the “5.52% Senior Secured Notes”), the 7.75% senior secured notes due October 2024 (the “7.75% Senior Secured Notes”) and the 6.25% senior secured notes due December 2024 (the “6.25% Senior Secured Notes”) contain covenants that limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rigs to declare or pay dividends to their affiliates. The 5.875% Senior Secured Notes, the 6.125% Senior Secured Notes, the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes also impose a maximum collateral rig leverage ratio (“Maximum Collateral Ratio”), represented by the debt balance relative to each rig’s earnings, that changes over the terms of the notes. At December 31, 2018, the Maximum Collateral Ratio under the respective indenture was as follows: (i) 6.00 to 1.00 for the 5.875% Senior Secured Notes, (ii) 5.75 to 1.00 for the 6.125% Senior Secured Notes and (iii) 4.75 to 1.00 for the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes.

Interest rate adjustments—The interest rates for certain of our notes are subject to adjustment from time to time upon a change to the credit rating of our non-credit enhanced senior unsecured long-term debt (“Debt Rating”). At December 31, 2018, the interest rate in effect for the 6.375% senior notes due December 2021 (the “6.375% Senior Notes”), the 3.80% senior notes due October 2022 (the “3.80% Senior Notes”) and the 7.35% senior notes due December 2041 was 8.375 percent, 5.80 percent and 9.35 percent, respectively.

Secured Credit Facility—In June 2018, we entered into a bank credit agreement, which established a \$1.0 billion secured revolving credit facility (the “Secured Credit Facility”), which is scheduled to expire on the earlier of (i) June 22, 2023 and (ii) if greater than \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our 9.00% senior notes due July 2023 (the “9.00% Senior Notes”) remain outstanding in April 2023, such date. The Secured Credit Facility is guaranteed by Transocean Ltd. and certain wholly owned subsidiaries. The Secured Credit Facility is secured by, among other things, a lien on the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Asgard*, *Deepwater Invictus* and *Discoverer Inspiration* and the harsh environment floaters *Transocean Barents* and *Transocean Spitsbergen*, the aggregate carrying amount of which was \$3.4 billion at December 31, 2018. The Secured Credit Facility contains covenants that, among other things, include maintenance of certain guarantee and collateral coverage ratios, a maximum debt to capitalization ratio of 0.60 to 1.00 and minimum liquidity of \$500 million. The Secured Credit Facility also restricts the ability of Transocean Ltd. and certain of our subsidiaries to, among other things, merge, consolidate or otherwise make changes to the corporate structure, incur liens, incur additional indebtedness, enter into transactions with affiliates and pay dividends and other distributions.

We may borrow under the Secured Credit Facility at either (1) the reserve adjusted London interbank offered rate plus a margin (the “Secured Credit Facility Margin”), which ranges from 2.625 percent to 3.375 percent based on the credit rating of the Secured Credit Facility, or (2) the base rate specified in the credit agreement plus the Secured Credit Facility Margin, minus one percent per annum. Throughout the term of the Secured Credit Facility, we pay a facility fee on the amount of the underlying commitment which ranges from 0.375 percent to 1.00 percent based on the credit rating of the Secured Credit Facility. At December 31, 2018, based on the credit rating of the Secured Credit Facility on that date, the Secured Credit Facility Margin was 2.75 percent and the facility fee was 0.50 percent. At December 31, 2018, we had no borrowings outstanding, \$25 million of letters of credit issued, and we had \$1.0 billion of available borrowing capacity under the Secured Credit Facility. See Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies—Global Marine litigation.

Debt issuances

Priority guaranteed senior unsecured notes—On October 25, 2018, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 7.25% senior unsecured notes due November 2025 (the “7.25% Senior Notes”), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$735 million, net of issue costs. We may redeem all or a portion of the 7.25% Senior Notes at any time prior to November 1, 2021 at a price equal to

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after November 1, 2021, at specified redemption prices.

On October 17, 2017, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million of 7.50% senior unsecured notes due January 15, 2026 (the “7.50% Senior Notes”), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$742 million, net of issue costs. We may redeem all or a portion of the 7.50% Senior Notes at any time prior to January 15, 2021 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after January 15, 2021, at specified redemption prices.

On July 21, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$1.3 billion of the 9.00% Senior Notes and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$1.2 billion, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. We may redeem all or a portion of the 9.00% Senior Notes at any time prior to July 15, 2020 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after July 15, 2020, at specified redemption prices.

Senior secured notes—In July 2018, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Secured Notes and \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6.125% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$733 million and \$586 million, respectively, net of discount and issue costs. The 5.875% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the harsh environment floaters *Transocean Enabler* and *Transocean Encourage* and the equity of the wholly owned subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rigs. The 6.125% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Pontus* and the equity of the wholly owned subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rig. In connection with the issuance of such notes, we were required to deposit \$63 million, with respect to the 5.875% Senior Secured Notes, and \$51 million with respect to the 6.125% Senior Secured Notes, in restricted cash accounts to satisfy debt service and reserve requirements. We are required to pay semiannual installments of principal and interest on the 5.875% Senior Secured Notes, beginning January 15, 2019, and on the 6.125% Senior Secured Notes, beginning February 1, 2019. We may redeem all or a portion of these notes at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision.

On May 5, 2017, we issued \$410 million aggregate principal amount of 5.52% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$403 million, net of issue costs. The 5.52% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Conqueror*, the equity of the wholly owned subsidiaries that own and operate the collateral rig, and certain related assets. We are required to pay quarterly installments of principal and interest on the 5.52% Senior Secured Notes. We may redeem all or a portion of the 5.52% Senior Secured Notes at any time on or prior to December 31, 2021 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus, subject to certain exceptions, a make-whole amount.

On October 19, 2016, we issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$583 million, net of initial discount and issue costs. On December 8, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$625 million of 6.25% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$609 million, net of initial discount and issue costs. The 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Thalassa* and the *Deepwater Proteus*, respectively, and the equity of the wholly owned subsidiary that owns the collateral rig. We are required to pay semiannual installments of principal and interest on the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes. We may redeem all or a portion of the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes at any time on or prior to October 15, 2020 and December 1, 2020, respectively, at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had \$347 million and \$211 million, respectively, deposited in restricted cash accounts to satisfy debt service and working capital requirements for the senior secured notes. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of *Deepwater Conqueror*, *Deepwater Pontus*, *Deepwater Proteus*, *Deepwater Thalassa*, *Transocean Enabler* and *Transocean Encourage* was \$4.4 billion. At December 31, 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of *Deepwater Conqueror*, *Deepwater Thalassa* and *Deepwater Proteus* was \$2.4 billion. We will be required to redeem the notes at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount without a make-whole provision, upon the occurrence of certain events related to the collateral rigs and the related drilling contracts.

Exchangeable bonds—In connection with the Songa acquisition transactions, we issued \$863 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Bonds, as partial consideration for the Songa shares and as consideration for refinancing certain Songa indebtedness. The Exchangeable Bonds may be converted at any time prior to the maturity date at an exchange rate of 97.29756 shares per \$1,000 note, equivalent to a conversion price of \$10.28 per share, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. Holders of Exchangeable Bonds may require us to repurchase all or a portion of such holder’s Exchangeable Bonds upon the occurrence of certain events. The aggregate fair value of the Exchangeable Bonds, measured as of the issuance date, was \$1.0 billion, which represented a substantial premium of \$172 million above par, and we recorded such premium to additional paid-in capital. We estimated the fair value using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the terms and credit spreads for the instruments.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Debt assumptions and repayments

Senior Secured Term Loans and Junior Secured Bonds—In connection with the Songa acquisition, we assumed the rights and obligations under credit agreements establishing two senior secured term loan facilities (the “Senior Secured Term Loans”) and a subscription agreement establishing a junior secured bond facility (the “Junior Secured Bonds”). The credit agreements and subscription agreement contained change of control clauses, for which we received waivers from the lenders that were scheduled to expire on August 31, 2018. On February 12, 2018, we served notice of our intent to call the Junior Secured Bonds. Prior to the expiration of the waivers, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$1.4 billion and \$171 million to repay the borrowings under the Senior Secured Term Loans and the Junior Secured Bonds, respectively, and terminated the underlying agreements. We recognized an aggregate net loss of \$1 million associated with the repaid borrowings.

Other debt—In connection with the Songa acquisition, we assumed the indebtedness related to two bond loans (together, the “Bond Loans”), previously publicly traded on the Oslo stock exchange. On the acquisition date, the Bond Loans had an aggregate principal amount of NOK 337 million, equivalent to \$44 million. On March 14, 2018, we made a cash payment of NOK 345 million, equivalent to \$44 million, to repay the Bond Loans. We also assumed the rights and obligations under a credit agreement for a secured borrowing facility. On February 2, 2018, we made a cash payment of \$23 million to repay the borrowings outstanding under the secured borrowing facility and terminated the underlying credit agreement.

Debt retirements

Repurchases and repayments—During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we repurchased in the open market debt securities with aggregate principal amounts as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
5.05% Senior Notes due December 2016	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 36
2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017	—	62	85
6.00% Senior Notes due March 2018	—	354	35
7.375% Senior Notes due April 2018	—	83	26
6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020	—	15	44
6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021	—	10	122
3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022	95	33	38
7.45% Notes due April 2027	—	—	8
7.50% Notes due April 2031	—	—	5
Aggregate principal amount retired	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 557</u>	<u>\$ 399</u>
Aggregate cash payment	\$ 95	\$ 564	\$ 354
Aggregate net gain (loss)	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ 44

Tender offers—In July 11, 2017, we completed cash tender offers to purchase up to \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of certain notes (the “2017 Tendered Notes”). On August 1, 2016, we completed cash tender offers to purchase up to \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of certain notes (the “2016 Tendered Notes”). During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we received valid tenders from holders of aggregate principal amounts of the 2017 Tendered Notes and 2016 Tendered Notes as follows (in millions):

	Years ended	
	December 31,	2016
	2017	2016
2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017	\$ 271	\$ —
6.00% Senior Notes due March 2018	400	—
7.375% Senior Notes due April 2018	128	—
6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020	207	348
6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021	213	476
3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022	—	157
Aggregate principal amount retired	<u>\$ 1,219</u>	<u>\$ 981</u>
Aggregate cash payment	\$ 1,269	\$ 876
Aggregate net gain (loss)	\$ (48)	\$ 104

See Note 22—Subsequent Events.

Scheduled maturities and installments—On the scheduled maturity date of October 16, 2017, we made a cash payment of \$152 million to repay the outstanding 2.50% senior notes due October 2017, at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount. On the scheduled maturity date of December 15, 2016, we made a cash payment of \$938 million to repay the outstanding 5.05% senior notes due December 2016, at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount. In the years ended December

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we also made cash payments of \$257 million, \$299 million and \$127 million to repay other indebtedness in scheduled installments.

Note 9—Derivative Instruments

Forward exchange contracts—At December 31, 2018, we held undesignated forward exchange contracts, extending through June 2019, with an aggregate notional payment amount of \$76 million and an aggregate notional receive amount of NOK 600 million, representing a weighted average exchange rate of NOK 7.94 to \$1. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized a loss of \$9 million, recorded in other, net, associated with the forward exchange contracts. At December 31, 2018, the undesignated forward exchange contracts represented a liability with a carrying amount of \$6 million, recorded in other current liabilities.

In connection with the Songa acquisition, we acquired certain undesignated forward exchange contracts for the purchase of Norwegian kroner that extended through May 2018. On the acquisition date, the forward exchange contracts represented an asset of \$4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2018, we settled the remaining forward exchange contracts upon expiration. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized a loss of \$1 million, recorded in other, net, associated with the forward exchange contracts.

Interest rate swaps—In connection with the Songa acquisition, we acquired interest rate swaps, which we repaid in the year ended December 31, 2018. On the acquisition date, the aggregate fair value of the interest rate swaps represented an asset of \$14 million. In July and August 2018, we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$18 million in connection with the settlement and termination of the interest rate swaps. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized a gain of \$4 million, recorded in other, net, associated the interest rate swaps.

Currency swaps—In connection with the Songa acquisition, we acquired currency swaps, which were previously designated as a cash flow hedge, to reduce the variability of cash interest payments and the final cash principal payment associated with the Bond Loans resulting from the changes in the U.S. dollar to Norwegian krone exchange rate. On the acquisition date, the aggregate fair value of the currency swaps represented a liability of \$81 million. In February 2018, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$92 million in connection with the settlement and termination of the currency swaps. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized a loss of \$11 million, recorded in other, net, associated with the currency swaps.

Note 10—Income Taxes

Overview—Transocean Ltd., a holding company and Swiss resident, is exempt from cantonal and communal income tax in Switzerland, but is subject to Swiss federal income tax. For Swiss federal income taxes, qualifying net dividend income and net capital gains on the sale of qualifying investments in subsidiaries are exempt. Consequently, there is not a direct relationship between our Swiss earnings before income taxes and our Swiss income tax expense.

Tax provision and rate—Our provision for income taxes is based on the tax laws and rates applicable in the jurisdictions in which we operate and earn income. The relationship between our provision for or benefit from income taxes and our income or loss before income taxes can vary significantly from period to period considering, among other factors, (a) the overall level of income before income taxes, (b) changes in the blend of income that is taxed based on gross revenues rather than income before taxes, (c) rig movements between taxing jurisdictions and (d) our rig operating structures. The components of our income tax provision (benefit) were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Current tax expense	\$ 244	\$ 5	\$ 39
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(16)	89	68
Income tax expense	\$ 228	\$ 94	\$ 107

In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, our effective tax rate was (12.8) percent, (3.1) percent and 11.5 percent, respectively, based on income before income tax expense.

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The following is a reconciliation of the income tax expense (benefit) computed at the Swiss holding company federal statutory rate of 7.83% and our reported provision for income taxes (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Income tax expense (benefit) at Swiss federal statutory rate	\$ (139)	\$ (235)	\$ 72
Impact of U.S. tax reform	136	66	—
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits, net	117	(56)	(31)
Impairment losses subject to rates different than the Swiss federal statutory rate	114	241	5
Changes in valuation allowance	67	162	32
Currency revaluation of Norwegian assets	11	1	18
Litigation matters, primarily related to the Macondo well incident	—	(70)	(1)
Earnings subject to rates different than the Swiss federal statutory rate	(70)	2	34
Benefit from foreign tax credits	(5)	(15)	(16)
Other, net	(3)	(2)	(6)
Income tax expense	\$ 228	\$ 94	\$ 107

Deferred taxes—The significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 479	\$ 435
Interest expense limitation	76	59
Accrued payroll expenses not currently deductible	49	54
Accrued expenses	44	16
Loss contingencies	40	42
United Kingdom charter limitation	30	36
Deferred income	26	101
Tax credit carryforwards	11	37
Other	13	17
Valuation allowance	(681)	(574)
Total deferred tax assets	87	223
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	(62)	(216)
Contract intangible revenues	(22)	—
Other	(1)	(4)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(85)	(220)
Deferred tax assets, net	\$ 2	\$ 3

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, our deferred tax assets included U.S. foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$11 million and \$37 million, respectively, which will expire between 2019 and 2028. The deferred tax assets related to our net operating losses were generated in various worldwide tax jurisdictions. At December 31, 2018, the net operating losses carryforwards, which were generated in various jurisdictions worldwide, included \$307 million that do not expire and \$172 million that will expire beginning between 2021 and 2038. At December 31, 2017, the net operating losses carryforwards, which were generated in various jurisdictions worldwide, included \$261 million that do not expire and \$174 million that will expire beginning between 2020 and 2037.

As of December 31, 2018, our consolidated cumulative loss incurred over the recent three-year period was primarily due to losses on impairment and disposal of assets, which represented significant objective negative evidence for our evaluation of our deferred tax assets. Although such evidence has limited our ability to consider other subjective evidence, we analyze each jurisdiction separately. We consider objective evidence, such as contract backlog activity, in jurisdictions in which we have profitable contracts. If estimated future taxable income changes during the carryforward periods or if the cumulative loss is no longer present, we may adjust the amount of deferred tax assets that we expect to realize. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, due to uncertainty of realization, we have recorded a valuation allowance of \$681 million and \$574 million, respectively, on net operating losses and other deferred tax assets.

Our other deferred tax liabilities include taxes related to the earnings of certain subsidiaries that are not indefinitely reinvested or that will not be indefinitely reinvested in the future. We consider the earnings of certain of our subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested. As of December 31, 2018, we did not provide for deferred taxes on earnings of certain subsidiaries that are indefinitely reinvested because it is not practical to estimate the amount of tax that would ultimately be due if remitted. If we were to make a distribution from the unremitted earnings of these subsidiaries, we would be subject to taxes payable to various jurisdictions. If our expectations were to change regarding

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future tax consequences, we may be required to record additional deferred taxes that could have a material effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Unrecognized tax benefits—The changes to our liabilities related to unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties that we recognize as a component of income tax expense, were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 222	\$ 274	\$ 287
Additions for prior year tax positions	172	17	13
Additions for current year tax positions	29	13	42
Reductions related to statute of limitation expirations	(8)	(13)	(15)
Reductions for prior year tax positions	(7)	(68)	(34)
Reductions due to settlements	—	(1)	(19)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ 274</u>

The liabilities related to our unrecognized tax benefits, including related interest and penalties that we recognize as a component of income tax expense, were as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties	\$ 408	\$ 222
Interest and penalties	106	87
Unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties	<u>\$ 514</u>	<u>\$ 309</u>

In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized, as a component of our income tax provision, expense of \$13 million, income of \$9 million and income of \$23 million, respectively, related to previously recognized interest and penalties associated with our unrecognized tax benefits. As of December 31, 2018, if recognized, \$514 million of our unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, would favorably impact our effective tax rate.

It is reasonably possible that our existing liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits may increase or decrease in the year ending December 31, 2019, primarily due to the progression of open audits and the expiration of statutes of limitation. However, we cannot reasonably estimate a range of potential changes in our existing liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits due to various uncertainties, such as the unresolved nature of various audits.

U.S. tax reform—In December 2017, the U.S. enacted the 2017 Tax Act, which amended existing U.S. tax laws that had an impact on our income tax provision, such as a base erosion and anti-abuse tax (“BEAT”), a global intangible low-taxed income tax, additional limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation and interest and the repeal of the domestic manufacturing deduction. In the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we recognized the income tax effects of the 2017 Tax Act in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”), which provides SEC staff guidance for the application of accounting standards for income taxes in the reporting period in which the 2017 Tax Act was enacted. Although we have completed our analysis and recorded the resulting impact of the 2017 Tax Act, the U.S. Congress or Treasury may introduce clarifications, modification or amendments that could cause us to make further adjustments in future periods.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized income tax expense of \$66 million with a corresponding decrease to our net deferred tax assets to reflect the reduction in the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent.

In the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized income tax expense of \$33 million related to the bareboat charter structure of our U.S. operations because we concluded it is subject to BEAT. A significant portion of our BEAT liability is contractually reimbursable by our customers due to a change-in-law provision in certain drilling contracts.

The 2017 Tax Act imposes a one-time transition tax on certain unremitted earnings and profits of our non-U.S. subsidiaries that are owned by U.S. subsidiaries. At December 31, 2017, we did not have the necessary information available, prepared and analyzed to develop a reasonable estimate of the transition tax. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed our evaluation, and we recorded income tax expense of \$103 million for estimated transition taxes and an income tax benefit of \$16 million for the estimated effect on the utilization of foreign tax credits.

Tax returns—We file federal and local tax returns in several jurisdictions throughout the world. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examinations of our U.S. and non-U.S. tax matters for years prior to 2011. Our tax returns in the major jurisdictions in which we operate, other than Brazil, as mentioned below, are generally subject to examination for periods ranging from three to six years. We have agreed to extensions beyond the statute of limitations in two major jurisdictions for up to 20 years. Tax authorities in certain jurisdictions are examining our tax returns and in some cases have issued assessments. We are defending our tax positions in those jurisdictions. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as to the timing or the outcome of these proceedings, we do not expect the ultimate liability to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position or results of operations, although it may have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of cash flows.

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Brazil tax investigations—In December 2005, the Brazilian tax authorities began issuing tax assessments with respect to our tax returns for the years 2000 through 2004. In January 25, 2008, we filed a protest letter with the Brazilian tax authorities for these tax assessments, and we are currently engaged in the appeals process. In May 19, 2014, the Brazilian tax authorities issued an additional tax assessment for the years 2009 and 2010, and in June 18, 2014, we filed protests with the Brazilian tax authorities for these tax assessments. In September 2018, a portion of one of the cases was favorably closed. As of December 31, 2018, the remaining aggregate tax assessment was for BRL 973 million, equivalent to approximately \$251 million, including penalties and interest. We believe our returns are materially correct as filed, and we are vigorously contesting these assessments. An unfavorable outcome on these proposed assessments could result in a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Other tax matters—We conduct operations through our various subsidiaries in countries throughout the world. Each country has its own tax regimes with varying nominal rates, deductions and tax attributes. From time to time, we may identify changes to previously evaluated tax positions that could result in adjustments to our recorded assets and liabilities. Although we are unable to predict the outcome of these changes, we do not expect the effect, if any, resulting from these adjustments to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 11—Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The numerator and denominator used for the computation of basic and diluted per share earnings were as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	Years ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator for earnings (loss) per share						
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ (1,996)	\$ (1,996)	\$ (3,127)	\$ (3,127)	\$ 778	\$ 778
Undistributed earnings allocable to participating securities	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Net income (loss) available to shareholders	<u>\$ (1,996)</u>	<u>\$ (1,996)</u>	<u>\$ (3,127)</u>	<u>\$ (3,127)</u>	<u>\$ 764</u>	<u>\$ 764</u>
Denominator for earnings (loss) per share						
Weighted-average shares outstanding	467	467	391	391	367	367
Effect of share-based awards and other equity instruments	1	1	—	—	—	—
Weighted-average shares for per share calculation	<u>468</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>367</u>
Per share earnings (loss)	<u>\$ (4.27)</u>	<u>\$ (4.27)</u>	<u>\$ (8.00)</u>	<u>\$ (8.00)</u>	<u>\$ 2.08</u>	<u>\$ 2.08</u>

In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we excluded from the calculation 10.6 million, 4.7 million and 2.5 million share-based awards, respectively, since the effect would have been anti-dilutive. In the year ended December 31, 2018, we excluded from the calculation 77.2 million shares issuable upon conversion of the Exchangeable Bonds, since the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans
Defined benefit pension and other postemployment benefit plans

Overview—As of December 31, 2018, we had defined benefit plans in the U.S., the United Kingdom (“U.K.”), and Norway. Benefits under the defined benefit plans in the U.S. and the U.K. have ceased accruing. We maintain the respective pension obligations under such plans until they have been fully satisfied.

As of December 31, 2018, the defined benefit plans in the U.S. included three funded and three unfunded plans (the “U.S. Plans”). As of December 31, 2018, the defined benefit plan in the U.K. included one funded plan (the “U.K. Plan”). As of December 31, 2018, the defined benefit plans in Norway, primarily group pension schemes with life insurance companies, included three funded and two unfunded plans (the “Norway Plans”), one of which we assumed in our acquisition of Songa. We refer to the U.K. Plan and the Norway Plans, collectively, as the “Non-U.S. Plans.” We refer to the U.S. Plans and the Non-U.S. Plans, collectively, as the “Transocean Plans”. Additionally, we maintain certain unfunded other postemployment benefit plans (collectively, the “OPEB Plans”), under which benefits to eligible participants diminish during a phase-out period ending December 31, 2025.

Assumptions—We estimated our benefit obligations using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans
Discount rate	4.31 %	2.86 %	3.56 %	3.68 %	2.49 %	2.93 %
Compensation trend rate	na	2.75 %	na	na	2.50 %	na

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We estimated our net periodic benefit costs using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year ended December 31, 2018			Year ended December 31, 2017			Year ended December 31, 2016		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	OPEB	U.S.	Non-U.S.	OPEB	U.S.	Non-U.S.	OPEB
	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans
Discount rate	3.68 %	2.49 %	2.93 %	4.26 %	2.69 %	3.08 %	4.56 %	3.69 %	3.13 %
Expected rate of return	6.21 %	4.72 %	na	6.31 %	4.79 %	na	6.82 %	5.85 %	na
Compensation trend rate	na	2.50 %	na	na	2.25 %	na	0.22 %	4.01 %	na

“na” means not applicable.

Net periodic benefit costs—Net periodic benefit costs, before tax, included the following components (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2018			Year ended December 31, 2017			Year ended December 31, 2016		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Transocean	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Transocean	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Transocean
	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans
Net periodic benefit costs									
Service cost	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 10	\$ 13
Interest cost	61	10	71	65	11	76	69	17	86
Expected return on plan assets	(72)	(19)	(91)	(74)	(20)	(94)	(80)	(25)	(105)
Settlements and curtailments	—	(1)	(1)	—	13	13	—	(5)	(5)
Actuarial (gain) loss, net	8	1	9	5	1	6	5	(1)	4
Prior service cost, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit costs	\$ (3)	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (1)	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (7)

In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, for the OPEB Plans, the combined components of net periodic benefit costs, including service cost, interest cost, recognized net actuarial losses, prior service cost amortization, curtailments and special termination benefits, were income of \$4 million, \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively.

Funded status—The changes in projected benefit obligation, plan assets and funded status and the amounts recognized on our consolidated balance sheets were as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2018				Year ended December 31, 2017			
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	OPEB	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	OPEB	Total
	Plans	Plans	Plans		Plans	Plans	Plans	
Change in projected benefit obligation								
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of period	\$ 1,680	\$ 379	\$ 19	\$ 2,078	\$ 1,557	\$ 398	\$ 19	\$ 1,974
Assumed projected benefit obligation	—	29	—	29	—	—	—	—
Actuarial (gains) losses, net	(145)	(45)	(2)	(192)	115	18	2	135
Service cost	—	7	—	7	3	3	—	6
Interest cost	61	10	1	72	65	11	—	76
Currency exchange rate changes	—	(21)	—	(21)	—	35	—	35
Benefits paid	(69)	(19)	(2)	(90)	(60)	(86)	(2)	(148)
Settlements	—	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
Plan amendment	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Special termination benefit	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Projected benefit obligation, end of period	1,527	338	17	1,882	1,680	379	19	2,078
Change in plan assets								
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of period	1,343	393	—	1,736	1,204	400	—	1,604
Fair value of acquired plan assets	—	22	—	22	—	—	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	(87)	(6)	—	(93)	198	31	—	229
Currency exchange rate changes	—	(22)	—	(22)	—	36	—	36
Employer contributions	2	13	2	17	1	12	2	15
Benefits paid	(69)	(19)	(2)	(90)	(60)	(86)	(2)	(148)
Settlements	—	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
Fair value of plan assets, end of period	1,189	378	—	1,567	1,343	393	—	1,736
Funded status, end of period	\$ (338)	\$ 40	\$ (17)	\$ (315)	\$ (337)	\$ 14	\$ (19)	\$ (342)
Balance sheet classification, end of period:								
Pension asset, non-current	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ 17
Pension liability, current	(3)	(1)	(3)	(7)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(6)
Pension liability, non-current	(335)	(6)	(14)	(355)	(335)	(2)	(16)	(353)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (a)	(307)	(64)	15	(356)	(301)	(84)	19	(366)

(a) Amounts are before income tax effect.

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The aggregate projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets were as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,527	\$ 26	\$ 17	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,680	\$ 5	\$ 19	\$ 1,704
Fair value of plan assets	1,189	20	—	1,209	1,343	2	—	1,345

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$1.9 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively. The aggregate accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets were as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 1,527	\$ 3	\$ 17	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,680	\$ 3	\$ 19	\$ 1,702
Fair value of plan assets	1,189	—	—	1,189	1,343	—	—	1,343

The following table presents the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), before tax, that have not been recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs (in millions):

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Actuarial gain (loss), net	\$ (307)	\$ (63)	\$ (1)	\$ (371)	\$ (301)	\$ (84)	\$ (4)	\$ (389)
Prior service cost, net	—	(1)	16	15	—	—	23	23
Total	\$ (307)	\$ (64)	\$ 15	\$ (356)	\$ (301)	\$ (84)	\$ 19	\$ (366)

The following table presents the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs during the year ending December 31, 2019 (in millions):

	Year ending December 31, 2019			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Actuarial loss, net	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3
Prior service cost, net	—	—	(2)	(2)
Total amount expected to be recognized	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ 1

Plan assets—We periodically review our investment policies, plan assets and asset allocation strategies to evaluate performance relative to specified objectives. In determining our asset allocation strategies for the U.S. Plans, we review the results of regression models to assess the most appropriate target allocation for each plan, given the plan's status, demographics and duration. For the U.K. Plan, the plan trustees establish the asset allocation strategies consistent with the regulations of the U.K. pension regulators and in consultation with financial advisors and company representatives. Investment managers for the U.S. Plans and the U.K. Plan are given established ranges within which the investments may deviate from the target allocations. For the Norway Plans, we establish minimum rates of return under the terms of investment contracts with insurance companies. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the weighted-average target and actual allocations of the investments for the funded Transocean Plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Target allocation		Actual allocation		Target allocation		Actual allocation	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Equity securities	50 %	34 %	50 %	32 %	50 %	39 %	52 %	39 %
Fixed income securities	50 %	51 %	50 %	52 %	50 %	50 %	48 %	48 %
Other investments	— %	15 %	— %	16 %	—	11 %	—	13 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the investments for the funded Transocean Plans were categorized as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2018								
	Significant observable inputs			Significant other observable inputs			Total		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Transocean Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Transocean Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Transocean Plans
Mutual funds									
U.S. equity funds	\$ 401	\$ —	\$ 401	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 401	\$ —	\$ 401
Non-U.S. equity funds	179	—	179	5	120	125	184	120	304
Bond funds	591	—	591	7	195	202	598	195	793
Total mutual funds	1,171	—	1,171	12	315	327	1,183	315	1,498
Other investments									
Cash and money market funds	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	1	7
Property collective trusts	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	19	19
Investment contracts	—	—	—	—	43	43	—	43	43
Total other investments	6	1	7	—	62	62	6	63	69
Total investments	\$ 1,177	\$ 1	\$ 1,178	\$ 12	\$ 377	\$ 389	\$ 1,189	\$ 378	\$ 1,567

	December 31, 2017								
	Significant observable inputs			Significant other observable inputs			Total		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Transocean Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Transocean Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Transocean Plans
Mutual funds									
U.S. equity funds	\$ 557	\$ —	\$ 557	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 557	\$ —	\$ 557
Non-U.S. equity funds	138	—	138	5	153	158	143	153	296
Bond funds	629	—	629	8	190	198	637	190	827
Total mutual funds	1,324	—	1,324	13	343	356	1,337	343	1,680
Other investments									
Cash and money market funds	6	7	13	—	—	—	6	7	13
Property collective trusts	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	20	20
Investment contracts	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	23	23
Total other investments	6	7	13	—	43	43	6	50	56
Total investments	\$ 1,330	\$ 7	\$ 1,337	\$ 13	\$ 386	\$ 399	\$ 1,343	\$ 393	\$ 1,736

The U.S. Plans and the U.K. Plan invest primarily in passively managed funds that reference market indices. The funded Norway Plans are subject to contractual terms under selected insurance programs. Each plan's investment managers have discretion to select the securities held within each asset category. Given this discretion, the managers may occasionally invest in our debt or equity securities, and may hold either long or short positions in such securities. As the plan investment managers are required to maintain well diversified portfolios, the actual investment in our securities would be immaterial relative to asset categories and the overall plan assets.

Funding contributions—In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we made an aggregate contribution of \$17 million, \$15 million and \$49 million, respectively, to the Transocean Plans and the OPEB Plans using our cash flows from operations. In the year ending December 31, 2019, we expect to contribute \$15 million to the Transocean Plans, and we expect to fund benefit payments of approximately \$3 million for the OPEB Plans as costs are incurred.

Benefit payments—The following were the projected benefits payments (in millions):

Years ending December 31,	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
2019	\$ 78	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 88
2020	80	8	3	91
2021	81	8	3	92
2022	83	8	2	93
2023	83	9	2	94
2024 - 2028	426	55	5	486

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Defined contribution plans

We sponsor defined contribution plans, for our employees, the most significant of which were as follows: (1) a qualified savings plan covering certain employees working in the U.S., (2) a non-qualified supplemental plan covering certain eligible employees working in the U.S., (3) a qualified savings plan covering certain eligible U.K. employees, (4) a non-qualified savings plan covering certain employees working outside the U.S. and U.K. and (5) various savings plans covering eligible employees working in Norway. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recognized expense of \$50 million, \$43 million and \$51 million, respectively, related to our defined contribution plans.

Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies
Purchase and service agreement obligations

We have entered into purchase obligations with shipyards and other contractors related to our newbuild construction programs. We have also entered into long-term service agreements with original equipment manufacturers to provide services and parts related to our pressure control systems. The future payments required under our service agreements were estimated based on our projected operating activity and may vary based on actual operating activity. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate future payments required under our purchase obligations and our service agreement obligations were as follows (in millions):

Years ending December 31,	Purchase obligations	Service agreement obligations
2019	\$ 932	\$ 106
2020	950	120
2021	—	118
2022	—	122
2023	—	126
Thereafter	—	597
Total	<u>\$ 1,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,189</u>

In connection with our acquisition of Ocean Rig, we acquired contracts relating to the construction of two ultra-deepwater drillships *Ocean Rig Santorini* and *Ocean Rig Crete*. Included in the above table, upon delivery of *Ocean Rig Santorini* and *Ocean Rig Crete* in the third quarter of 2019 and third quarter of 2020, respectively, our expected remaining obligations to the shipyard will be \$360 million and \$520 million, respectively. The shipyard has agreed to finance the expected remaining obligations at an interest rate of three percent per annum, payable semiannually, with principal due at maturity in June 2023 and January 2024, respectively.

Lease obligations

We have operating lease obligations expiring at various dates, principally for real estate, office space and operating equipment. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, our rental expense for all operating leases, including operating leases with terms of less than one year, was approximately \$35 million, \$52 million and \$45 million, respectively.

We also have a capital lease obligation, which is due to expire in August 2029. The capital lease contract has an implicit interest rate of 7.8 percent and requires scheduled monthly payments of \$6 million through August 2029, after which we will have the right and obligation to acquire the drillship from the lessor for one dollar. In the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, depreciation expense associated with *Petrobras 10000*, the asset held under capital lease, was \$23 million. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of this asset held under capital lease was as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Property and equipment, cost	\$ 777	\$ 774
Accumulated depreciation	(194)	(170)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 583</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

At December 31, 2018, the aggregate future minimum rental payments related to our non-cancellable operating leases and the capital lease were as follows (in millions):

	Capital lease	Operating leases
Years ending December 31,		
2019	\$ 72	\$ 18
2020	72	16
2021	71	11
2022	71	12
2023	72	12
Thereafter	407	135
Total future minimum rental payment	765	\$ 204
Less amount representing imputed interest	(254)	
Present value of future minimum rental payments under capital leases	511	
Less current portion included in debt due within one year	(32)	
Long-term capital lease obligation	\$ 479	

Letters of credit and surety bonds

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$31 million and \$29 million, respectively, issued under various committed and uncommitted credit lines, some of which require cash collateral, provided by several banks to guarantee various contract bidding, performance activities and customs obligations. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate cash collateral held by banks for letters of credit was \$5 million. As is customary in the contract drilling business, we also have various surety bonds in place that secure customs obligations related to the importation of our rigs and certain performance and other obligations. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had outstanding surety bonds totaling \$84 million and \$51 million, respectively.

Legal proceedings

Macondo well incident—On April 22, 2010, the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Horizon* sank after a blowout of the Macondo well caused a fire and explosion on the rig off the coast of Louisiana. At the time of the explosion, *Deepwater Horizon* was contracted to an affiliate of BP plc. (together with its affiliates, “BP”). Following the incident, we have been subject to civil and criminal claims, as well as causes of action, fines and penalties by local, state and federal governments. Litigation commenced shortly after the incident, and most claims against us were consolidated by the U.S. Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation and transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana (the “MDL Court”). A significant portion of the contingencies arising from the Macondo well incident has now been resolved or is pending release of funds from escrow (see “—PSC Settlement Agreement”). As for any actions not resolved by our previous settlements, including any claims by individuals who opted out of the settlement agreement that we and the Plaintiff Steering Committee (the “PSC”) filed with the MDL Court in May 2015 (the “PSC Settlement Agreement”), we will vigorously defend those claims and pursue any and all defenses available.

We recognized a liability for the remaining estimated loss contingencies associated with litigation resulting from the Macondo well incident that we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the liability for estimated loss contingencies that we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made was \$158 million and \$219 million, respectively, recorded in other current liabilities, the majority of which is related to our settlement with the PSC.

PSC Settlement Agreement—On May 29, 2015, together with the PSC, we filed the PSC Settlement Agreement with the MDL Court for approval. Through the PSC Settlement Agreement, we agreed to pay a total of \$212 million, plus up to \$25 million for partial reimbursement of attorneys’ fees, to be allocated between two classes of plaintiffs as follows: (1) 72.8 percent to private plaintiffs, businesses, and local governments who could have asserted punitive damages claims against us under general maritime law; and (2) 27.2 percent to private plaintiffs who previously settled economic damages claims against BP and were assigned certain claims BP had made against us. In exchange for these payments, each of the classes agreed to release all respective claims it has against us. Thirty claimants elected to opt out of the PSC Settlement Agreement. In June 2016 and August 2015, we made a cash deposit of \$25 million and \$212 million, respectively, into an escrow account established by the MDL Court for the settlement. On February 15, 2017, the MDL Court entered a final order and judgement approving the PSC Settlement Agreement, which is no longer subject to appeal. In November 2017, the MDL Court released \$25 million from the escrow account for payment of attorneys’ fees. In November 2018, the MDL Court released \$58 million from the escrow account as the first installment to the plaintiffs. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the aggregate cash balance in escrow account was \$156 million and \$212 million, respectively, recorded in restricted cash accounts and investments. We expect the remaining funds to be released in March 2019.

Plea Agreement—Pursuant to the plea agreement (the “Plea Agreement”), one of our subsidiaries pled guilty to one misdemeanor count of negligently discharging oil into the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, in violation of the Clean Water Act, for which our subsidiary is no longer subject to probation. We also agreed to make an aggregate cash payment of \$400 million, including a criminal fine

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued**

and certain cash contributions payable in scheduled installments. In the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we made a cash payment of \$60 million in each year, representing the final installments for our obligations under the Plea Agreement.

Global Marine litigation—On November 28, 2017, Wilmington Trust Company, in its capacity as trustee, filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, against Global Marine Inc. (“Global Marine”), one of our wholly owned, indirect subsidiaries, seeking a declaratory judgment that Global Marine is in default under the indenture governing its \$300 million of outstanding 7.00% Notes due June 2028. We disagree with the assertions in the lawsuit and believe that Global Marine is in compliance with the indenture and has meritorious defenses against these allegations, although it can make no assurance regarding the outcome of the lawsuit, including the actual amount that would be due in the event that the lawsuit is successful. The notes are neither guaranteed by, nor recourse to, Transocean Ltd. or our other subsidiaries. The claimants seek payment prior to the scheduled maturity of the principal amount of notes outstanding and accrued but unpaid interest as well as make-whole amounts under the indenture. In addition, the acceleration of the amounts due under the indenture could, absent our payment of the amounts due or otherwise staying any judgment therefrom, result in an event of default under our currently undrawn Secured Credit Facility. We intend to vigorously defend the lawsuit. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as to the outcome of these proceedings, we do not expect the proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Nigerian customer arbitration—One of our customers in Nigeria owes us approximately \$80 million for drilling services performed in 2014 and 2015. The customer has not disputed the services rendered and we have remained engaged in discussions with the customer about collection of this overdue balance. In September 2018, we notified the customer of our intentions to enter into arbitration. We intend to vigorously pursue full recovery of this receivable. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as to its outcome, we do not expect it to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Nigerian Cabotage Act litigation—In October 2007, three of our subsidiaries were each served a Notice and Demand from the Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency, imposing a two percent surcharge on the value of all contracts performed by us in Nigeria pursuant to the Coastal and Inland Shipping (Cabotage) Act 2003 (the “Cabotage Act”). Our subsidiaries each filed an originating summons in the Federal High Court in Lagos challenging the imposition of this surcharge on the basis that the Cabotage Act and associated levy is not applicable to drilling rigs. The respondents challenged the competence of the suits on several procedural grounds. The court upheld the objections and dismissed the suits. In December 2010, our subsidiaries filed a new joint Cabotage Act suit. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as to the outcome of these proceedings, we do not expect the proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Asbestos litigation—In 2004, several of our subsidiaries were named, along with numerous other unaffiliated defendants, in complaints filed in the Circuit Courts of the State of Mississippi, and in 2014, a group of similar complaints were filed in Louisiana. The plaintiffs, former employees of some of the defendants, generally allege that the defendants used or manufactured asbestos containing drilling mud additives for use in connection with drilling operations, claiming negligence, products liability, strict liability and claims allowed under the Jones Act and general maritime law. The plaintiffs generally seek awards of unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, but the court-appointed special master has ruled that a Jones Act employer defendant, such as us, cannot be sued for punitive damages. At December 31, 2018, nine plaintiffs have claims pending in Louisiana, in which we have or may have an interest. We intend to defend these lawsuits vigorously, although we can provide no assurance as to the outcome. We historically have maintained broad liability insurance, although we are not certain whether insurance will cover the liabilities, if any, arising out of these claims. Based on our evaluation of the exposure to date, we do not expect the liability, if any, resulting from these claims to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

One of our subsidiaries has been named as a defendant, along with numerous other companies, in lawsuits arising out of the subsidiary’s manufacture and sale of heat exchangers, and involvement in the construction and refurbishment of major industrial complexes alleging bodily injury or personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos. As of December 31, 2018, the subsidiary was a defendant in approximately 156 lawsuits with a corresponding number of plaintiffs. For many of these lawsuits, we have not been provided sufficient information from the plaintiffs to determine whether all or some of the plaintiffs have claims against the subsidiary, the basis of any such claims, or the nature of their alleged injuries. The operating assets of the subsidiary were sold in 1989. In September 2018, the subsidiary and certain insurers agreed to a settlement of outstanding disputes that leaves the subsidiary with funding, including cash, annuities and coverage in place settlement agreements with insurers, that we believe will be sufficient to respond to both the current lawsuits as well as future lawsuits of a similar nature. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as to the outcome of these matters, we do not expect the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from these claims to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Other matters—We are involved in various tax matters, various regulatory matters, and a number of claims and lawsuits, asserted and unasserted, all of which have arisen in the ordinary course of our business. We do not expect the liability, if any, resulting from these other matters to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any of the litigation matters specifically described above or of any such other pending, threatened, or possible litigation or liability. We can provide no assurance that our beliefs or expectations as to the outcome

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued**

or effect of any tax, regulatory, lawsuit or other litigation matter will prove correct and the eventual outcome of these matters could materially differ from management's current estimates.

Environmental matters

We have certain potential liabilities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") and similar state acts regulating cleanup of various hazardous waste disposal sites, including those described below. CERCLA is intended to expedite the remediation of hazardous substances without regard to fault. Potentially responsible parties ("PRPs") for each site include present and former owners and operators of, transporters to and generators of the substances at the site. Liability is strict and can be joint and several.

One of our subsidiaries has been named as a PRP in connection with a site located in Santa Fe Springs, California, known as the Waste Disposal, Inc. site. We and other PRPs agreed with the Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the Department of Justice to settle our potential liabilities by remediating the site. Under a participation agreement, the parties to the settlement completed the required remediation, and we believe our share, approximately eight percent, of the ongoing future operation and maintenance costs is not material. We have no reason to believe that any additional potential liabilities for the site will be material.

One of our subsidiaries was ordered by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board ("CRWQCB") to develop a testing plan for a site known as Campus 1000 Fremont in Alhambra, California, which is now a part of the San Gabriel Valley, Area 3, Superfund site. We were also advised that one or more of our subsidiaries that formerly owned and operated the site would likely be named as a PRP or PRPs. The current property owner, an unrelated party, performed the required testing and detected no contaminants, and based on such results, we would contest any potential liability. In discussions with CRWQCB staff, we were advised of their intent to issue us a "no further action" letter, but it has not yet been received. We have no knowledge of the potential cost of any remediation, who else will be named as PRPs, and whether in fact any of our subsidiaries is a responsible party. The subsidiaries in question do not own any operating assets and have limited ability to respond to any liabilities.

Resolutions of other claims by the EPA, the involved state agency or PRPs are at various stages of investigation. It is difficult to quantify the potential cost of environmental matters and remediation obligations. Nevertheless, based on the available information, we do not expect the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from all environmental matters, including the liability for all related pending legal proceedings, asserted legal claims and known potential legal claims that are likely to be asserted, to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 14—Equity

Redeemable noncontrolling interest—Until June 11, 2018, we owned a 65 percent interest in Angola Deepwater Drilling Company Ltd. ("ADDCL"), a Cayman Islands company and variable interest entity for which we concluded that we were the primary beneficiary. Angco Cayman Limited ("Angco Cayman") owned the remaining a 35 percent interest in ADDCL. Under the terms of ADDCL's governing documents, Angco Cayman had the right to require us to purchase its interest in ADDCL for cash, and accordingly, we presented the carrying amount of Angco Cayman's ownership interest as redeemable noncontrolling interest on our consolidated balance sheets. We also had the right under ADDCL's governing documents to require Angco Cayman to sell us its interest, and we exercised that right. On June 11, 2018, pursuant to a settlement requiring no cash payment, we acquired the interests in ADDCL not previously owned by us, and ADDCL became our wholly owned subsidiary. In connection with the acquisition, we reclassified the \$53 million aggregate carrying amount of the redeemable noncontrolling interest to additional paid-in capital. At December 31, 2017, the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of ADDCL, after eliminating the effect of intercompany transactions, was \$716 million and \$7 million, respectively.

Noncontrolling interest—Transocean Partners LLC, a Marshall Islands limited liability company ("Transocean Partners"), was previously a partially owned subsidiary. In the year ended December 31, 2016, Transocean Partners declared and paid a distribution to its unitholders, of which the holders of noncontrolling interest were paid \$28 million. On December 9, 2016, Transocean Partners merged with one of our subsidiaries as contemplated under the merger agreement and became our wholly owned subsidiary. Each Transocean Partners common unit that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing, other than the units held by Transocean and its subsidiaries, was converted into the right to receive 1.20 of our shares. To complete the merger, we issued 23.8 million shares from conditional capital.

Extraordinary general meetings—On November 29, 2018, in connection with the Ocean Rig acquisition, shareholders at our extraordinary general meeting approved: (1) an amendment of our articles of association to create additional authorized share capital, (2) the issuance of up to 147.7 million Transocean Ltd. shares and (3) the deletion of the previously approved special purpose authorized share capital. On January 16, 2018, in connection with the Songa acquisition, shareholders at our extraordinary general meeting approved: (1) the issuance of up to 68.6 million Transocean Ltd. shares, (2) an amendment of our articles of association to create additional authorized share capital, (3) the election of a new director to our board of directors and (4) the issuance of consideration shares from our authorized share capital and shares issuable upon exchange of the Exchangeable Bonds.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Par value reduction—On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, our shareholders approved the reduction of the par value of each of our shares to CHF 0.10 from the original par value of CHF 15.00. The reduction of par value became effective as of January 7, 2016 upon registration in the commercial register.

Shares held in treasury—In May 2009, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved and authorized our board of directors, at its discretion, to repurchase an amount of our shares for cancellation with an aggregate purchase price of up to CHF 3.5 billion. On February 12, 2010, our board of directors authorized our management to implement the share repurchase program. During the three-year period ended December 31, 2017, we did not purchase any shares under our share repurchase program. At December 31, 2015, we held 2.9 million shares in treasury, recorded at cost. On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, our shareholders approved the cancellation of the 2.9 million shares previously purchased under the share repurchase program and held in treasury, and such cancellation became effective as of January 7, 2016 upon registration in the commercial register.

Shares held by subsidiaries—One of our subsidiaries holds our shares for future use to satisfy our obligations to deliver shares in connection with awards granted under our incentive plans or other rights to acquire our shares. At December 31, 2018, our subsidiary held 0.9 million shares. At December 31, 2017, two of our subsidiaries, together, held 3.6 million of our shares for this purpose.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss—The changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss, presented net of tax, for our defined benefit pension plans were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (290)	\$ (283)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	7	(2)
Reclassifications to net income	4	(5)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	11	(7)
Balance, end of period	\$ (279)	\$ (290)

Note 15—Share-Based Compensation

Overview

We have a long-term incentive plan (the “Long-Term Incentive Plan”) for executives, key employees and non-employee directors under which awards can be granted in the form of restricted share units, restricted shares, stock options, stock appreciation rights and cash performance awards. Awards may be granted as service awards that are earned over a defined service period or as performance awards that are earned based on the achievement of certain market factors or performance targets or a combination of market factors and performance targets. Our compensation committee of our board of directors determines the terms and conditions of the awards granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. At December 31, 2018, we had 32.7 million shares authorized and 15.0 million shares available to be granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. At December 31, 2018, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to our unvested share-based awards was \$37 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years.

Service awards typically vest either in three equal annual installments beginning on the first anniversary date of the grant or in an aggregate installment at the end of the stated vesting period. Performance awards typically are subject to a three-year measurement period during which the number of options or shares to be issued remains uncertain until the end of the measurement period, at which time the awarded number of options or shares to be issued is determined. The performance awards typically vest in one aggregate installment following the determination date. Stock options are subject to a stated vesting period and, once vested, typically have a seven-year term during which they are exercisable.

Service awards

Restricted share units—A restricted share unit is a notional unit that is equal to one share but has no voting rights until the underlying share is issued. The following table summarizes unvested activity for service-based units granted under our incentive plans during the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Number of units	Weighted-average grant-date fair value per unit
Unvested at January 1, 2018	3,820,455	\$ 12.15
Granted	2,521,939	9.67
Vested	(2,087,141)	12.74
Forfeited	(177,261)	10.17
Unvested at December 31, 2018	4,077,992	\$ 10.40

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the vested restricted share units had an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$27 million. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we granted 1,921,029 and 3,155,382 service-based units, respectively,

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

with a per unit weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$13.03 and \$8.69, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had 1,867,970 and 1,725,734 service-based units, respectively, that vested with an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$28 million and \$48 million, respectively.

Stock options—The following table summarizes activity for vested and unvested service-based stock options outstanding under our incentive plans during the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Number of shares under option	Weighted- average exercise price per share	Weighted- average remaining contractual term (years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (in millions)
Outstanding at January 1, 2018	2,753,463	\$ 34.98	6.37	\$ 2
Granted	1,249,266	9.18		
Exercised	(6,922)	8.61		
Forfeited	(52,900)	22.09		
Expired	(175,424)	144.32		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	<u>3,767,483</u>	<u>\$ 21.56</u>	<u>6.84</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Vested and exercisable at December 31, 2018	1,600,514	\$ 36.90	4.58	\$ —

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the granted stock options had a per option weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$4.52. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the vested stock options had an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$6 million. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were outstanding unvested stock options to purchase 2,166,969 and 1,489,761 shares, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we granted stock options to purchase 877,231 and 945,724 shares, respectively, with a per option weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$6.46 and \$5.11, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the vested stock options had an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, no stock options were exercised.

Performance awards

Restricted share units—We grant performance awards in the form of restricted share units that can be earned depending on the achievement of market factors. The number of shares ultimately earned per unit is quantified upon completion of the specified period at the determination date. The following table summarizes unvested activity for performance-based units under our incentive plans during the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Number of units	Weighted-average grant-date fair value per unit
Unvested at January 1, 2018	1,638,681	\$ 13.56
Granted	1,074,054	10.79
Vested	(948,941)	11.60
Unvested at December 31, 2018	<u>1,763,794</u>	<u>\$ 12.93</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the vested performance-based units had an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$11 million. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we granted 689,740 and 997,362 performance-based units, respectively, with a per unit weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$16.25 and \$11.60, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the vested performance-based units had an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$7 million and \$6 million, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Note 16—Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Other current liabilities were comprised of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Other current liabilities		
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	\$ 182	\$ 176
Accrued interest	184	127
Accrued taxes, other than income	69	67
Deferred revenues	87	213
Contingent liabilities	213	246
Other	11	10
Total other current liabilities	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>

Other long-term liabilities were comprised of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Other long-term liabilities		
Postemployment benefit plan obligations	\$ 355	\$ 353
Income taxes payable	476	247
Deferred revenues	399	422
Construction contract intangible liability	132	—
Other	62	60
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 1,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,082</u>

Note 17—Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Net cash provided by operating activities attributable to the net change in other operating assets and liabilities was comprised of the following (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease in accounts receivable	\$ 180	\$ 230	\$ 350
(Increase) decrease in other assets	3	(37)	28
Decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities	(154)	(115)	(286)
(Decrease) increase in other long-term liabilities	80	(13)	(55)
Change in income taxes receivable / payable, net	125	(58)	(133)
	<u>\$ 234</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ (96)</u>

Additional cash flow information was as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Certain cash operating activities			
Cash payments for interest	\$ 570	\$ 486	\$ 351
Cash payments for income taxes	151	124	172
Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Capital additions, accrued at end of period (a)	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 42
Issuance of shares in business combinations (b)	2,112		
Issuance of debt in business combination (c)	1,026	—	—
Issuance of shares to acquire noncontrolling interest (d)	—	—	317

- (a) Additions to property and equipment for which we had accrued a corresponding liability in accounts payable at the end of the period. See Note 6—Drilling Fleet.
- (b) In connection with our acquisition of Songa and Ocean Rig, we issued 66.9 million and 147.7 million shares, respectively, with an aggregate fair value of \$735 million and \$1.4 billion, respectively. See Note 4—Business Combinations.
- (c) In connection with our acquisition of Songa, we issued \$854 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Bonds as partial consideration to Songa shareholders and settlement for certain Songa indebtedness. See Note 4—Business Combinations.
- (d) In connection with our acquisition of the outstanding publicly held common units of Transocean Partners pursuant to its merger with one of our other subsidiaries, we issued 23.8 million shares. See Note 14—Equity.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 18—Financial Instruments

Overview—The carrying amounts and fair values of our financial instruments were as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,519	\$ 2,519
Short-term investments	—	—	450	450
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	429	429	456	456
Restricted investments	123	123	33	33
Long-term debt, including current maturities	9,978	9,212	7,396	7,538
Derivative instruments, liabilities	6	6	—	—

We estimated the fair value of each class of financial instruments, for which estimating fair value is practicable, by applying the following methods and assumptions:

Cash and cash equivalents—The carrying amount of our cash and cash equivalents represents the historical cost, plus accrued interest. Our cash equivalents are primarily invested in short-term time deposits and money market funds. The carrying amount of our cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the near-term maturities of the instruments.

Short-term investments—The carrying amount of our unrestricted short-term investments represents the historical cost of the time deposits in which they are invested. The carrying amount of such short-term investments approximates fair value because of the near-term maturities of the instruments.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents—The carrying amount of our restricted cash and cash equivalents, which are subject to restrictions due to collateral requirements, legislation, regulation or court order approximates fair value due to the near-term maturities of the instruments in which the restricted balances are held. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of such restricted cash and cash equivalents was \$429 million, including \$428 million and \$1 million, recorded in current assets and other assets, respectively. At December 31, 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of such restricted cash and cash equivalents was \$456 million, including \$440 million and \$16 million, recorded in current assets and other assets, respectively.

Restricted investments—The carrying amount of our restricted investments, which are subject to restrictions due to court order or pledged for security of certain credit arrangements, approximates fair value because of the near-term maturities of the instruments. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of the restricted investments was \$123 million, recorded in other current assets. At December 31, 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of the restricted investments was \$26 million and \$7 million, recorded in current assets and other assets, respectively.

Debt—The carrying amount of our debt represents the principal amount, net of unamortized discounts, premiums, debt issue costs and fair value adjustments. We measured the estimated fair value of our debt using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the terms and credit spreads for the instruments.

Derivative instruments—The carrying amount of our derivative instruments represents the estimated fair value of such instruments. We measured the estimated fair value of our derivative instruments using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the terms and credit spreads for the instruments.

Note 19—Risk Concentration

Interest rate risk—Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of interest rate risk include our cash equivalents, short-term investments, restricted cash investments, debt and capital lease obligations. We are exposed to interest rate risk related to our cash equivalents and short-term investments, as the interest income earned on these investments is based on variable or short-term interest rates, which change with market interest rates. We are also exposed to the interest rate risk related to our fixed-rate debt when we refinance maturing debt with new debt or when we repurchase debt in open market repurchases.

Currency exchange rate risk—Our international operations expose us to currency exchange rate risk. This risk is primarily associated with compensation costs of our employees and purchasing costs from non-U.S. suppliers, which are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We use a variety of techniques to minimize the exposure to currency exchange rate risk, including the structuring of customer contract payment terms.

Our primary currency exchange rate risk management strategy involves structuring customer contracts to provide for payment in both U.S. dollars and local currency. The payment portion denominated in local currency is based on anticipated local currency requirements over the contract term. Due to various factors, including customer acceptance, local banking laws, national content requirements, other statutory requirements, local currency convertibility and the impact of inflation on local costs, actual local currency needs may vary from those anticipated in the customer contracts, resulting in partial exposure to currency exchange rate risk. The currency exchange effect resulting from our international operations generally has not had a material impact on our operating results.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Credit risk—Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and trade receivables, both current and long-term.

We generally maintain our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments in time deposits at commercial banks with high credit ratings or mutual funds, which invest exclusively in high-quality money market instruments. We limit the amount of exposure to any one institution and do not believe we are exposed to any significant credit risk.

We earn our revenues by providing our drilling services to international oil companies, government-owned oil companies and government-controlled oil companies. Receivables are dispersed in various countries (see Note 20—Operating Segments, Geographic Analysis and Major Customers). We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts on a case-by-case basis, considering changes in the financial position of a customer, when we believe the required payment of specific amounts owed to us is unlikely to occur. Although we have encountered only isolated credit concerns related to independent oil companies, we occasionally require collateral or other security to support customer receivables. In certain instances, when we determine that collection is not reasonably assured, we may occasionally offer extended payment terms and recognize revenues associated with the contract on a cash basis.

Labor agreements—We require highly skilled personnel to operate our drilling units. We conduct extensive personnel recruiting, training and safety programs. At December 31, 2018, we had approximately 6,700 employees, including approximately 800 persons engaged through contract labor providers. Approximately 34 percent of our total workforce, working primarily in Norway, Brazil, U.K. and Australia are represented by, and some of our contracted labor work is subject to, collective bargaining agreements, substantially all of which are subject to annual salary negotiation. These negotiations could result in higher personnel expenses, other increased costs or increased operational restrictions as the outcome of such negotiations affect the market for all offshore employees not just the union members.

Note 20—Operating Segments, Geographic Analysis and Major Customers

Operating segments—We operate in a single, global market for the provision of contract drilling services to our customers. The location of our rigs and the allocation of our resources to build or upgrade rigs are determined by the activities and needs of our customers.

Geographic analysis—Operating revenues by country were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Operating revenues			
U.S.	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,977
Norway	651	83	214
U.K.	162	288	551
Brazil	110	335	453
Other countries (a)	599	740	966
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 3,018</u>	<u>\$ 2,973</u>	<u>\$ 4,161</u>

(a) Other countries represent countries in which we operate that individually had operating revenues representing less than 10 percent of consolidated operating revenues earned.

Long-lived assets by country were as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Long-lived assets		
U.S.	\$ 6,257	\$ 7,541
Norway	3,260	887
Trinidad	1,841	2,563
Other countries (a)	9,050	6,411
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 20,408</u>	<u>\$ 17,402</u>

(a) Other countries represents countries in which we operate that individually had long-lived assets representing less than 10 percent of consolidated long-lived assets.

Since the majority of our assets are mobile, the geographic locations of such assets at the end of the periods are not necessarily indicative of the geographic distribution of the operating revenues generated by such assets during the periods. Although we are organized under the laws of Switzerland, we do not conduct any operations and do not have operating revenues in Switzerland. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the aggregate carrying amount of our long-lived assets located in Switzerland was less than \$1 million.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Our international operations are subject to certain political and other uncertainties, including risks of war and civil disturbances or other market disrupting events, expropriation of equipment, repatriation of income or capital, taxation policies, and the general hazards associated with certain areas in which we operate.

Major customers—For the year ended December 31, 2018, Royal Dutch Shell plc (together with its affiliates, “Shell”), Chevron Corporation (together with its affiliates, “Chevron”) and Equinor ASA (together with its affiliates, “Equinor”) accounted for approximately 26 percent, 21 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2017, Chevron, Shell and Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (“Petrobras”) accounted for approximately 29 percent, 17 percent, and 14 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Chevron, BP, Shell and Petrobras accounted for approximately 24 percent, 12 percent, 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues.

Note 21—Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

	Three months ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(In millions, except per share data)			
2018				
Operating revenues	\$ 664	\$ 790	\$ 816	\$ 748
Operating loss (a)	(4)	(917)	(305)	(25)
Net loss (a)	(212)	(1,139)	(409)	(243)
Net loss attributable to controlling interest (a)	(210)	(1,135)	(409)	(242)
Per share loss				
Basic	\$ (0.48)	\$ (2.46)	\$ (0.88)	\$ (0.48)
Diluted	\$ (0.48)	\$ (2.46)	\$ (0.88)	\$ (0.48)
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	438	462	463	506
Diluted	438	462	463	506
2017				
Operating revenues	\$ 785	\$ 751	\$ 808	\$ 629
Operating income (loss) (b)	169	(1,542)	(1,147)	15
Net income (loss) (b)	95	(1,679)	(1,411)	(102)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest (b)	91	(1,690)	(1,417)	(111)
Per share earnings (loss)				
Basic	\$ 0.23	\$ (4.32)	\$ (3.62)	\$ (0.28)
Diluted	\$ 0.23	\$ (4.32)	\$ (3.62)	\$ (0.28)
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	390	391	391	391
Diluted	390	391	391	391

(a) First quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter included an aggregate loss of \$24 million associated with Songa and Ocean Rig acquisition costs. Fourth quarter included a bargain purchase gain of \$10 million associated with Ocean Rig acquisition. Second quarter included a loss of \$462 million associated with the impairment of our goodwill. Second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter included an aggregate loss of \$999 million associated with the impairment of certain drilling units classified as assets held for sale.

(b) Second quarter and third quarter included an aggregate loss of \$1.4 billion associated with the impairment of certain drilling units classified as assets held for sale. Second quarter included a loss of \$94 million associated with the impairment of our midwater floater asset group. Second quarter included a loss of \$1.6 billion associated with the sale of 10 high-specification jackups and the novation of five high-specification jackups under construction. First quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter included an aggregate loss of \$55 million associated with the retirement of debt.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 22—Subsequent Events

Senior secured notes issuance—On February 1, 2019, we issued \$550 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior secured notes due February 2027 (the “6.875% Senior Secured Notes”), and we received approximately \$538 million aggregate cash proceeds, net of discount and issue costs. In connection with the issuance of such notes, we were required to deposit \$19 million in restricted cash accounts to satisfy debt service requirements. We are required to pay semiannual installments of interest only through August 2021, after which we will pay semiannual installments of principal and interest. We may redeem all or a portion of the 6.875% Senior Secured Notes at any time prior to February 1, 2022 at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount plus a make-whole provision, and on or after February 1, 2022 at specified redemption prices. We will be required to redeem the notes at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount, without a make-whole provision, upon the occurrence of certain events related to the collateral rig and the related drilling contract. The indenture that governs the 6.875% Senior Secured Notes contains covenants that limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rig to declare or pay dividends to their affiliates. The indenture also imposes a Maximum Collateral Ratio, represented by the net earnings of the rig relative to the debt balance, that changes over the term of the notes. Through December 31, 2020, the Maximum Collateral Ratio under the indenture is 5.75 to 1.00. The 6.875% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Poseidon* and the equity of the wholly owned subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rig.

Debt tender offers—On February 5, 2019, we completed tender offers (the “2019 Tender Offers”) to purchase for cash up to \$700 million aggregate purchase price of our 6.50% senior notes due November 2020 (the “6.50% Senior Notes”), 6.375% Senior Notes, 3.80% Senior Notes and 9.00% Senior Notes (collectively, the “2019 Tendered Notes”), subject to the terms and conditions specified in the related offer to purchase. In connection with the 2019 Tender Offers, we received valid tenders from holders of an aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Tendered Notes as follows: \$57 million of 6.50% Senior Notes, \$63 million of 6.375% Senior Notes, \$190 million of 3.80% Senior Notes, and \$200 million of 9.00% Senior Notes. In January and February 2019, as a result of the 2019 Tender Offers, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$521 million to settle the validly tendered 2019 Tendered Notes. In the three months ending March 31, 2019, we expect to recognize an aggregate net loss of approximately \$18 million associated with the retirement of debt.

Assets held for sales—Subsequent to December 31, 2018, we committed to plans to sell the ultra-deepwater floater *Ocean Rig Paros* and the harsh environment floater *Eirik Raude* and related assets. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate carrying amount of the assets was \$12 million.

Item 9.Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

We have not had a change in or disagreement with our accountants within 24 months prior to the date of our most recent financial statements or in any period subsequent to such date.

Item 9A.Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures—Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is (1) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and (2) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2018.

Internal control over financial reporting—There has been no change to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting. See “Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting” and “Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm,” included in Item 8 of this annual report.

Item 9B.Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

Item 13. Certain Relationships, Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement for our 2019 annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days of December 31, 2018. Certain information with respect to our executive officers is set forth in Item 4 of this annual report under the caption “Executive Officers of the Registrant.”

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Index to Financial Statements, Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibits

(1) Index to Financial Statements

Included in Part II of this report:	Page
Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	46
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	47
Consolidated Statements of Operations	49
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	50
Consolidated Balance Sheets	51
Consolidated Statements of Equity	52
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	53
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	54

Financial statements of unconsolidated subsidiaries are not presented herein because such subsidiaries do not meet the significance test.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Transocean Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(In millions)

	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Additions</u>		<u>Deductions -describe</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
		<u>Charge to cost and expenses</u>	<u>Charge to other accounts -describe</u>		
<u>Year ended December 31, 2016</u>					
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies	148	15	—	10 (a)	153
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	380	32	—	—	412
<u>Year ended December 31, 2017</u>					
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies	153	24	—	36 (a)	141
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	412	162	—	—	574
<u>Year ended December 31, 2018</u>					
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies	141	12	—	19 (a)	134
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	574	67	40 (b)	—	681

- (a) Amount related to materials and supplies on rigs and related assets sold or classified as held for sale.
- (b) Amount primarily related to the following: (i) adjustments of \$26 million to the valuation allowance and related deferred tax assets with corresponding adjustments to retained earnings associated with our adoption of the accounting standards update that requires an entity to recognize in the period in which it occurs the income tax consequences of an intra entity transfer of an asset other than inventory and (ii) an adjustment of \$14 million to the valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets acquired in business combinations.

(3) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed or furnished herewith, as indicated, or incorporated by reference to the location indicated:

Number	Description	Location
2.1	Transaction Agreement, dated August 13, 2017, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc, and Songa Offshore SE (schedules and exhibits have been omitted from this exhibit pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K and will be provided to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request)	Exhibit 2.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on August 15, 2017.
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to Transaction Agreement, dated September 15, 2017, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Songa Offshore SE	Exhibit 2.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on September 15, 2017
2.3	Amendment No. 2 to Transaction Agreement, dated December 19, 2017, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Songa Offshore SE	Exhibit 2.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 20, 2017
2.4	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated September 3, 2018, by and among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Oceanus Holdings Limited, Transocean Oceanus Limited and Ocean Rig UDW Inc.	Exhibit 2.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on September 4, 2018
3.1	Articles of Association of Transocean Ltd.	Exhibit 3.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on February 13, 2019
3.2	Organizational Regulations of Transocean Ltd., adopted November 18, 2016	Exhibit 3.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on November 23, 2016
4.1	Credit Agreement dated June 22, 2018, among Transocean Inc., the lenders parties thereto and Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent.	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on June 27, 2018
4.2	Indenture, dated July 13, 2018, by and among Transocean Guardian Limited, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on July 17, 2018
4.3	Indenture, dated July 20, 2018, by and among Transocean Pontus Limited, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on July 24, 2018
4.4	Indenture dated as of April 15, 1997 between Transocean Offshore Inc. and Texas Commerce Bank National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997
4.5	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 15, 1997 between Transocean Offshore Inc. and Texas Commerce Bank National Association, as trustee, supplementing the Indenture dated as of April 15, 1997	Exhibit 4.2 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997
4.6	Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 14, 1999 between Transocean Offshore (Texas) Inc., Transocean Offshore Inc. and Chase Bank of Texas, National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.5 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-59001-99) filed on June 29, 1999
4.7	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 18, 2008, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	Exhibit 4.4 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 19, 2008
4.8	Form of 7.45% Notes due April 15, 2027	Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997
4.9	Form of 8.00% Debentures due April 15, 2027	Exhibit 4.4 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997
4.10	Officers' Certificate establishing the terms of the 7.50% Note due April 15, 2031	Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Sedco Forex Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on April 9, 2001
4.11	Officers' Certificate establishing the terms of the 7.375% Notes due 2018	Exhibit 4.14 to Transocean Sedco Forex Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001
4.12	Indenture dated as of September 1, 1997, between Global Marine Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to Debt Securities of Global Marine Inc.	Exhibit 4.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-39033) filed on October 30, 1997
4.13	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 23, 2000, between Global Marine Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to Debt Securities of Global Marine Inc.	Exhibit 4.2 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-05471) for the quarter ended June 30, 2000

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
4.14	Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 20, 2001, between Global Marine Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to Debt Securities of Global Marine Inc.	Exhibit 4.2 to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the year ended December 31, 2004
4.15	Form of 7% Note Due 2028	Exhibit 4.2 of Global Marine Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-05471) filed on May 22, 1998
4.16	Terms of 7% Note Due 2028	Exhibit 4.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-05471) filed on May 22, 1998
4.17	Senior Indenture, dated as of December 11, 2007, between Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.36 to Transocean Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) for the year ended December 31, 2007
4.18	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 11, 2007, between Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.37 to Transocean Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) for the year ended December 31, 2007
4.19	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 18, 2008, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 19, 2008
4.20	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 21, 2010, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarter ended September 30, 2010
4.21	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 5, 2011, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 5, 2011
4.22	Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 13, 2012, among Transocean Inc., Transocean Ltd. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on September 13, 2012
4.23	Credit Agreement dated June 30, 2014 among Transocean Inc., the lenders parties thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Citibank, N.A. and DNB Bank, ASA, New York Branch, as co-syndication agents, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as co-documentation agents	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on July 2, 2014
4.24	Guarantee Agreement dated June 30, 2014 among Transocean Ltd. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent under the Credit Agreement	Exhibit 4.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on July 2, 2014
4.25	Indenture, dated as of July 21, 2016, by and among Transocean Inc., the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on July 22, 2016
4.26	Indenture, dated as of October 19, 2016, by and among Transocean Phoenix 2 Limited, Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc., Triton Capital II GmbH and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on October 20, 2016
4.27	Indenture, dated December 8, 2016, by and among Transocean Proteus Limited, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 8, 2016
4.28	Indenture dated as of October 17, 2017, by and among Transocean Inc., the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on October 17, 2017
4.29	Indenture, dated January 30, 2018, among Transocean Inc., Transocean Ltd., as guarantor, and Computershare Trust Company N.A. and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as co-trustees	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-38373) filed on January 30, 2018
4.30	Form of 0.50% Exchangeable Senior Bonds due 2023	Exhibit A of Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-38373) filed on January 30, 2018
4.31	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2018, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc., and the security holders named therein	Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-38373) filed on January 30, 2018
4.32	Indenture, dated October 25, 2018, among Transocean Inc., the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee	Filed herewith
4.33	Indenture, dated February 1, 2019, by and among Transocean Poseidon Limited, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee and collateral agent	Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on February 1, 2019

Number	Description	Location
* 10.1	First Amendment to Transocean Ltd. 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan	Annex B to Transocean Ltd.'s definitive proxy statement (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on March 20, 2018
10.2	Form of Voting and Support Agreement, by and among Transocean Ltd. and certain shareholders of Ocean Rig UDW Inc.	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on September 4, 2018
10.3	Form of Voting and Support Agreement, by and among Ocean Rig UDW Inc. and certain shareholders of Transocean Ltd.	Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on September 4, 2018.
* 10.4	Long-Term Incentive Plan of Transocean Ltd. (as amended and restated as of February 12, 2009)	Exhibit 10.5 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2008
* 10.5	First Amendment to Long-Term Incentive Plan of Transocean Ltd. (as amended and restated as of February 12, 2009)	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on May 22, 2013
* 10.6	Deferred Compensation Plan of Transocean Offshore Inc., as amended and restated effective January 1, 2000	Exhibit 10.10 to Transocean Sedco Forex Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) for the year ended December 31, 1999
* 10.7	GlobalSantaFe Corporation Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2001 and Amendment to GlobalSantaFe Corporation Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan effective November 20, 2001	Exhibit 10.33 to the GlobalSantaFe Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the year ended December 31, 2004
* 10.8	Amendment to Transocean Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 29, 2005
10.9	Master Separation Agreement dated February 4, 2004 by and among Transocean Inc., Transocean Holdings Inc. and TODCO	Exhibit 99.2 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on March 3, 2004
10.10	Tax Sharing Agreement dated February 4, 2004 between Transocean Holdings Inc. and TODCO	Exhibit 99.3 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on March 3, 2004
10.11	Amended and Restated Tax Sharing Agreement effective as of February 4, 2004 between Transocean Holdings Inc. and TODCO	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on November 30, 2006
* 10.12	Form of 2004 Performance-Based Nonqualified Share Option Award Letter	Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on February 15, 2005
* 10.13	Form of 2004 Director Deferred Unit Award	Exhibit 10.4 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on February 15, 2005
* 10.14	Form of 2008 Director Deferred Unit Award	Exhibit 10.20 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2008
* 10.15	Form of 2009 Director Deferred Unit Award	Exhibit 10.19 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2009
* 10.16	Terms and Conditions of 2013 Director Deferred Unit Award	Exhibit 10.14 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2015
* 10.17	Terms and Conditions of 2014 Director Deferred Unit Award	Exhibit 10.15 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2015
* 10.18	Terms and Conditions of 2015 Director Restricted Share Unit Award	Exhibit 10.16 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2015
* 10.19	Performance Award and Cash Bonus Plan of Transocean Ltd.	Exhibit 10.21 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2008
* 10.20	Amendment to Performance Award and Cash Bonus Plan of Transocean Ltd.	Exhibit 10.20 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2012
* 10.21	Terms and Conditions of 2014 Executive Equity Award	Exhibit 10.19 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2015
* 10.22	Terms and Conditions of 2015 Executive Equity Award	Exhibit 10.20 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2015

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Number	Description	Location
* 10.23	Terms and Conditions of the July 2008 Nonqualified Share Option Award	Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Inc.'s Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 333-75899) for the quarter ended June 30, 2008
* 10.24	Terms and Conditions of the February 2009 Nonqualified Share Option Award	Exhibit 10.30 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2008
* 10.25	Terms and Conditions of the February 2012 Long Term Incentive Plan Award	Exhibit 10.28 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2011
* 10.26	Transocean Ltd. Incentive Recoupment Policy	Exhibit 10.30 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2012
10.27	Form of Novation Agreement dated as of November 27, 2007 by and among GlobalSantaFe Corporation, Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc. and certain executives	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 3, 2007
* 10.28	Global Marine Inc. 1990 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan	Exhibit 10.18 of Global Marine Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-05471) for the year ended December 31, 1991
* 10.29	First Amendment to Global Marine Inc. 1990 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan	Exhibit 10.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-05471) for the quarter ended June 30, 1995
* 10.30	Second Amendment to Global Marine Inc. 1990 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan	Exhibit 10.37 of Global Marine Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-05471) for the year ended December 31, 1996
* 10.31	1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan	GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-7070) filed June 13, 1997
* 10.32	Amendment to 1997 Long Term Incentive Plan	Exhibit 10.25 of GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Annual Report on Form 20-F (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the year ended December 31, 1998
* 10.33	Amendment to 1997 Long Term Incentive Plan, dated December 1, 1999	Exhibit 10.33 of GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Annual Report on Form 20-F (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the year ended December 31, 1999
* 10.34	GlobalSantaFe Corporation 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Exhibit 10.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-05471) for the quarter ended March 31, 1998
* 10.35	First Amendment to GlobalSantaFe Corporation 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Exhibit 10.2 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-05471) for the quarter ended June 30, 2000
* 10.36	GlobalSantaFe Corporation 2001 Non-Employee Director Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Exhibit 4.8 of GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-73878) filed on November 21, 2001
* 10.37	GlobalSantaFe Corporation 2001 Long-Term Incentive Plan	Exhibit A to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's definitive proxy statement (Commission File No. 001-14634) filed on March 21, 2001
* 10.38	GlobalSantaFe 2003 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as Amended and Restated Effective June 7, 2005)	Exhibit 10.4 to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the quarter ended June 30, 2005
* 10.39	Transocean Ltd. Pension Equalization Plan, as amended and restated, effective January 1, 2009	Exhibit 10.41 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2008
* 10.40	Transocean U.S. Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, as amended and restated, effective as of November 27, 2007	Exhibit 10.11 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 3, 2007
* 10.41	GlobalSantaFe Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	Exhibit 10.1 to the GlobalSantaFe Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the quarter ended September 30, 2002
* 10.42	Transocean U.S. Supplemental Savings Plan	Exhibit 10.44 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2008

Number	Description	Location
10.43	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between Transocean Ltd. and each of its Directors and Executive Officers	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on October 10, 2008
* 10.44	Form of Assignment Memorandum for Executive Officers	Exhibit 10.6 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 19, 2008
10.45	Drilling Contract between Vastar Resources, Inc. and R&B Falcon Drilling Co. dated December 9, 1998 with respect to <i>Deepwater Horizon</i> , as amended	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010
* 10.46	Executive Severance Benefit Policy	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on February 23, 2012
* 10.47	Transocean Ltd. 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan	Annex B to Transocean Ltd.'s definitive proxy statement (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on March 23, 2015
10.48	Term Sheet Agreement for a Transocean and PSC/DHEPDS Settlement, dated May 20, 2015, among Triton Asset Leasing GmbH, Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Transocean Holdings LLC, the Plaintiffs Steering Committee in MDL 2179, and the <i>Deepwater Horizon</i> Economic and Property Damages Settlement Class	Exhibit 10.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarter ended June 30, 2015
10.49	Confidential Settlement Agreement, Mutual Releases and Agreement to Indemnify, dated May 20, 2015, among Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Holdings LLC, Triton Asset Leasing GmbH, BP Exploration and Production Inc. and BP America Production Co.	Exhibit 10.6 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarter ended June 30, 2015
10.50	Transocean Punitive Damages and Assigned Claims Settlement Agreement, dated May 29, 2015, among Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Holdings LLC, Triton Asset Leasing GmbH, the Plaintiffs Steering Committee in MDL 2179, and the <i>Deepwater Horizon</i> Economic and Property Damages Settlement Class	Exhibit 10.7 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarter ended June 30, 2015
* 10.51	Employment Agreement among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc. and John Stobart dated December 1, 2015	Exhibit 10.60 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2015
* 10.52	Employment Agreement with Keelan Adamson dated August 10, 2018	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-38373) filed on August 14, 2018.
* 10.53	Employment Agreement with Jeremy D. Thigpen effective September 1, 2016	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarter ended September 30, 2016
* 10.54	Employment Agreement with Mark L. Mey effective September 1, 2016	Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the quarter ended September 30, 2016
10.55	Pre-acceptance, dated August 13, 2017, between Transocean Ltd. and Perestroika AS	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on August 15, 2017
10.56	Pre-acceptance, dated August 13, 2017, between Transocean Ltd. and certain funds affiliated with Asia Research and Capital Management Ltd.	Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on August 15, 2017
10.57	Form of Pre-acceptance among Transocean Ltd. and certain shareholders of Songa Offshore SE	Exhibit 10.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on August 15, 2017
10.58	Form of Amendment No. 1 to Pre-acceptance among Transocean Ltd. and certain shareholders of Songa Offshore SE	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on September 15, 2017
10.59	Form of Amendment No. 2 to Pre-acceptance among Transocean Ltd. and certain shareholders of Songa Offshore SE	Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 20, 2017
21	Subsidiaries of Transocean Ltd.	Filed herewith
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP	Filed herewith
24	Powers of Attorney	Filed herewith
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith

Number	Description	Location
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished herewith
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished herewith
99.1	Cooperation Guilty Plea Agreement by and among Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Ltd. and the United States	Exhibit 99.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on January 3, 2013
99.2	Consent Decree by and among Triton Asset Leasing GmbH, Transocean Holdings LLC, Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Transocean Deepwater Inc. and the United States	Exhibit 99.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on January 3, 2013
99.3	Administrative Agreement by and among Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Triton Asset Leasing GmbH, Transocean Holdings, LLC and the United States Environmental Protection Agency dated effective as of February 25, 2013	Exhibit 99.4 to Transocean Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) for the year ended December 31, 2013
101	Interactive data files	Filed herewith

* Compensatory plan or arrangement

Exhibits listed above as previously having been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission are incorporated herein by reference pursuant to Rule 12b-32 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and made a part hereof with the same effect as if filed herewith.

Certain instruments relating to our long-term debt and our subsidiaries have not been filed as exhibits since the total amount of securities authorized under any such instrument does not exceed 10 percent of our total assets and our subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. We agree to furnish a copy of each such instrument to the SEC upon request.

Certain agreements filed as exhibits to this Report may contain representations and warranties by the parties to such agreements. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the parties to such agreements and (1) may be intended not as statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate, (2) may have been qualified by certain disclosures that were made to other parties in connection with the negotiation of such agreements, which disclosures are not reflected in such agreements, and (3) may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to investors.

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, on February 19, 2019.

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

By: /s/ Mark L. Mey
Mark L. Mey
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ David Tonnel
David Tonnel
Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller
(Principal Accounting 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 in the capacities indicated on February 19, 2019.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<hr/> * <hr/> Merrill A. "Pete" Miller, Jr	Chairman of the Board of Directors
<hr/> /s/ Jeremy D. Thigpen <hr/> Jeremy D. Thigpen	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<hr/> /s/ Mark L. Mey <hr/> Mark L. Mey	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<hr/> /s/ David Tonnel <hr/> David Tonnel	Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
<hr/> * <hr/> Glyn A. Barker	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Vanessa C.L. Chang	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Frederico F. Curado	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Chad C. Deaton	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Tan Ek Kia	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Vincent J. Intrieri	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Samuel Merksamer	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Frederick W. Mohn	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Edward R. Muller	Director
<hr/> By: /s/ David Tonnel <hr/> (Attorney-in-Fact)	

TRANSOCEAN INC.,

as Issuer

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

TRANSOCEAN HOLDINGS 1 LIMITED

TRANSOCEAN HOLDINGS 2 LIMITED

TRANSOCEAN HOLDINGS 3 LIMITED,

as Guarantors

and

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

as Trustee

INDENTURE

Dated as of October 25, 2018

7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Exhibit 1.1 to Appendix A – Form of 144A Global Security

Exhibit 1.2 to Appendix A – Form of Regulation S Global Security

Appendix B – Form of Certificate of Transfer

Appendix C – Form of Certificate of Exchange

Appendix D – Form of Supplemental Indenture

INDENTURE dated as of October 25, 2018, among TRANSOCEAN INC., a Cayman Islands exempted company (the “Company”), TRANSOCEAN LTD., a company organized under the laws of Switzerland (the “Parent”), the Subsidiary Guarantors (as defined herein), and WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as trustee (the “Trustee”).

RECITALS

The Company has duly authorized the issuance of US\$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025, and to provide therefor the Company has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Indenture.

All things necessary to make the Securities (as defined below), when executed by the Company, authenticated and delivered hereunder and duly issued by the Company, the valid and binding obligations of the Company, and to make this Indenture a valid and legally binding agreement of the Company and the Guarantors, in accordance with its terms, have been done.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH:

For and in consideration of the premises and the purchase of the Securities by the Holders thereof, it is mutually covenanted and agreed, for the benefit of each other and the equal and proportionate benefit of all Holders of the Securities, as follows:

Article 1

Definitions and Incorporation by Reference

SECTION 1.01. Definitions.

“Additional Securities” means Securities issued under this Indenture after the Issue Date and in compliance with Sections 2.13 and 4.04, it being understood that any Securities issued in exchange for or in replacement of any Securities issued on the Issue Date shall not be Additional Securities.

“Affiliate” means, with respect to a specified Person, another Person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls or is Controlled by or is under common Control with the Person.

“Aggregate Debt” means the sum of the following as of the date of determination: (1) the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Indebtedness of the Company and its Subsidiaries secured by liens not permitted by clauses (1) through (10) of Section 4.03; (2) the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of all Indebtedness of the Subsidiaries of the Company not permitted by clauses (1) through (11) or (13) of Section 4.04 without double counting in this clause (2) to the extent that such Indebtedness is included in clause (1) or (3) of this definition; and (3) the then existing Attributable Liens of the Company and its Subsidiaries in respect of sale and lease-back transactions without double counting to the extent that the Indebtedness relating thereto is included in clause (1) or (2) of this definition.

“Applicable Premium” as calculated by the Company and set forth in an Officer’s Certificate delivered to the Trustee, means, at any redemption date, the greater of (A) 1.00% of the principal amount of such Security and (B) the excess of (1) the present value at such redemption date of (a) the redemption price of such Security on November 1, 2021 (such redemption price being set forth in the table appearing in Section 3.08(a)(3) exclusive of any accrued interest plus (b) all required remaining scheduled interest payments due on such Security through November 1, 2021 (but excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate plus 50 basis points, over (2) the principal amount of such Security on such redemption date.

“Applicable Procedures” means, with respect to any transfer, redemption or exchange of or for beneficial interests in any Global Security, the rules and procedures of the Depository that apply to such transfer, redemption or exchange.

“Attributable Liens” means in connection with a sale and lease-back transaction the lesser of: (1) the fair market value of the assets subject to such transaction, as determined in good faith by the Parent’s board of directors; and (2) the present value (discounted at the rate of interest implicit in such transaction) of the obligations of the lessee for rental payments during the shorter of the term of the related lease or the period through the first date on which the lessee may terminate the lease or, if such sale and lease-back transaction results in a Capital Lease, the outstanding amount of such Capital Lease as determined in accordance with GAAP.

“Bankruptcy Law” means Title 11 of the United States Code or any similar federal, state or foreign law for the relief of debtors.

“Board of Directors” means the Board of Directors of the Company or any committee thereof duly authorized to act on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company.

“Business Day” means each day which is not a Legal Holiday.

“Capital Lease” means any lease obligation of a Person incurred with respect to real property or equipment acquired or leased by such Person and used in its business that is required to be recorded as a capital lease in accordance with GAAP.

“Capital Stock” of any Person means any and all shares, interests, rights to purchase, warrants, options, participations or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated) equity of such Person, including any Preferred Stock, but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of any of the following:

(1) the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger, amalgamation or statutory plan of arrangement or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to any “person” or “group” (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) other than to the Company or one of its Subsidiaries;

(2) the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger, amalgamation or statutory plan of arrangement or consolidation) the result of which is that any “person” or “group” (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) becomes the beneficial owner (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the combined voting power of the Company’s Voting Stock or other Voting Stock into which the Company’s Voting Stock is reclassified, consolidated, exchanged or changed, measured by voting power rather than number of shares;

(3) the Company consolidates, amalgamates, or enters into a statutory plan of arrangement with, or merges with or into, any “person” (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), or any person consolidates, amalgamates, or enters into a statutory plan of arrangement with, or merges with or into, the Company, in any such event pursuant to a transaction in which any outstanding Voting Stock of the Company or of such other person is converted into or exchanged for cash, securities or other property, other than any such transaction where the shares of the Company’s Voting Stock outstanding immediately prior to such transaction constitute, or are converted into or exchanged for, Voting Stock representing more than 50% of the combined voting power of the surviving person immediately after giving effect to such transaction; or

- (4) the adoption of a plan relating to the Company's liquidation or dissolution.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any holding company whose only significant asset is capital stock of the Company or any of the Company's direct or indirect parent companies shall not itself be considered a "person" or "group" for purposes of clause (2) above.

"Change of Control Payment" means, with respect to Securities tendered pursuant to a Change of Control Offer, an amount equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but not including the date of repurchase.

"Change of Control Repurchase Event" means on any date during the 60-day period (which period shall be extended so long as the rating of the Securities is under publicly announced consideration for a possible downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies) (the "trigger period") after the earlier of (1) the occurrence of a Change of Control; or (2) public notice of the occurrence of a Change of Control or the intention by the Company to effect a Change of Control, (i) in the event the Securities are rated Investment Grade by at least two of the Rating Agencies prior to such public notice, the rating of the Securities by any Rating Agency shall be below Investment Grade, (ii) in the event the Securities are rated below Investment Grade by at least two of the Rating Agencies prior to such public notice, the rating of the Securities by any Rating Agency shall be decreased by one or more categories or (iii) the Securities shall not be, or cease to be, rated by at least one of the Rating Agencies; provided that, in each case, such event is in whole or in part in connection with the Change of Control. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Change of Control Repurchase Event will be deemed to have occurred in connection with any particular Change of Control unless and until such Change of Control has actually been consummated.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

"Company" means the party named as such in this Indenture until a successor replaces it and, thereafter, means the successor.

"Consolidated Affiliates" means those Affiliates of the Company that are not Subsidiaries of the Parent or the Company, but are variable interest entities whose accounts are consolidated with those of the Parent under GAAP.

"Consolidated Group" means, collectively, the Parent, the Company, and their respective Subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliates. Each Person that is the Parent, the Company or a Subsidiary or Consolidated Affiliate thereof included in the Consolidated Group at any time is referred to herein as a "Member of the Consolidated Group."

"Consolidated Net Tangible Assets" means the total amount of the Company's assets (less reserves and other properly deductible items) after deducting current liabilities (other than those that are extendable at the Company's option to a date more than 12 months after the date the amount is determined), goodwill and other intangible assets shown in the Company's most recent consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP.

"Control" means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a Person, whether through the ability to exercise voting power, by contract or otherwise. "Controlling" and "Controlled" have meanings correlative thereto.

"Corporate Trust Office" means the principal office of the Trustee at which at any time its corporate trust business shall be administered, which office at the date hereof is located at Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 4300, Dallas, TX 75202, Attention: Corporate Trust, Municipal and Escrow Services, or such other address as the Trustee may designate from time to time by notice to the Holders and the Company, or the principal corporate trust office of any successor Trustee (or such other

address as such successor Trustee may designate from time to time by notice to the Holders and the Company).

“Credit Facilities” means one or more debt facilities, including the Revolving Credit Facility, or other financing arrangements (including, without limitation, commercial paper facilities or indentures) providing for revolving credit loans, term loans, letters of credit or other long-term indebtedness, including any notes, mortgages, guarantees, collateral documents, instruments and agreements executed in connection therewith, and any amendments, supplements, modifications, extensions, renewals, restatements or refundings thereof and any indentures or credit facilities or commercial paper facilities that replace, refund or refinance any part of the loans, notes, other credit facilities or commitments thereunder, including any such replacement, refunding or refinancing facility or indenture that increases the amount permitted to be borrowed thereunder or alters the maturity thereof (*provided* that such increase in borrowings is permitted under Section 4.04) or adds Subsidiaries as additional borrowers or guarantors thereunder and whether by the same or any other agent, lender or group of lenders.

“Currency Rate Protection Agreement” means any foreign currency exchange and future agreements, arrangements and options designed to protect against fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

“Default” means any event which is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default.

“Definitive Security” means a certificated Security registered in the name of the Holder thereof and issued in accordance with Section 2.3 to Appendix A of this Indenture, in substantially the form of a Global Security hereto except that such Security shall not bear the Global Security Legend and shall not have the “Schedule of Exchanges of Interests in the Global Security” attached thereto.

“Depository” means, with respect to the Securities issuable or issued in whole or in part in global form, the Person specified in Section 2.03 as the Depository with respect to the Securities, and any and all successors thereto appointed as depository hereunder and having become such pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Indenture.

“Drilling Rig” means any drilling rig (or the stock or indebtedness of any Subsidiary owning a drilling rig) that the Company leases or owns, either entirely or in part; *provided* that no drilling rig that has a gross book value of less than 1% of the Company’s Consolidated Net Tangible Assets will be deemed to be a “Drilling Rig” for purposes of Section 4.03 hereof.

“Drillship” means any drillship (or the stock or indebtedness of any Subsidiary owning a drillship) that the Company leases or owns, either entirely or in part; *provided* that no drillship that has a gross book value of less than 1% of the Company’s Consolidated Net Tangible Assets will be deemed to be a “Drillship” for purposes of Section 4.03 hereof.

“Equity Offering” means a primary offering of Capital Stock other than (i) Preferred Stock, (ii) issuances to the Company or a Subsidiary of the Company or (iii) public offerings with respect to the Parent’s common shares made pursuant to an employee benefit plan only to employees of the Parent or its Subsidiaries.

“Exchange Act” means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any successor statute.

“Fitch” means Fitch Ratings Ltd. or any successor to the rating agency business thereof.

“Funded Debt” means Indebtedness Incurred by a Subsidiary Guarantor owning Drilling Rigs or Drillships maturing by its terms more than one year after its creation which indebtedness is classified as long term debt under GAAP, and ranks at least *pari passu* with the Securities.

“GAAP” means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States set forth in the statements and pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board or in such other statements by such other entity as have been approved by a significant segment of the accounting profession, which are in effect as of the date of determination.

“Global Security Legend” means the legend set forth in Section 2.3(e)(3) of Appendix A to this Indenture, which is required to be placed on all Global Securities issued under this Indenture.

“Guarantee” means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any Person directly or indirectly guaranteeing any Indebtedness or other obligation of any other Person and any obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such Person:

(1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such Indebtedness or other obligation of such other Person (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreement to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take-or-pay, or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise); or

(2) entered into for the primary purpose of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such Indebtedness or other obligation of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part);

provided, however, that the term “Guarantee” shall not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term “Guarantee” used as a verb has a corresponding meaning.

“Guarantors” means the Parent and the Subsidiary Guarantors.

“Holder” means the Person in whose name a Security is registered on the Registrar’s books.

“Incur” means issue, assume, Guarantee, incur or otherwise become liable for. The term “Incurrence” when used as a noun shall have a correlative meaning.

“Indebtedness” means all obligations for borrowed money represented by notes, bonds, debentures or similar evidence of indebtedness and obligations for borrowed money evidenced by credit, loan or other like agreements.

“Indenture” means this Indenture as amended or supplemented from time to time.

“Indirect Participant” means a Person who holds a beneficial interest in a Global Security through a Participant.

“Interest Rate Protection Agreement” means any interest rate swap, interest rate cap, interest rate collar, or other interest rate hedging agreement or arrangement designed to protect against fluctuations in interest rates.

“Investment Grade” means a rating of Baa3 or better by Moody’s (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of Moody’s); a rating of BBB- or better by S&P (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of S&P); and a rating of BBB- or better by Fitch (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of Fitch).

“Issue Date” means October 25, 2018.

“Legal Holiday” means a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banking institutions are not required by law or regulation to be open in the State of New York.

“Lien” means any mortgage, pledge, lien, encumbrance, charge or security interest.

“Maturity”, when used with respect to any Security, means the date on which the principal of such Security or an installment of principal becomes due and payable as therein or herein provided, whether at the Stated Maturity or by declaration of acceleration, notice of redemption, exercise of a Holder’s option to require the Company to purchase or repay the Security, or otherwise.

“Moody’s” means Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or any successor to the rating agency business thereof.

“Net Cash Proceeds” means, with respect to any issuance or sale of Capital Stock, the cash proceeds of such issuance or sale net of attorneys’ fees, accountants’ fees, underwriters’ or placement agents’ fees, discounts or commissions and brokerage, consultant and other fees actually incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result thereof.

“Non-Recourse Debt” means (i) any Indebtedness incurred by any Project Financing Subsidiary to finance the acquisition, improvement, design, engineering, construction, development, completion, maintenance or operation of, or otherwise to pay costs and expenses relating to or incurred in connection with the foregoing for, any Drillship or Drilling Rig, which Indebtedness does not provide for recourse against the Parent, the Company or any other Member of the Consolidated Group (other than to such Project Financing Subsidiary with respect to customary non-recourse exceptions, and such recourse as exists under a Performance Guaranty given for the benefit of such Project Financing Subsidiary) or any property or asset of the Parent, the Company or any other Member of the Consolidated Group (other than equity interests of, and such Drillship or Drilling Rig and related assets of, such Project Financing Subsidiary, and such recourse as exists under a Performance Guaranty given for the benefit of such Project Financing Subsidiary) and (ii) any refinancing of such Indebtedness that does not increase the outstanding principal amount thereof (other than to pay costs incurred in connection therewith and the capitalization of any interest, fees or premium) at the time of the refinancing, increase the property subject to any lien securing such Indebtedness, or provide for recourse against any other Member of the Consolidated Group.

“Offering Memorandum” means the offering memorandum dated as of October 22, 2018 relating to the offering of the Securities on the Issue Date.

“Officer” means any one of the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chairman, any Deputy Chairman, the President, any Senior Vice President, any Vice President, the Controller, the Treasurer or the Secretary of the Company.

“Officer’s Certificate” means a certificate signed by any one of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, President, any Senior Vice President or any Vice President, together with any one of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary, of the Company, and delivered to the Trustee.

“Opinion of Counsel” means a written opinion of counsel, who may be internal legal counsel for the Company, and who shall be reasonably acceptable to the Trustee.

“Outstanding”, when used with respect to Securities, means, as of the date of determination, all Securities theretofore authenticated and delivered under this Indenture, except:

- (1) Securities theretofore cancelled by the Trustee or delivered to the Trustee for cancellation;
- (2) Securities, or portions thereof for which payment or redemption money in the necessary amount has been theretofore deposited with the Trustee or any Paying Agent (other than the Company) in trust or set aside and segregated in trust by the Company (if the Company shall act as its own Paying Agent) for the Holders of such Securities; *provided* that, if such Securities are to be redeemed, notice of such redemption has been duly given pursuant to this Indenture or provision therefor satisfactory to the Trustee has been made;

(3) Securities, except to the extent provided in Sections 8.02 and 8.03, with respect to which the Company has effected defeasance and/or covenant defeasance as provided in Article 8; and

(4) Securities which have been issued pursuant to Section 2.07 or in exchange for or in lieu of which other Securities have been authenticated and delivered pursuant to this Indenture, other than any such Securities in respect of which there shall have been presented to the Trustee proof satisfactory to it that such Securities are held by a “protected purchaser” (as defined in Article 8 of the UCC) in whose hands such Securities are valid obligations of the Company;

provided, however, that in determining whether the Holders of the requisite principal amount of the Outstanding Securities have given any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or waiver hereunder, or are present at a meeting of Holders for quorum purposes, Securities owned by the Company or any other obligor upon the Securities or any Affiliate of the Company or of such other obligor shall be disregarded and deemed not to be Outstanding, except that in determining whether the Trustee shall be protected in relying upon any such request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or waiver, only Securities which a Trust Officer of the Trustee actually knows to be so owned shall be so disregarded. Securities so owned which have been pledged in good faith may be regarded as Outstanding if the pledgee establishes to the satisfaction of the Trustee the pledgee’s right so to act with respect to such Securities and that the pledgee is not the Company or any other obligor upon the Securities or any Affiliate of the Company or of such other obligor.

“Participant” means, with respect to the Depository, a Person who has an account with the Depository.

“Performance Guaranties” means all guaranties of the Company, the Parent, or any other Member of the Consolidated Group delivered in connection with the construction financing of Drillship or Drilling Rig for which firm drilling contracts have been obtained by the Company, the Parent or any other Member of the Consolidated Group.

“Performance Letters of Credit” means all letters of credit issued as support for Non-Recourse Debt or a Performance Guaranty.

“Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, trust, unincorporated organization or any other entity or organization, including any governmental authority.

“Preferred Stock,” as applied to the Capital Stock of any Person, means Capital Stock of any class or classes (however designated) that is preferred as to the payment of dividends, or as to the distribution of assets upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of such Person, over shares of Capital Stock of any other class of such Person.

“principal” of a Security means the principal of the Security plus the premium, if any, payable on the Security which is due or overdue or is to become due at the relevant time.

“Private Placement Legend” means the legend set forth in Section 2.3(e)(1) of Appendix A hereof to be placed on all Securities issued under this Indenture except as otherwise permitted by the provisions of this Indenture.

“Project Financing Subsidiary” means any Subsidiary of the Parent or the Company (other than the Company and the Guarantors) created for the sole purpose of incurring Non-Recourse Debt to finance the acquisition, improvement, design, engineering, construction, development, completion, maintenance and operation of, or otherwise pay the costs and expenses relating to or incurred in connection with the foregoing for, any Drillship or Drilling Rig, and to conduct the business activities for which such Non-Recourse Debt

was incurred, *provided* that substantially all of the assets of such Person are comprised of such Drillship or Drilling Rig so financed.

“QIB” means a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A.

“Rating Agency” means each of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch; *provided* that, if any of Moody’s, S&P or Fitch ceases to rate the Securities or fails to make a rating of the Securities publicly available for any reason that is beyond the Company’s control, the Company may select (as certified by a resolution of the Company’s board of directors) a “nationally recognized statistical rating organization” within the meaning of Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act, as a replacement agency for Moody’s, S&P or Fitch, or all of them, as the case may be.

“Restricted Definitive Security” means one or more Definitive Securities bearing the Private Placement Legend.

“Restricted Global Security” means 144A Global Securities and Regulation S Global Securities.

“Revolving Credit Facility” means the Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2018, among, *inter alia*, the Company, Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, Citibank, N.A., as collateral agent, and the lenders party thereto, as amended, supplemented, restated or otherwise modified from time to time.

“Rule 144” means Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act.

“Rule 144A” means Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act.

“Rule 903” means Rule 903 promulgated under the Securities Act.

“Rule 904” means Rule 904 promulgated under the Securities Act.

“S&P” means Standard & Poor’s Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. or any successor to the rating agency business thereof.

“Sale and Leaseback Transaction” means any arrangement with any Person pursuant to which the Company or any of its Subsidiaries leases any Drilling Rig or Drillship that has been or is to be sold or transferred by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries to such Person, other than (1) temporary leases for a term, including renewals at the option of the lessee, of not more than three years, (2) leases between the Company and any of its Subsidiaries or between any of its Subsidiaries, (3) leases of a Drilling Rig or Drillship executed by the time of, or within 12 months after the latest of, the acquisition, the completion of construction or improvement, or the commencement of commercial operation of, the Drilling Rig or Drillship, and (4) arrangements pursuant to any provision of law with an effect similar to the former Section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

“SEC” means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Securities” means the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025 issued on the Issue Date and the Additional Securities, if any, treated as a single class.

“Securities Act” means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“Securities Guarantee” means each Guarantee of the obligations with respect to the Securities issued by a Guarantor pursuant to the term of this Indenture.

“Subsidiary Guarantors” means Transocean Holdings 1 Limited, Transocean Holdings 2 Limited, Transocean Holdings 3 Limited and any other Subsidiary of the Company that has issued a Securities Guarantee.

“Stated Maturity” means, with respect to any security, the date specified in such security as the fixed date on which the final payment of principal of such security is due and payable, including pursuant to any mandatory redemption provision (but excluding any provision providing for the repurchase of such security at the option of the holder thereof upon the happening of any contingency beyond the control of the issuer unless such contingency has occurred).

“Subsidiary” means, for any Person, any other Person of which more than 50% of the outstanding stock or comparable equity interests having ordinary voting power for the election of the board of directors, managers, or comparable governing board or body of such other Person (irrespective of whether or not at the time stock or other equity interests of any other class or classes of such corporation or other entity shall have or might have voting power by reason of the happening of any contingency), is at the time directly or indirectly owned by any such Person or by one or more of its Subsidiaries.

“Treasury Rate” means as of any date of redemption of the Securities, the yield to maturity at the time of computation of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity (as compiled and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 (519) that has become publicly available at least two Business Days prior to the redemption date (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source or similar market data)) most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to November 1, 2021; *provided, however*, that if the period from the redemption date to November 1, 2021 is not equal to the constant maturity of a United States Treasury security for which a weekly average yield is given, the Treasury Rate shall be obtained by linear interpolation (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth of a year) from the weekly average yields of United States Treasury securities for which such yields are given, except that if the period from the redemption date to November 1, 2021 is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year will be used.

“Trustee” means the party named as such in this Indenture until a successor replaces it and, thereafter, means the successor.

“Trust Officer” means, when used with respect to the Trustee, any officer within the corporate trust department of the Trustee, including any vice president, assistant vice president, assistant secretary, assistant treasurer, trust officer or any other officer of the Trustee who customarily performs functions similar to those performed by the Persons who at the time shall be such officers, respectively, or to whom any corporate trust matter is referred because of such person’s knowledge of and familiarity with the particular subject and who shall have direct responsibility for the administration of this Indenture.

“Unrestricted Definitive Securities” means one or more Definitive Securities that do not and are not required to bear the Private Placement Legend.

“Unrestricted Global Securities” means one or more Global Securities that do not and are not required to bear the Private Placement Legend and are deposited with and registered in the name of the Depository or its nominee.

“Value” means, with respect to a Sale and Leaseback Transaction, an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments with respect to the term of the lease remaining on the date as of which the amount is being determined, without regard to any renewal or extension options contained in the lease which are outstanding on the effective date of such Sale and Leaseback Transaction and which have the benefit of Section 4.05.

“Voting Stock” of any specified “person” (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) as of any date means the capital stock of such person that is at the time entitled to vote generally in the election of the board of directors of such person.

SECTION 1.02. Other Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Defined in Section</u>
"144A Global Security"	Appendix A 2.1(a)
"Agent Members"	Appendix A 2.1(b)
"Appendix A"	2.01
"Change of Control Offer"	4.02
"Change of Control Payment Date"	4.02(b)(4)
"covenant defeasance"	8.03
"defeasance"	8.02
"DTC"	2.03
"Event of Default"	6.01
"Global Security"	Appendix A 2.1(a)
"Guaranteed Obligations"	11.01
"Initial Lien"	4.03
"Paying Agent"	2.03
"Registrar"	2.03
"Regulation S Global Security"	Appendix A 2.1(a)
"Trust Indenture Act"	1.06
"U.S. Government Obligations"	8.04

SECTION 1.03. Rules of Construction. Unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) a term has the meaning assigned to it;
- (2) an accounting term not otherwise defined has the meaning assigned to it in accordance with GAAP;
- (3) "or" is not exclusive;
- (4) "including" means including without limitation;
- (5) words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular;
- (6) all references to the date the Securities were originally issued shall refer to the Issue Date.

SECTION 1.04. Agent for Service; Submission to Jurisdiction; Waiver of Immunities. By the execution and delivery of this Indenture, the Company and each Guarantor (i) irrevocably designates and appoints, and acknowledges that it has irrevocably designated and appointed, Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., 4 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046 as its authorized agent upon which process may be served in any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Securities, the Securities Guarantees or this Indenture that may be instituted in any United States federal or New York state court in The City of New York or brought under federal or state securities laws or brought by the Trustee (whether in its individual capacity or in its capacity as Trustee hereunder) or, subject to Section 6.07, any Holder of Securities or Securities Guarantees in any United States federal or New York state court in The City of New York, (ii) submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any such court in any such suit, action or proceeding, and (iii) agrees that service of process upon the Company and written notice of said service to the Company (mailed or delivered to its Secretary at its principal office specified in Section 13.01), shall be deemed in every respect effective service of process upon the Company in any such suit, action or proceeding. The Company further agrees to take any and all action, including the execution and filing of any and all such documents and instruments, as may be necessary to continue such designation and appointment of the Company in full force and effect so long as any of the Securities shall be Outstanding or any amounts shall be payable in respect of any Securities.

Each of the Company and the Guarantors irrevocably and unconditionally waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any objection that it may now or hereafter have to the laying of venue of any such action, suit or proceeding in any such court or any appellate court with respect thereto and irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the defense of an inconvenient forum to the maintenance of any such action, suit or proceeding in any such court.

To the extent that the Company or any Guarantor has or hereafter may acquire any immunity from jurisdiction of any court or from any legal process (whether through service of notice, attachment prior to judgment, attachment in aid of execution, execution or otherwise) with respect to itself or its property, each of them hereby irrevocably waives such immunity in respect of its obligations under this Indenture, the Securities Guarantees and the Securities, to the extent permitted by law.

SECTION 1.05. Currency. References herein to “\$” or “US\$” are to lawful money of United States of America.

SECTION 1.06. No Incorporation by Reference of Trust Indenture Act. This Indenture is not qualified under the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the “Trust Indenture Act”), and the Trust Indenture Act shall not apply to or in any way govern the terms of this Indenture. As a result, no provisions of the Trust Indenture Act are incorporated into this Indenture.

Article 2 The Securities

SECTION 2.01. Form and Dating. Provisions relating to the Securities are set forth in Appendix A attached hereto (“Appendix A”) which is hereby incorporated in, and expressly made part of, this Indenture. The Securities and the Trustee’s certificate of authentication shall be substantially in the form of Exhibit 1.1 and Exhibit 1.2 to Appendix A, in the case of the 144A Global Securities and Regulation S Global Securities, respectively, which are hereby incorporated in, and expressly made a part of, this Indenture. The Securities may have notations, legends or endorsements required by law, stock exchange rule, agreements to which the Company is subject, if any, or usage (*provided* that any such notation, legend or endorsement is in a form acceptable to the Company). Each Security shall be dated the date of its authentication. The terms of the Securities set forth in Appendix A are part of the terms of this Indenture.

SECTION 2.02. Execution and Authentication. An Officer shall sign the Securities for the Company by manual or facsimile signature.

If an Officer whose signature is on a Security no longer holds that office at the time the Trustee authenticates the Security, the Security shall be valid nevertheless.

A Security shall not be valid until an authorized signatory of the Trustee manually signs the certificate of authentication on the Security. The signature shall be conclusive evidence that the Security has been authenticated under this Indenture.

The Trustee, upon a written order of the Company signed by an Officer of the Company, together with the other documents required by Sections 13.02 and 13.03, shall authenticate (i) Securities for original issue on the Issue Date in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$750,000,000 and (ii) subject to Sections 2.13 and 4.04, Additional Securities. Such written order of the Company shall specify the amount of Securities to be authenticated and the date on which the original issue of Securities is to be authenticated.

The Trustee may appoint an authenticating agent reasonably acceptable to the Company to authenticate the Securities. Unless limited by the terms of such appointment, an authenticating agent may authenticate Securities whenever the Trustee may do so. Each reference in this Indenture to authentication by the Trustee includes authentication by such agent. An authenticating agent has the same rights as any Registrar, Paying Agent or agent for service of notices and demands.

SECTION 2.03. Registrar and Paying Agent. The Company shall maintain an office or agency where Securities may be presented for registration of transfer or for exchange (the “Registrar”) and an office or agency where Securities may be presented for payment (the “Paying Agent”). The Registrar shall keep a register of the Securities and of their transfer and exchange. The Company may have one or more co-registrars and one or more additional paying agents. The term “Paying Agent” includes any additional paying agent.

If the Company fails to maintain a Registrar or Paying Agent, the Trustee shall act as such and shall be entitled to appropriate reasonable compensation therefor pursuant to Section 7.06. The Company may change the Paying Agent or Registrar without prior notice to the Holders. The Company or any of its Subsidiaries incorporated or organized within The United States of America may act as Paying Agent, Registrar, co-registrar or transfer agent.

The Company initially appoints the Trustee as Registrar and Paying Agent in connection with the Securities.

The Company initially appoints The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) to act as Depository with respect to the Global Securities.

SECTION 2.04. Paying Agent To Hold Money in Trust. Prior to each due date of the principal of and interest on any Security, the Company shall deposit with the Paying Agent a sum sufficient to pay such principal and interest when so becoming due. The Company shall require each Paying Agent (other than the Trustee) to agree in writing that the Paying Agent shall hold in trust for the benefit of Holders of Securities or the Trustee all money held by the Paying Agent for the payment of principal of or interest on the Securities and shall notify the Trustee of any default by the Company in making any such payment. If the Company or any of its Subsidiaries acts as Paying Agent, it shall segregate the money held by it as Paying Agent and hold it as a separate trust fund. The Company at any time may require a Paying Agent to pay all money held by it to the Trustee and to account for any funds disbursed by the Paying Agent. Upon complying with this Section, the Paying Agent shall have no further liability for the money delivered to the Trustee.

SECTION 2.05. Lists of Holders of Securities. The Trustee shall preserve in as current a form as is reasonably practicable the most recent list available to it of the names and addresses of Holders of Securities. If the Trustee is not the Registrar, the Company shall furnish to the Trustee, in writing at least five Business Days before each interest payment date with respect to Securities and at such other times as the Trustee may reasonably request in writing, a list in such form and as of such date as the Trustee may reasonably require of the names and addresses of Holders of Securities.

SECTION 2.06. Transfer and Exchange. The Securities shall be issued in registered form and shall be transferable only upon the surrender of a Security for registration of transfer. When a Security is presented to the Registrar or a co-registrar, if any, with a request to register a transfer, the Registrar shall register the transfer as requested if the requirements of this Indenture (including the Appendix A thereto) are met. When Securities are presented to the Registrar or a co-registrar, if any, with a request to exchange them for an equal principal amount of Securities of other denominations, the Registrar shall make the exchange as requested if the same requirements are met.

The Trustee shall have no obligation or duty to monitor, determine or inquire as to compliance with any restrictions on transfer imposed under this Indenture or under applicable law with respect to any transfer of any interest in any Security (including any transfers between or among Depository participants or beneficial owners of interests in any Definitive Security or Global Security) other than to require delivery of such certificates and other documentation or evidence as are expressly required by, and to do so if and when expressly required by the terms of, this Indenture, and to examine the same to determine substantial compliance as to form with the express requirements hereof.

Neither the Trustee nor any agent of the Trustee shall have any responsibility for any actions taken or not taken by the Depository.

SECTION 2.07. Replacement Securities. If any mutilated Security is surrendered to the Trustee or either the Company or the Trustee receives evidence to its satisfaction of the destruction, loss or theft of any Security, the Company shall issue and the Trustee, upon receipt of evidence of authentication in accordance with Section 2.02, shall authenticate a replacement Security if the Trustee's requirements for replacement of Securities are met. An indemnity bond must be supplied by the Holder that is sufficient in the judgment of the Trustee and the Company to protect the Company, the Trustee, any Agent and any authenticating agent from any loss that any of them may suffer if a Security is replaced. The Trustee and the Company each may charge such Holder for their expenses in replacing such Security.

Every replacement Security is an additional obligation of the Company and shall be entitled to all of the benefits of this Indenture equally and proportionately with all other Securities duly issued hereunder.

SECTION 2.08. Outstanding Securities. Securities outstanding at any time are all Securities authenticated by the Trustee except for those canceled by it, those delivered to it for cancellation and those described in this Section as not outstanding. A Security does not cease to be outstanding because the Company or an Affiliate of the Company holds the Security.

If a Security is replaced pursuant to Section 2.07, it ceases to be outstanding unless the Trustee and the Company receive proof satisfactory to them that the replaced Security is held by a protected purchaser (as defined in Section 8-303 of the Uniform Commercial Code).

If the Paying Agent segregates and holds in trust, in accordance with this Indenture, on a redemption date or maturity date money sufficient to pay all principal and interest payable on that date with respect to the Securities (or portions thereof) to be redeemed or maturing, as the case may be, then on and after that date such Securities (or portions thereof) cease to be outstanding and interest on them ceases to accrue.

SECTION 2.09. Temporary Securities. Until definitive Securities are ready for delivery, the Company may prepare and the Trustee shall authenticate temporary Securities. Temporary Securities shall be substantially in the form of definitive Securities but may have variations that the Company considers appropriate for temporary Securities. Without unreasonable delay, the Company shall prepare and the Trustee shall authenticate definitive Securities and deliver them in exchange for temporary Securities.

SECTION 2.10. Cancellation. The Company at any time may deliver Securities to the Trustee for cancellation. The Registrar and the Paying Agent shall forward to the Trustee any Securities surrendered to them for registration of transfer, exchange or payment. The Trustee and no one else shall cancel and dispose of in accordance with the Trustee's policy then in effect (subject to the record retention requirements of the Exchange Act) all Securities surrendered for registration of transfer, exchange, payment or cancellation and deliver a certificate of such cancellation to the Company upon written request unless the Company directs the Trustee to deliver canceled Securities to the Company. The Company may not issue new Securities to replace Securities it has redeemed, paid or delivered to the Trustee for cancellation.

SECTION 2.11. Defaulted Interest. If the Company defaults in a payment of interest on the Securities, the Company shall pay defaulted interest (plus interest on such defaulted interest to the extent lawful) in any lawful manner. The Company may pay the defaulted interest to the persons who are Holders of Securities on a subsequent special record date. The Company shall fix or cause to be fixed any such special record date and payment date to the reasonable satisfaction of the Trustee and shall promptly send to each Holder of Securities a notice that states the special record date, the payment date and the amount of defaulted interest to be paid.

SECTION 2.12. CUSIP Numbers, ISINs, etc. The Company in issuing the Securities may use “CUSIP” numbers, ISINs and “Common Code” numbers (in each case if then generally in use) and, if so, the Trustee shall use “CUSIP” numbers, ISINs and “Common Code” numbers in notices of redemption as a convenience to Holders; *provided, however*, that any such notice may state that no representation is made as to the correctness of such numbers either as printed on the Securities or as contained in any notice of a redemption and that reliance may be placed only on the other identification numbers printed on the Securities, and any such redemption shall not be affected by any defect in or omission of such numbers. The Company shall advise the Trustee in writing of any change in any “CUSIP” numbers, ISINs or “Common Code” numbers applicable to the Securities.

SECTION 2.13. Issuance of Additional Securities. After the Issue Date, the Company shall be entitled, subject to its compliance with Section 4.04, to issue Additional Securities under this Indenture, which Securities shall have identical terms as the Securities issued on the Issue Date, other than with respect to the date of issuance, issue price, interest accrual date and first interest payment date. All Securities issued under this Indenture (including any Additional Securities) shall be treated as a single class for all purposes of this Indenture, including waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase.

With respect to any Additional Securities, the Company shall set forth in a resolution of the Board of Directors and an Officer’s Certificate, a copy of each which shall be delivered to the Trustee, the following information:

(1) the series and the aggregate principal amount of such Additional Securities to be authenticated and delivered pursuant to this Indenture; and

(2) the issue price, the issue date and the CUSIP number and ISIN, if any, of such Additional Securities; *provided, however*, that if the Additional Securities are not fungible with the Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Additional Securities will have a separate CUSIP number.

In addition to the foregoing, the Company shall deliver to the Trustee a written order as described in Section 2.01, an Opinion of Counsel as to enforceability of the Additional Securities, together with an Opinion of Counsel that all conditions precedent to the issuance and authentication of the Additional Securities have been satisfied.

Article 3 **Redemption**

SECTION 3.01. Notices to Trustee. If the Company elects to redeem Securities pursuant to Section 3.08 or Section 3.09, it shall notify the Trustee in writing of the redemption date, the principal amount of Securities to be redeemed, the redemption price, if then ascertainable and the paragraph or subparagraph of such Article or Section of this Indenture pursuant to which the redemption shall occur.

The Company shall give each notice to the Trustee provided for in this Section at least five Business Days prior to notification of the Holders unless the Trustee consents to a shorter period. Such notice shall be accompanied by an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel from the Company to the effect that such redemption will comply with the conditions herein.

SECTION 3.02. Selection of Securities to Be Redeemed. If fewer than all the Securities are to be redeemed, the Trustee shall select the Securities to be redeemed (1) if such Securities are listed on any national securities exchange, in compliance with the requirements of the principal national securities exchange on which such Securities are listed, (2) if such Securities are not so listed but are in global form, then on a pro rata basis or otherwise in accordance with the procedures of the Depository or (3) if such Securities are not so listed and are not in global form, then on a *pro rata* basis, although no Security of US\$2,000 in original principal amount or less will be redeemed in part. Provisions of this Indenture that

apply to Securities called for redemption also apply to portions of Securities called for redemption. The Trustee shall notify the Company promptly of the Securities or portions of Securities to be redeemed.

SECTION 3.03. Notice of Redemption. At least 10 days but not more than 60 days before a date for redemption of Securities, the Company shall send, or cause to be sent (in the case of Securities held in book-entry form, by electronic transmission) a notice of redemption to each Holder of Securities to be redeemed at such Holder's registered address or otherwise in accordance with the procedures of the Depository. Notwithstanding the above, when notice has to be given to a holder of a global security (including any notice of redemption) such notice shall be sufficiently given if given to the Depository (or its designee) pursuant to the standing instructions from the Depository or its designee, including by electronic mail in accordance with Applicable Procedures. Notices to the Trustee may be given by email in PDF format. Notices of redemption may be subject to one or more conditions precedent.

The notice shall identify the Securities to be redeemed and shall state:

- (1) the redemption date;
- (2) the redemption price;
- (3) the name and address of the Paying Agent;
- (4) that Securities called for redemption must be surrendered to the Paying Agent to collect the redemption price;
- (5) if fewer than all the Outstanding Securities are to be redeemed, the identification and principal amounts of the particular Securities to be redeemed;
- (6) that, unless the Company defaults in making such redemption payment, interest on Securities (or portion thereof) called for redemption ceases to accrue on and after the redemption date;
- (7) the "CUSIP" number, ISIN or "Common Code" number, if any, printed on the Securities being redeemed;
- (8) the paragraph of the Securities and/or Section of this Indenture pursuant to which the Securities called for redemption are being redeemed;
- (9) any conditions precedent to the redemption of the Securities; and
- (10) that no representation is made as to the correctness or accuracy of the "CUSIP" number, ISIN, or "Common Code" number, if any, listed in such notice or printed on the Securities.

At the Company's request, the Trustee shall give the notice of redemption in the Company's name and at the Company's expense. In such event, the Company shall provide the Trustee with an Officer's Certificate delivered five Business Days prior to notification of the Holders (unless the Trustee consents to a shorter period) containing the information required by this Section.

SECTION 3.04. Effect of Notice of Redemption. Once notice of redemption is sent, Securities called for redemption become due and payable on the redemption date and at the redemption price stated in the notice, unless the conditions described in the notice of redemption have not been satisfied. Upon surrender to the Paying Agent, such Securities shall be paid at the redemption price stated in the notice, plus accrued interest to the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the related interest payment date), and such Securities shall be canceled by the Trustee. Failure to give notice or any defect in the notice to any Holder shall not affect the validity of the notice to any other Holder.

SECTION 3.05. Deposit of Redemption Price. On or prior to the redemption date, the Company shall deposit with the Paying Agent (or, if the Company or any of its Subsidiaries is the Paying Agent, shall segregate and hold in trust) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on all Securities or portions thereof to be redeemed on that date other than Securities or portions of Securities called for redemption which have been delivered by the Company to the Trustee for cancellation.

SECTION 3.06. Securities Redeemed in Part. Upon surrender of a Security that is redeemed in part, the Company shall execute and the Trustee shall authenticate for the Holder (at the Company's expense) a new Security equal in principal amount to the unredeemed portion of the Security surrendered.

SECTION 3.07. No Mandatory Redemption; Open Market Repurchase. The Company is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Securities. The Company, the Parent and its Subsidiaries may at any time and from time to time acquire Securities through redemption, by tender offer, open market purchases, negotiated transactions or otherwise, in accordance with applicable securities laws and regulations, so long as such acquisition does not otherwise violate the terms of this Indenture, upon such terms and at such prices as the Company, the Parent or its Subsidiaries may determine. Any such acquisition shall not operate as or be deemed for any purpose to be a redemption unless the Company has expressly stated that it is exercising its redemption rights hereunder.

SECTION 3.08. Optional Redemption.

(a) *The Securities.*

(1) Prior to November 1, 2021, the Company may, on one or more occasions, redeem up to a maximum of 40% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Securities (calculated giving effect to any issuance of Additional Securities) with the Net Cash Proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings by the Parent, at a redemption price equal to 107.250% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided, however*, that after giving effect to any such redemption (1) at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities (calculated giving effect to any issuance of Additional Securities) remains outstanding; and (2) any such redemption by the Company must be made within 60 days of such Equity Offering.

(2) Prior to November 1, 2021, the Company shall be entitled at its option to redeem the Securities, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Securities plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including), the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

(3) On or after November 1, 2021, the Company shall be entitled at its option to redeem the Securities, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices applicable to the Securities (expressed as a percentage of principal amount of the Securities to be redeemed) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date) if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on November 1 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2021	103.625%
2022	101.813%
2023 and thereafter	100.000%

(b) Any redemption pursuant to this Section 3.08 shall be made pursuant to Sections 3.01 through 3.06.

SECTION 3.09. Tax Redemption. (a) The Securities shall be subject to redemption at any time, in whole but not in part, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof together with accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date fixed for redemption, upon the giving of a notice as described below, if the Company determines that:

(1) as a result of (A) any change in or amendment to the laws or treaties (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of any Taxing Jurisdiction, or (B) any change in the official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, treaties, regulations or rulings by any legislative body, court, governmental agency or regulatory authority (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after (i) October 22, 2018, or (ii) the date a party organized in a jurisdiction other than the Cayman Islands or Switzerland becomes the Company's successor, the Company or such successor, as applicable, have or will become obligated to pay, on the next succeeding date on which interest is due, Additional Amounts pursuant to Section 12.01 with respect to any Security; or

(2) on or after (i) October 22, 2018, or (ii) the date a party organized in a jurisdiction other than the Cayman Islands or Switzerland becomes the Company's successor, any action has been taken by any taxing authority of, or any decision has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction in, the Cayman Islands or Switzerland (or the jurisdiction of organization of the Company's successor) or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, including any of those actions specified in Section 3.09(a)(1), whether or not such action was taken or such decision was rendered with respect to the Company or such successor, as applicable, or any change, amendment, application or interpretation will be officially proposed, which, in any such case, in an Opinion of Counsel, will result in the Company, or the successor, as applicable, becoming obligated to pay, on the next succeeding date on which interest is due, Additional Amounts with respect to any Securities, and, in any such case, the Company, in its business judgment, determines that such obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to the Company.

(b) In the event that the Company elects to redeem the Securities pursuant to Section 3.09(a), the Company shall deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating that the Company is entitled to redeem the Securities pursuant to their terms.

Article 4

Covenants

SECTION 4.01. Payment of Securities. The Company shall promptly pay the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on the Securities on the dates and in the manner provided in the Securities and in this Indenture. Principal and interest shall be considered paid on the date due if the Trustee or the Paying Agent holds in accordance with this Indenture as of 11:00 a.m. Eastern time on the due date money sufficient to pay all principal and interest then due.

The Company shall pay interest on overdue principal at the rate specified therefor in the Securities, and it shall pay interest on overdue installments of interest at the same rate to the extent lawful.

SECTION 4.02. Change of Control Repurchase Event. (a) Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event, unless all Securities have been called for redemption pursuant to Section 3.08, the Company shall be required to make an offer (a "Change of Control Offer") to each Holder of the Securities to repurchase all or any part (in denominations of US\$2,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000

in excess thereof) of such Holder's Securities at a repurchase price in cash equal to the Change of Control Payment.

(b) Within 45 days following any Change of Control Repurchase Event, or, at the Company's option, prior to any Change of Control, but after the public announcement of the Change of Control, the Company shall send, or cause to be sent, or when the Securities are in the form of Global Securities, send by electronic means pursuant to the Applicable Procedures a notice to each Holder of Securities, with a copy to the Trustee, describing the transaction or transactions that constitute or may constitute the Change of Control Repurchase Event and offering to repurchase the Securities on the Change of Control Payment Date specified in such notice and specifying:

(1) if applicable, that a Change of Control has occurred and that such Holder has the right to require the Company to purchase all or a portion of such Holder's Securities at a repurchase price in cash equal to the Change of Control Payment and that all Securities tendered will be accepted for payment;

(2) the circumstances and relevant facts regarding such Change of Control;

(3) the instructions, as determined by the Company, consistent with this Section 4.02, that a Holder must follow in order to have its Securities purchased;

(4) the Change of Control Payment and the repurchase date, which date shall be a Business Day no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is sent, other than as may be required by law (the "Change of Control Payment Date");

(5) the CUSIP number for the Securities;

(6) that any Security not tendered will continue to accrue interest;

(7) that, unless the Company defaults in the payment of the Change of Control Payment, all Securities accepted for payment pursuant to the Change of Control Offer will cease to accrue interest after the Change of Control Payment Date;

(8) that Holders electing to have any Securities purchased pursuant to a Change of Control Offer will be required to surrender such Securities to the Paying Agent at the address specified in the notice prior to the close of business on the third Business Day preceding the Change of Control Payment Date;

(9) that Holders will be entitled to withdraw their election referred to in clause (8) if the Paying Agent receives, not later than the close of business on the first Business Day preceding the Change of Control Payment Date, a facsimile transmission or letter setting forth the name of the Holder, the principal amount of Securities delivered for purchase, and a statement that such Holder is withdrawing his election to have the Securities purchased;

(10) that Holders whose Securities are being purchased only in part will be issued new Securities equal in principal amount to the unpurchased portion of the Securities surrendered, which unpurchased portion will be equal to US\$2,000 in principal amount or an integral multiple of US\$1,000 in excess thereof; and

(11) if such notice is sent prior to the date of consummation of the Change of Control, that the Change of Control Offer is conditioned on the Change of Control Repurchase Event occurring on or prior to the Change of Control Payment Date.

(c) The Company shall cause the Change of Control Offer to remain open for at least 20 Business Days or such longer period as is required by applicable law. The Company shall comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the Securities as a result of a Change of Control Repurchase Event. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of this Section 4.02, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under this Section 4.02 by virtue of such conflict.

(d) On the Change of Control Payment Date, the Company will, to the extent lawful:

(1) accept for payment all Securities or portions thereof properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;

(2) deposit with the Trustee or the Paying Agent, as applicable, an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all Securities or portions of Securities properly tendered; and

(3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee or the Paying Agent, as applicable, the Securities so accepted by the Company, for cancellation, together with an Officer's Certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Securities or portions of Securities being purchased by the Company.

(e) The Trustee or the Paying Agent, as applicable, will promptly mail (or, in the case of global notes, make such payment through the facilities of DTC) to each Holder of Securities properly tendered the Change of Control Payment for such Securities, and the Trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each Holder a new Security equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of any Securities surrendered; *provided*, that each new Security will be in a minimum principal amount of US\$2,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000 in excess thereof.

(f) The Company shall not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in this Section 4.02 applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by the Company and such third party purchases all Securities properly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer.

(g) In the event that Holders of not less than 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities accept the Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event and the Company purchases all of the Securities held by such Holders, the Company shall have the right, upon not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' prior notice, given not more than 30 days following the purchase pursuant to the Change of Control Offer, to redeem all of the Securities that remain Outstanding following such purchase at a redemption price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities redeemed plus any accrued and unpaid interest on the Securities redeemed to, but not including, the date of redemption.

(h) The provisions set forth in this Section 4.02 may be waived or modified with the written consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Securities.

SECTION 4.03. Limitation on Liens. The Company shall not, and shall not permit or allow any of its Subsidiaries to, create, assume or suffer to exist any Lien on any Drilling Rig or Drillship to secure any Indebtedness of the Company, any of its Subsidiaries or any other Person (such Lien, the "Initial Lien"), without making effective provision whereby the Indenture and the Securities then Outstanding and having the benefit of this Section 4.03 shall be directly secured equally and ratably with, or prior to, the

Indebtedness secured by such Initial Lien for so long as such Indebtedness shall be so secured, except that the foregoing shall not prevent the Company or any of its Subsidiaries from creating, assuming or suffering to exist Liens of the following character:

- (1) Liens existing on the Issue Date;
- (2) Liens already existing on a particular Drilling Rig or Drillship at the time we acquire that Drilling Rig or Drillship,
- (3) Liens already existing on Drilling Rigs or Drillships of a corporation or other entity at the time it becomes the Company's Subsidiary;
- (4) Liens securing debt incurred pursuant to clause (3) or clause (10) of Section 4.04(a);
- (5) Liens in favor of the United States of America or any State thereof or any other country, or any agency, instrumentality of political subdivision of any of the foregoing, to secure partial, progress, advance or other payments or performance pursuant to the provisions of any contract or statute, or any Liens securing industrial development, pollution control, or similar revenue bonds;
- (6) Liens imposed by law, such as mechanics', workmen's, repairmen's, materialmen's, carriers', warehousemen's, vendors' or other similar Liens arising in the ordinary course of business, or governmental (federal, state or municipal) Liens arising out of contracts for the sale of products or services by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, or deposits or pledges to obtain the release of any of the foregoing;
- (7) pledges or deposits under workmen's compensation laws or similar legislation and Liens of judgments thereunder which are not currently dischargeable, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of money) or leases to which the Company or any of its Subsidiaries is a party, or deposits to secure public or statutory obligations of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, or deposits in connection with obtaining or maintaining self-insurance or to obtain the benefits of any law, regulation or arrangement pertaining to unemployment insurance, old age pensions, social security or similar matters, or deposits of cash or obligations of the United States of America to secure surety, appeal or customs bonds to which the Company or any of its Subsidiaries is a party, or deposits in litigation or other proceedings such as, but not limited to, interpleader proceedings;
- (8) Liens created by or resulting from any litigation or other proceeding which is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings, including Liens arising out of judgments or awards against the Company or any of its Subsidiaries with respect to which the Company or such Subsidiary is in good faith prosecuting an appeal or proceedings for review; or Liens incurred by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries for the purpose of obtaining a stay or discharge in the course of any litigation or other proceeding to which the Company or such Subsidiary is a party;
- (9) Liens for taxes or assessments or governmental charges or levies not yet due or delinquent, or which can thereafter be paid without penalty, or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings; and
- (10) any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements) in whole or in part of any Lien referred to in clauses (1) through (9) above, so long as the principal amount of the debt secured thereby does not exceed the principal amount of debt so secured at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement (except that, where an additional principal amount of debt is incurred to provide funds for the completion of a specific project, the

additional principal amount, and any related financing costs, may be secured by the Lien as well) and the Lien is limited to the same property subject to the Lien so extended, renewed or replaced (plus improvements on the property).

In addition, without securing the Securities as described above, the Company and its Subsidiaries may create, assume or allow to exist any Lien not permitted by clauses (1) through (10) above securing Indebtedness, if after giving effect thereto, Aggregate Debt would not exceed an amount equal to 10.0% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets measured at the time of incurrence of and after giving effect to such incurrence.

SECTION 4.04. Limitation on Subsidiary Indebtedness. (a) The Company shall not permit any of its Subsidiaries to Incur, directly or indirectly, any Indebtedness other than:

(1) existing Indebtedness of a Subsidiary of the Company outstanding on the Issue Date (other than Indebtedness described in clauses (2) and (13) of this Section 4.04(a)), and any subsequent extensions, renewals or refinancings thereof so long as such Indebtedness is not increased in amount (other than amounts incurred to pay costs of such extension, renewal or refinancing), the scheduled maturity date thereof is not shortened (except to the extent such shortened maturity date is subsequent to the maturity date of the Securities (the "Maturity Date")), any scheduled amortization of principal thereunder prior to the Maturity Date is not shortened, the interest rate per annum applicable thereto is not increased above the then prevailing market rates of interest for similar Indebtedness, and the payments thereunder prior to the Maturity Date are not increased;

(2) Indebtedness represented by the Securities or the Securities Guarantees (not including any Additional Securities or Guarantees thereof);

(3) intercompany loans and advances between or among the Parent, the Company and the Subsidiaries of the Company; *provided* that (a) if the obligor on such intercompany loan or advance is a Subsidiary Guarantor, then such Indebtedness must be expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations with respect to the Securities Guarantee; and (b)(i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Capital Stock that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than the Parent, the Company or a Subsidiary of the Company and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either the Parent, the Company or a Subsidiary of the Company, will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness by such Subsidiary that was not permitted by this clause (3);

(4) Indebtedness under any Interest Rate Protection Agreement or any Currency Rate Protection Agreements;

(5) Indebtedness (i) under unsecured lines of credit for overdrafts or for working capital purposes in foreign countries with financial institutions, and (ii) arising from the honoring by a bank or other Person of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawing against insufficient funds, all such Indebtedness not to exceed \$300,000,000 in the aggregate at any time outstanding, *provided* that amounts under overdraft lines of credit or outstanding as a result of drawings against insufficient funds shall be outstanding for one (1) business day before being included in such aggregate amount;

(6) Indebtedness of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Member of the Consolidated Group or is merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into the Company or any other Member of the Consolidated Group and not incurred in contemplation of such transaction, and extensions, renewals or refinancings thereof that do not increase the amount of

such Indebtedness (other than amounts included to pay costs of such extension, renewal or refinancing);

(7) Indebtedness (i) under Performance Guaranties and Performance Letters of Credit, and (ii) with respect to letters of credit issued in the ordinary course of business;

(8) [Reserved];

(9) Indebtedness of any Subsidiary Guarantor that is subordinate in right of payment to the Securities Guarantee of such Subsidiary Guarantor;

(10) Indebtedness Incurred to finance the acquisition, completion of construction and commencement of commercial operation, alteration, repair or improvement of any Drilling Rig or Drillship (including (i) the purchase of the Capital Stock of any entity whose assets consist primarily of Drilling Rigs and/or Drillships and/or other assets related thereto and (ii) any Guarantees of the Revolving Credit Facility provided to permit the Incurrence of such Indebtedness thereunder); *provided* that the Indebtedness was Incurred prior to, at the time of or within 12 months after that event and the aggregate principal amount of such Indebtedness does not exceed 85% of the price of such acquisition, construction, alteration, repair or improvement;

(11) Indebtedness Incurred by any Subsidiary Guarantor in an aggregate amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (11) not to exceed the greater of (i) \$2.25 billion and (ii) 10.0% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets measured at the time of Incurrence of any such Indebtedness and after giving effect to such Incurrence;

(12) Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to Credit Facilities in an aggregate amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (12) not to exceed the greater of (i) \$2.4 billion and (ii) 10.0% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets, *less* the total Aggregate Debt outstanding at the time of such Incurrence (without double counting for Aggregate Debt Incurred under this clause (12)), measured at the time of Incurrence of any such Indebtedness and after giving effect to such Incurrence; and

(13) any extension, renewal, refunding, replacement or refinancing (collectively, a “refinancing”) of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to Section 4.04(a) (1), (2), (10) and this clause (13), *provided*, that (i) such refinancing Indebtedness will not exceed the principal amount of Indebtedness so refinanced plus an amount necessary to pay fees and expenses, including premiums, related to such refinancing and (ii) the scheduled maturity date thereof is not shortened (except to the extent such shortened maturity date is subsequent to the Maturity Date), any scheduled amortization of principal thereunder prior to the Maturity Date is not shortened, the interest rate per annum applicable thereto is not increased above the then prevailing market rates of interest for similar Indebtedness, and the payments thereunder prior to the Maturity Date are not increased.

(b) Indebtedness permitted by Section 4.04(a) need not be permitted solely by reference to one provision of Section 4.04(a) permitting such Indebtedness but may be permitted in part by one such provision and in part by one or more other provisions of Section 4.04(a) permitting such Indebtedness. In the event that an item of Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Indebtedness described in Section 4.04(a), the Company shall be permitted, in its sole discretion, to divide, classify or reclassify all or a portion of such item of Indebtedness and only be required to include the amount of such Indebtedness in one of such clauses of Section 4.04(a).

(c) Indebtedness permitted by Section 4.04(a) shall only apply during such time as the Securities are not rated Investment Grade by at least two of three of Moody's, S&P or Fitch and no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under this Indenture.

SECTION 4.05. Limitation on Sale and Lease Back Transactions. The Company shall not enter into any Sale and Leaseback Transaction covering any Drilling Rig or Drillship, nor permit any of its Subsidiaries so to do, unless either:

(a) the Company or such Subsidiary would be entitled to incur debt, in a principal amount at least equal to the Value of such Sale and Leaseback Transaction, which is secured by Liens on the property to be leased (without equally and ratably securing the Outstanding Securities) because such Liens would be of such character that no violation of the provisions of Section 4.03 would result, or

(b) the Company during the six months immediately following the effective date of such Sale and Leaseback Transaction causes to be applied to (A) the acquisition of any Drilling Rig or Drillship or (B) the voluntary retirement of Funded Debt (whether by redemption, defeasance, repurchase, or otherwise) an amount equal to the Value of such Sale and Leaseback Transaction.

SECTION 4.06. Future Guarantors. (a) Subject to the provisions of this Indenture, the Company shall cause that the Subsidiary Guarantors own, directly or indirectly, (i) assets comprising at least 85% of the revenue of the Consolidated Group with respect to the most recently completed fiscal year and (ii) Drilling Rigs and Drillships, whether in use, idle, or otherwise, the combined book value of which comprises at least 85% of the combined book value of all Drilling Rigs and Drillships of the Consolidated Group with respect to the most recently completed fiscal year.

(b) A Subsidiary of the Company that is not a Guarantor may become a Subsidiary Guarantor if it executes and delivers to the Trustee a supplemental indenture in the form attached to this Indenture as Appendix D, pursuant to which such Subsidiary will provide a Securities Guarantee.

SECTION 4.07. Waiver of Certain Covenants. The Company may, with respect to any Securities, omit in any particular instance to comply with any term, provision or condition set forth in Sections 4.02 to 4.06, inclusive, if before the time for such compliance the Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Outstanding Securities shall either waive such compliance in such instance or generally waive compliance with such term, provision or condition, but no such waiver shall extend to or affect such term, provision or condition except to the extent so expressly waived, and, until such waiver shall become effective, the obligations of the Company and the duties of the Trustee in respect of any such term, provision or condition shall remain in full force and effect.

The Company may, but shall not be obligated to, fix a record date for the purpose of determining the Persons entitled to waive compliance with any covenant or condition hereunder. If a record date is fixed, the Holders of such record date, or their duly appointed agents, and only such Persons shall be entitled to waive any such compliance, whether or not such Holders remain Holders after such record date, *provided* that unless the Holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities shall have waived such compliance prior to the date which is 90 days after such record date, any such waiver previously given shall automatically and without further action by any Holder be cancelled and of no further effect.

SECTION 4.08. Statement by Officer as to Compliance; Statement by Officer as to Default. The Company shall deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year of the Company ending after the date hereof, an Officer's Certificate, stating whether or not to the best knowledge of the signers thereof the Company is in default in the performance and observance of any of the terms, provisions and conditions of Sections 4.03 to 4.06, inclusive, and if the Company shall be in default, specifying all such defaults and the nature and status thereof of which they may have knowledge.

SECTION 4.09. Further Instruments and Acts. The Company will execute and deliver such further instruments and do such further acts as may be reasonably necessary or proper to carry out more effectively the purpose of this Indenture.

Article 5

Successor Company

SECTION 5.01. Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets. The Company will not, in any transaction or series of transactions, consolidate with, merge with or into or complete a scheme of arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation with any Person, or sell, lease, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to any Person, unless:

(1) either (a) the Company shall be the continuing Person or (b) the Person (if other than the Company) formed by such consolidation or into which the Company is merged or amalgamated, or to which such sale, lease, conveyance, transfer or other disposition is made (the “Successor”) expressly assumes by supplemental indenture the due and punctual payment of the principal of, premium (if any) and interest on and any Additional Amounts with respect to all the Securities and the performance of the Company’s covenants and obligations under this Indenture and the Securities;

(2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction or series of transactions, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would result therefrom; and

(3) the Company delivers to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that the transaction and such supplemental indenture (if any) comply with this Indenture.

For the avoidance of doubt, unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture or board resolution, the term “merger” includes an amalgamation under Cayman Islands law, and the term “all or substantially all of its assets”, with respect to the Company, shall be computed on a consolidated basis.

SECTION 5.02. Successor Company Substituted. Upon any consolidation or merger of the Company, in which the Company is not the continuing entity, or any sale, lease, conveyance, transfer or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company in accordance with Section 5.01, the Successor formed by such consolidation or into or with which the Company is merged or to which such sale, lease, conveyance, transfer or other disposition is made shall succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of the Company under this Indenture and the Securities with the same effect as if such Successor had been named as the Company herein and the predecessor Company, in the case of a sale, conveyance, transfer or other disposition, shall be released from all obligations under this Indenture and the Securities, *provided*, that in the case of a lease of all or substantially all its assets, the predecessor Company will not be released from its obligations under this Indenture or the Securities.

Article 6

Defaults and Remedies

SECTION 6.01. Events of Default. Each of the following is an “Event of Default” with respect to the Securities:

(1) failure to pay interest on any Security when such interest becomes due and payable and such default is continued for 30 days;

(2) failure to pay principal of (or premium, if any, on) any Security when it becomes due and payable;

(3) failure by the Company to make an offer in connection with a Change of Control Repurchase Event in accordance with the provisions described under Section 4.02 of this Indenture;

(4) failure to comply with any covenant or agreement in this Indenture in respect of the Securities, and such default or breach is continued for 90 days after there has been given to the Company a written notice specifying such default or breach and requiring it to be remedied and stating that such notice is a “Notice of Default” hereunder by the Trustee or to the Company and the Trustee by the Holders of at least 25% in principal of Outstanding Securities affected thereby (other than a default in performance, or breach, of a covenant or agreement specifically dealt with in clauses (1) or (2) above);

(5) any Securities Guarantee ceases to be in full force and effect (other than in accordance with the terms of such Securities Guarantee or pursuant to the terms of this Indenture) or any Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under its Securities Guarantee;

(6) the Company or any Guarantor pursuant to or within the meaning of any Bankruptcy Law:

(A) commences a voluntary case,

(B) consents to the entry of an order for relief against it in an involuntary case,

(C) consents to the appointment of a Bankruptcy Custodian of it or for all or substantially all of its property,
or

(D) makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors; or

(7) a court of competent jurisdiction enters an order or decree under any Bankruptcy Law that remains unstayed and in effect for 90 days and that:

(A) is for relief against the Company or any Guarantor as debtor in an involuntary case,

(B) appoints a Bankruptcy Custodian of the Company or any Guarantor or a Bankruptcy Custodian for all or substantially all of the property of the Company or any Guarantor, or

(C) orders the liquidation of the Company or any Guarantor.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default pursuant to this Section 6.01 with respect to Securities all or part of which is represented by a Global Security, a record date shall automatically and without any other action taken by any Person be set for the purpose of determining the Holders of Outstanding Securities entitled to join in any Notice of Default, which record date shall be the close of business on the day the Trustee shall have received such Notice of Default. The Holders of Outstanding Securities on such record date (or their duly appointed agents), and only such Persons, shall be entitled to join in such Notice of Default, whether or not such Holders remain Holders after such record date; *provided* that, unless such Notice of Default shall have become effective by virtue of Holders of the requisite principal amount of Outstanding Securities on such record date (or their duly appointed agents) having joined in such Notice of Default prior to the day which is 90 days after such record date, such Notice of Default shall automatically and without any action by any Person be cancelled and of no further effect. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a Holder (or duly appointed agent thereof) from giving, before or after expiration of such 90-day period, a Notice of Default contrary to or different from a Notice of Default previously given by a Holder, or from giving, after the expiration of such period, a Notice of Default identical to a Notice of Default that has been cancelled pursuant to the proviso to the preceding sentence, in any of which events a record date in respect thereof shall be set pursuant to the provisions of this Section 6.01.

SECTION 6.02. Acceleration of Maturity; Rescission and Annulment. If an Event of Default described in Section 6.01 (other than an Event of Default specified in Section 6.01(6) or (7)) with respect to Securities at the time Outstanding occurs and is continuing, then in every such case the Trustee or the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount, if any, of the Outstanding Securities, declare the principal amount of all of the Securities and all interest thereon to be due and payable immediately, by a notice in writing to the Company (and to the Trustee if given by the Holders) and upon any such declaration such principal amount (or specified portion thereof) shall become immediately due and payable. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default specified in Section 6.01(6) or (7), the principal amount of all the Securities and all interest thereon shall automatically and immediately become due and payable.

At any time after such a declaration of acceleration with respect to Securities has been made, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the Trustee as hereinafter provided in this Article, the Holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities, by written notice to the Company and the Trustee, may rescind and annul such declaration and its consequences if:

- (1) the Company has paid or deposited with the Trustee a sum sufficient to pay in U.S. dollars,
 - (A) all overdue interest, if any, on all Outstanding Securities,
 - (B) all unpaid principal of (and premium, if any, on) any Outstanding Securities which has become due otherwise than by such declaration of acceleration, and interest, if any, on such unpaid principal (and premium, if any) at the rate or rates prescribed therefor in such Securities,
 - (C) to the extent that payment of such interest is lawful, interest on overdue interest, if any, at the rate or rates prescribed therefor in such Securities, and
 - (D) all sums paid or advanced by the Trustee hereunder and the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the Trustee, its agents and counsel; and
- (2) all Events of Default with respect to Securities other than the non-payment of amounts of principal of (or premium, if any, on) or interest on Securities which have become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived as provided in Section 6.13.

No such rescission shall affect any subsequent default or impair any right consequent thereon.

Upon the Trustee providing any declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment thereof pursuant to this Section 6.02 with respect to Securities all or part of which is represented by a Global Security, a record date shall automatically and without any other action by any Person be set for the purpose of determining the Holders of Outstanding Securities entitled to join such declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment, as the case may be, which record date shall be the close of business on the date the Trustee shall have provided such declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment, as the case may be. The Holders of Outstanding Securities on such record date (or their duly appointed agents), and only such Persons, shall be entitled to join in such declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment, as the case may be, whether or not such Holders remain Holders after such record date; *provided* that, unless such declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment, as the case may be, shall have become effective by virtue of the requisite percentage having been obtained prior to the day which is 90 days after such record date (or their duly appointed agents), such declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment, as the case may be, shall automatically and without any action by any Person be cancelled and of no further effect. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a Holder (or duly appointed agent thereof) from giving, before or after the expiration of such 90-day period, a declaration of acceleration, or a

rescission and annulment of any such declaration, contrary to or different from a declaration previously given by a Holder, or from giving, after the expiration of such period, a declaration identical to a declaration of acceleration, or rescission and annulment thereof, as the case may be, that has been cancelled pursuant to the proviso to the preceding sentence, in any of which events a new record date shall be established pursuant to the provisions of this Section 6.02.

SECTION 6.03. Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee. The Company covenants that if:

(1) default is made in the payment of any installment of interest on any Security when such interest becomes due and payable and such default continues for a period of 30 days, or

(2) default is made in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any, on) any Security at the Maturity thereof,

the Company shall, upon demand of the Trustee, pay to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Holders of such Securities, the whole amount then due and payable on such Securities for principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, and, to the extent that payment of such interest shall be legally enforceable, interest on any overdue principal (and premium, if any) and on any overdue interest, at the rate or rates prescribed therefor in such Securities, and, in addition thereto, such further amount as shall be sufficient to cover the costs and expenses of collection, including the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the Trustee, its agents and counsel.

If the Company fails to pay such amounts forthwith upon such demand, the Trustee, in its own name, as trustee of an express trust, may institute a judicial proceeding for the collection of the sums so due and unpaid, may prosecute such proceeding to judgment or final decree and may enforce the same against the Company or any other obligor upon such Securities and collect the moneys adjudged or decreed to be payable in the manner provided by law out of the property of the Company or any other obligor upon such Securities, wherever situated.

If an Event of Default with respect to Securities occurs and is continuing, the Trustee may in its discretion proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Holders of Securities by such appropriate judicial proceedings as the Trustee shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce any such rights, whether for the specific enforcement of any covenant or agreement in this Indenture or in aid of the exercise of any power granted herein, or to enforce any other proper remedy.

SECTION 6.04. Trustee May File Proofs of Claim. In case of the pendency of any receivership, insolvency, liquidation, bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, adjustment, composition or other judicial proceeding relative to the Company or any other obligor upon the Securities or the property of the Company or of such other obligor or their creditors, the Trustee (irrespective of whether the principal of the Securities shall then be due and payable as therein expressed or by declaration or otherwise and irrespective of whether the Trustee shall have made any demand on the Company for the payment of overdue principal, premium, if any, or interest, if any) shall be entitled and empowered, by intervention in such proceeding or otherwise,

(1) to file and prove a claim for the whole amount of principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, owing and unpaid in respect of the Securities and to file such other papers or documents as may be necessary or advisable in order to have the claims of the Trustee (including any claim for the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the Trustee, its agents and counsel) and of the Holders allowed in such judicial proceeding, and

(2) to collect and receive any moneys or other property payable or deliverable on any such claims and to distribute the same;

and any custodian, receiver, assignee, trustee, liquidator, sequestrator or other similar official in any such judicial proceeding is hereby authorized by each Holder to make such payment to the Trustee and, in the event that the Trustee shall consent to the making of such payments directly to the Holders, to pay to the Trustee any amount due it for the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the Trustee, its agents and counsel, and any other amounts due the Trustee under Section 7.06.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Trustee to authorize or consent to or accept or adopt on behalf of any Holder any plan of reorganization, arrangement, adjustment or composition affecting the Securities or the rights of any Holder thereof or to authorize the Trustee to vote in respect of the claim of any Holder in any such proceeding.

SECTION 6.05. Trustee May Enforce Claims Without Possession of Securities. All rights of action and claims under this Indenture or the Securities may be prosecuted and enforced by the Trustee without the possession of any of the Securities or the production thereof in any proceeding relating thereto, and any such proceeding instituted by the Trustee shall be brought in its own name as trustee of an express trust, and any recovery of judgment shall, after provision for the payment of the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the Trustee, its agents and counsel, be for the ratable benefit of the Holders of the Securities in respect of which such judgment has been recovered.

SECTION 6.06. Application of Money Collected. Any money collected by the Trustee pursuant to this Article shall be applied in the following order, at the date or dates fixed by the Trustee and, in case of the distribution of such money on account of principal (or premium, if any) or interest, if any, upon presentation of the Securities and the notation thereon of the payment if only partially paid and upon surrender thereof if fully paid:

FIRST: To the payment of all amounts due the Trustee under Section 7.06;

SECOND: To the payment of the amounts then due and unpaid for principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on the Securities in respect of which or for the benefit of which such money has been collected, ratably, without preference or priority of any kind, according to the amounts due and payable on such Securities for principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, respectively; and

THIRD: The balance, to the Person or Persons entitled thereto.

SECTION 6.07. Limitation on Suits. No Holder of any Security shall have any right to institute any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, with respect to this Indenture, the Securities, or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy hereunder, unless:

(1) such Holder has previously given written notice to the Trustee of a continuing Event of Default with respect to the Securities;

(2) the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities shall have made written request to the Trustee to institute proceedings in respect of such Event of Default in its own name as Trustee hereunder;

(3) such Holder or Holders have offered to the Trustee indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred in compliance with such request;

(4) the Trustee for 60 days after its receipt of such notice, request and offer of indemnity has failed to institute any such proceeding; and

(5) no direction inconsistent with such written request has been given to the Trustee during such 60-day period by the Holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities;

it being understood and intended that no one or more of such Holders shall have any right in any manner whatever by virtue of, or by availing themselves of, any provision of this Indenture to affect, disturb or prejudice the rights of any other of such Holders, or to obtain or to seek to obtain priority or preference over any other of such Holders or to enforce any right under this Indenture, except in the manner herein provided and for the equal and ratable benefit of all of such Holders (it being understood that the Trustee does not have an affirmative duty to ascertain whether or not any such use by a Holder prejudices the rights of any other Holders or obtains preference or priority over such other Holders).

SECTION 6.08. Unconditional Contractual Right of Holders to Receive Principal, Premium and Interest.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Indenture, the Holder of any Security shall have the contractual right, which is absolute and unconditional, to receive payment, as provided herein and in such Security of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such Security on the Stated Maturity or Maturities expressed in such Security (or, in the case of redemption, on the redemption date) and to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment, and such contractual rights shall not be impaired without the consent of such Holder.

SECTION 6.09. Restoration of Rights and Remedies. If the Trustee or any Holder has instituted any proceeding to enforce any right or remedy under this Indenture and such proceeding has been discontinued or abandoned for any reason, or has been determined adversely to the Trustee or to such Holder, then and in every such case, subject to any determination in such proceeding, the Company, the Trustee and the Holders shall be restored severally and respectively to their former positions hereunder and thereafter all rights and remedies of the Trustee and the Holders shall continue as though no such proceeding had been instituted.

SECTION 6.10. Rights and Remedies Cumulative. Except as otherwise provided with respect to the replacement or payment of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Securities in the last paragraph of Section 2.07, no right or remedy herein conferred upon or reserved to the Trustee or to the Holders is intended to be exclusive of any other right or remedy, and every right and remedy shall, to the extent permitted by law, be cumulative and in addition to every other right and remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or otherwise. The assertion or employment of any right or remedy hereunder, or otherwise, shall not prevent the concurrent assertion or employment of any other appropriate right or remedy.

SECTION 6.11. Delay or Omission Not Waiver. No delay or omission of the Trustee or of any Holder of any Securities to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon any Event of Default shall impair any such right or remedy or constitute a waiver of any such Event of Default or an acquiescence therein. Every right and remedy given by this Article or by law to the Trustee or to the Holders may be exercised from time to time, and as often as may be deemed expedient, by the Trustee or by the Holders, as the case may be.

SECTION 6.12. Control by Holders. The Holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities in respect of which an Event of Default has occurred shall have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee, with respect to the Outstanding Securities, *provided* that in each case (1) such direction shall not be in conflict with any rule of law or with this Indenture, and (2) the Trustee may take any other action deemed proper by the Trustee which is not inconsistent with such direction. Subject to Section 7.01, prior to taking any action hereunder, the Trustee is entitled to indemnification satisfactory to it against all loss, liability and expense caused by taking or not taking such action.

Upon receipt by the Trustee of any such direction with respect to Securities all or part of which is represented by a Global Security, a record date shall automatically and without any further action by any

Person be set for the purpose of determining the Holders of Outstanding Securities entitled to join in such direction, which record date shall be the close of business on the day the Trustee shall have received such direction. The Holders of Outstanding Securities on such record date (or their duly appointed agents), and only such Persons, shall be entitled to join in such direction, whether or not such Holders remain Holders after such record date; *provided* that, unless such direction shall have become effective by virtue of Holders of the requisite principal amount of Outstanding Securities on such record date (or their duly appointed agents) having joined therein on or prior to the 90th day after such record date, such direction shall automatically and without any action by any Person be cancelled and of no further effect. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a Holder (or a duly appointed agent of a Holder) from giving, before or after the expiration of such 90-day period, a direction contrary to or different from a direction previously given by a Holder, or from giving, after the expiration of such period, a direction identical to a direction that has been cancelled pursuant to the proviso to the preceding sentence, in any of which events a new record date in respect thereof shall be set pursuant to the provisions of this Section 6.12.

SECTION 6.13. Waiver of Past Defaults. Subject to Section 6.02, the Holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities may on behalf of the Holders of all the Outstanding Securities waive any past Default or Event of Default hereunder, except a default

(1) in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any) or interest on any Security or the payment of Additional Amounts, if any, or

(2) in respect of a covenant or provision hereof which under Article 10 cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the Holder of each Outstanding Security affected.

The Company may, but shall not be obligated to, fix a record date for the purpose of determining the Persons entitled to waive any past Default or Event of Default hereunder. If a record date is fixed, the Holders on such record date (or their duly designated agents), and only such Persons, shall be entitled to waive any such default hereunder, whether or not such Holders remain Holders after such record date; *provided*, that unless such majority in principal amount shall have been obtained prior to the date which is 90 days after such record date, any such waiver previously given shall automatically and without further action by any Holder be cancelled and of no further effect.

Upon any such waiver, such Default shall cease to exist, and any Event of Default arising therefrom shall be deemed to have been cured, for every purpose of this Indenture; but no such waiver shall extend to any subsequent or other Default or Event of Default or impair any right consequent thereon.

SECTION 6.14. Undertaking for Costs. All parties to this Indenture agree, and each Holder of any Security by his acceptance thereof shall be deemed to have agreed, that any court may in its discretion require, in any suit for the enforcement of any right or remedy under this Indenture, or in any suit against the Trustee for any action taken, suffered or omitted by it as Trustee, the filing by any party litigant in such suit of an undertaking to pay the costs of such suit, and that such court may in its discretion assess reasonable costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, against any party litigant in such suit, having due regard to the merits and good faith of the claims or defenses made by such party litigant; but the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any suit instituted by the Company, to any suit instituted by the Trustee, to any suit instituted by any Holder or group of Holders holding in the aggregate more than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities, or to any suit instituted by any Holder for the enforcement of the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any) or interest on any Security on or after the Stated Maturity or Maturities expressed in such Security (or, in the case of redemption, on or after the redemption date).

SECTION 6.15. Waiver of Stay or Extension Laws. The Company covenants (to the extent that it may lawfully do so) that it will not at any time insist upon, or plead, or in any manner whatsoever claim or take the benefit or advantage of, any stay or extension law wherever enacted, now or at any time hereafter in force, which may affect the covenants or the performance of this Indenture; and the Company

(to the extent that it may lawfully do so) hereby expressly waives all benefit or advantage of any such law and covenants that it will not hinder, delay or impede the execution of any power herein granted to the Trustee, but will suffer and permit the execution of every such power as though no such law had been enacted; *provided* that this Section shall not prohibit the Company from exercising any rights it may have under this Indenture to contest any actions taken by the Trustee pursuant to this Section.

Article 7

Trustee

SECTION 7.01. Duties of Trustee. (a) If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee shall exercise the rights and powers vested in it by this Indenture and use the same degree of care and skill in their exercise as a prudent Person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of such Person's own affairs.

(b) Except during the continuance of an Event of Default:

(1) the Trustee undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Indenture and no implied covenants or obligations shall be read into this Indenture against the Trustee; and

(2) in the absence of bad faith on its part, the Trustee may conclusively rely, as to the truth of the statements and the correctness of the opinions expressed therein, upon certificates or opinions furnished to the Trustee and conforming to the requirements of this Indenture. However, in the case of any such certificates or opinions which by any provision hereof are specifically required to be furnished to the Trustee, the Trustee shall examine the certificates and opinions to determine whether or not they conform to the requirements of this Indenture (but need not confirm or investigate the accuracy of mathematical calculations or other facts stated therein).

(c) The Trustee may not be relieved from liability for its own negligent action, its own negligent failure to act or its own willful misconduct, except that:

(1) this paragraph does not limit the effect of paragraph (b) of this Section;

(2) the Trustee shall not be liable for any error of judgment made in good faith by a Trust Officer unless it is proved that the Trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts; and

(3) the Trustee shall not be liable with respect to any action it takes or omits to take in good faith in accordance with a direction received by it pursuant to Section 6.12.

(d) Every provision of this Indenture that in any way relates to the Trustee is subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Section.

(e) The Trustee shall not be liable for interest on any money received by it except as the Trustee may agree in writing with the Company.

(f) Money held in trust by the Trustee need not be segregated from other funds except to the extent required by law.

(g) No provision of this Indenture shall require the Trustee to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur financial liability in the performance of any of its duties hereunder or in the exercise of any of its rights or powers, if it shall have reasonable grounds to believe that repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity against such risk or liability is not reasonably assured to it.

(h) Every provision of this Indenture relating to the conduct or affecting the liability of or affording protection to the Trustee shall be subject to the provisions of this Section.

SECTION 7.02. Rights of Trustee. Subject to Section 7.01:

(a) The Trustee may rely on any document believed by it to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper person. The Trustee need not investigate any fact or matter stated in the document.

(b) Before the Trustee acts or refrains from acting, it may require an Officer's Certificate or an Opinion of Counsel or both. The Trustee shall not be liable for any action it takes or omits to take in good faith in reliance on the Officer's Certificate or Opinion of Counsel.

(c) The Trustee may act through agents and shall not be responsible for the misconduct or negligence of any agent appointed with due care.

(d) The Trustee shall not be liable for any action it takes or omits to take in good faith which it believes to be authorized or within its rights or powers conferred upon it by this Indenture.

(e) The Trustee may consult with counsel, and the advice or opinion of counsel with respect to legal matters relating to this Indenture and the Securities shall be full and complete authorization and protection from liability in respect to any action taken, omitted or suffered by it hereunder in good faith and in accordance with the advice or opinion of such counsel.

(f) The Trustee shall be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it by this Indenture at the request or direction of any of the Holders pursuant to this Indenture, unless such Holders shall have offered to the Trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee against the costs, expenses and liabilities which might be incurred by it in compliance with such request or direction.

(g) In no event shall the Trustee be responsible or liable for special, indirect, punitive or consequential loss or damage of any kind whatsoever (including, but not limited to, loss of profit) irrespective of whether the Trustee has been advised of the likelihood of such loss or damage and regardless of the form of action.

(h) The Trustee shall not be deemed to have notice of any Default or Event of Default unless written notice of any event which is in fact such a default is received by the Trustee at the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee, and such notice references the Securities and this Indenture.

(i) The rights, privileges, protections, immunities and benefits given to the Trustee, including, without limitation, its right to be indemnified, are extended to, and shall be enforceable by, the Trustee in each of its capacities hereunder, and each agent, custodian and other Person employed to act hereunder.

(j) In no event shall the Trustee be responsible or liable for any failure or delay in the performance of its obligations hereunder arising out of or caused by, directly or indirectly, forces beyond its control, including, without limitation strikes, work stoppages, accidents, acts of war or terrorism, civil or military disturbances, nuclear or natural catastrophes or acts of God, and interruptions, loss or malfunctions of utilities, communications or computer (software and hardware) services; it being understood that the Trustee shall use reasonable efforts which are consistent with accepted practices in the banking industry to resume performance as soon as practicable under the circumstances.

(k) The Trustee shall not be bound to make any investigation into the facts or matters stated in any resolution, certificate, statement, instrument, opinion, report, notice, request, direction, consent, order, bond, debenture, note, other evidence of indebtedness or other paper or document, but the Trustee,

in its discretion, may make such further inquiry or investigation into such facts or matters as it may see fit, and, if the Trustee shall determine to make such further inquiry or investigation, it shall be entitled to examine the books, records and premises of the Company, personally or by agent or attorney at the sole cost of the Company and shall incur no liability or additional liability of any kind by reason of such inquiry or investigation.

(l) The Trustee may request that the Company deliver a certificate setting forth the names of individuals and/or titles of officers authorized at such time to take specified actions pursuant to this Indenture.

(m) The Trustee shall not be required to give any bond or surety in respect of the performance of its powers and duties hereunder.

(n) The permissive rights of the Trustee to do things enumerated in this Indenture shall not be construed as a duty unless so specified herein.

(o) No provision of this Indenture shall be deemed to impose any duty or obligation on the Trustee to take or omit to take any action, in the performance of its duties or obligations under this Indenture, or to exercise any right or power thereunder, to the extent that taking or omitting to take such action would violate applicable law binding upon it.

SECTION 7.03. Individual Rights of Trustee. The Trustee in its individual or any other capacity may become the owner or pledgee of Securities and may otherwise deal with the Company or its Affiliates with the same rights it would have if it were not Trustee. Any Paying Agent, Registrar, co-registrar or co-paying agent may do the same with like rights. However, the Trustee must comply with Section 7.09.

SECTION 7.04. Trustee's Disclaimer. The Trustee shall not be responsible for and makes no representation as to the validity or adequacy of this Indenture (or any supplement thereto) or the Securities, it shall not be accountable for the Company's use of the proceeds from the Securities, and it shall not be responsible for any statement of the Company in this Indenture or in any document issued in connection with the sale of the Securities or in the Securities other than the Trustee's certificate of authentication.

SECTION 7.05. Notice of Defaults. If a Default occurs with respect to the Securities and is continuing and is actually known to a Trust Officer or the Trustee receives notice as provided in Section 7.02(h) hereof, the Trustee shall send to each Holder a notice of the Default within 30 days after it is actually known to a Trust Officer or written notice of it is received by a Trust Officer of the Trustee. Except in the case of a Default in the payment of principal of, premium (if any) or interest on any Security, the Trustee may withhold the notice if and so long as a committee of its Trust Officers in good faith determines that withholding the notice is in the interests of Holders.

SECTION 7.06. Compensation and Indemnity. The Company and the Guarantors, jointly and severally, agree to: (i) pay to the Trustee from time to time reasonable compensation for its services as has been agreed to by the Company and the Trustee (which compensation shall not be limited by any law on compensation of a trustee of an express trust); (ii) reimburse the Trustee upon request for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred or made by it, including costs of collection, in addition to the compensation for its services (such expenses shall include the reasonable compensation and expenses, disbursements and advances of the Trustee's agents, counsel, accountants and experts); and (iii) indemnify, defend and protect and hold the Trustee (in its individual and trustee capacities) and its officers, directors, employees and agents against any and all loss, damage, claims, liability or expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and court costs) incurred by it in connection with the administration of this trust and the performance of its duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses of enforcing this Indenture against the Company and the Guarantors (including this Section 7.06) and defending itself against any claim

(whether asserted by the Company, the Guarantors, any Holder or any other Person) or liability in connection with the exercise or performance of any of its powers or duties hereunder. The Trustee shall notify the Company promptly of any claim for which it may seek indemnity. Failure by the Trustee to so notify the Company shall not relieve the Company of its obligations hereunder. The Company shall defend the claim and the Trustee may have separate counsel and the Company shall pay the fees and expenses of such counsel. The Company need not reimburse any expense or indemnify against any loss, liability or expense found by a final, non-appealable judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction to have been incurred by the Trustee through the Trustee's own willful misconduct or gross negligence.

To secure the Company's and the Guarantors' payment obligations in this Section 7.06, the Trustee shall have a lien prior to the Securities on all money or property held or collected by the Trustee other than money or property held in trust to pay principal of and interest on particular Securities.

The Company's and the Guarantors' payment obligations pursuant to this Section shall survive the satisfaction and discharge of this Indenture and the resignation or removal of the Trustee. When the Trustee incurs expenses after the occurrence of a Default specified in Section 6.01(6) or (7) with respect to the Company, the expenses are intended to constitute expenses of administration under any Bankruptcy Law or any similar federal, provincial, territorial or state law for the relief of debtors.

SECTION 7.07. Replacement of Trustee. The Trustee may resign at any time by so notifying the Company. The Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Securities may remove the Trustee with respect to the Securities by so notifying with 31 days prior notice to the Trustee and may appoint a successor Trustee. The Company shall remove the Trustee if:

- (1) the Trustee fails to comply with Section 7.09;
- (2) the Trustee is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent;
- (3) a receiver or other public officer takes charge of the Trustee or its property; or
- (4) the Trustee otherwise becomes incapable of acting.

If the Trustee resigns or is removed by the Company, or is removed by the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Securities and such Holders do not reasonably promptly appoint a successor Trustee, or if a vacancy exists in the office of Trustee for any reason (the Trustee in such event being referred to herein as the retiring Trustee), the Company shall promptly appoint a successor Trustee.

A successor Trustee shall deliver a written acceptance of its appointment to the retiring Trustee and to the Company. Thereupon the resignation or removal of the retiring Trustee shall become effective, and the successor Trustee shall have all the rights, powers and duties of the Trustee under this Indenture. The successor Trustee shall mail a notice of its succession to Holders of the Securities. The retiring Trustee shall promptly transfer all property held by it as Trustee to the successor Trustee, subject to the lien provided for in Section 7.06.

If a successor Trustee does not take office within 60 days after the retiring Trustee resigns or is removed, the retiring Trustee (at the Company's expense) or the Holders of 10% in principal amount of the Securities may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor Trustee.

If the Trustee fails to comply with Section 7.09, any Holder may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the removal of the Trustee and the appointment of a successor Trustee.

Notwithstanding the replacement of the Trustee pursuant to this Section, the Company's obligations under Section 7.06 shall continue for the benefit of the retiring Trustee.

SECTION 7.08. Successor Trustee by Merger. If the Trustee consolidates with, merges or converts into, or transfers all or substantially all its corporate trust business or assets to, another corporation or banking association, the resulting, surviving or transferee corporation without any further act shall be the successor Trustee.

In case at the time such successor or successors by merger, conversion or consolidation to the Trustee shall succeed to the trusts created by this Indenture any of the Securities shall have been authenticated but not delivered, any such successor to the Trustee may adopt the certificate of authentication of any predecessor trustee, and deliver such Securities so authenticated; and in case at that time any of the Securities shall not have been authenticated, any successor to the Trustee may authenticate such Securities either in the name of any predecessor hereunder or in the name of the successor to the Trustee; and in all such cases such certificates shall have the full force which it is anywhere in the Securities or in this Indenture *provided* that the certificate of the Trustee shall have.

SECTION 7.09. Corporate Trustee Required; Eligibility. (a) There shall at all times be a Trustee hereunder which shall be:

(1) a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the United States, or of any state or territory thereof, or of the District of Columbia, authorized under such laws to exercise corporate trust powers, and subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authority, or

(2) a corporation or other person organized and doing business under the laws of a foreign government permitted to act as a Trustee pursuant to a rule, regulation or other order of the Commission, authorized under such laws to exercise corporate trust powers, and subject to supervision or examination by authority of such foreign government or a political subdivision thereof substantially equivalent to supervision or examination applicable to United States institutional trustees.

(b) The Trustee shall have at all times a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000 as set forth in its most recent published annual report of condition.

Article 8

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

SECTION 8.01. Option to Effect Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance. The Company may, at its option and at any time, elect to have either Section 8.02 or Section 8.03 applied to all Outstanding Securities and Guarantees upon compliance with the conditions set forth below in this Article 8.

SECTION 8.02. Defeasance. Upon the Company's exercise of the above option applicable to this Section, the Company (and any applicable Guarantors) shall be deemed to have been discharged from its obligations with respect to the Outstanding Securities on the date the conditions set forth below are satisfied (hereinafter, "defeasance"). For this purpose, such defeasance means that the Company shall be deemed to have paid and discharged the entire indebtedness represented by the Outstanding Securities which shall thereafter be deemed to be "Outstanding" only for the purposes of Section 8.05 and the other Sections of this Indenture referred to in (A) and (B) below and to have satisfied all its other obligations under such Securities and this Indenture insofar as such Securities are concerned (and the Trustee, at the expense of the Company, shall execute proper instruments acknowledging the same), except for the following which shall survive until otherwise terminated or discharged hereunder: (A) the rights of Holders of Outstanding Securities to receive solely from the trust fund described in Section 8.04 and as more fully set forth in such Section, payments in respect of the principal of and interest, if any, on such Securities when such payments are due, (B) the Company's obligations with respect to such Securities under Sections 2.06, 2.07 and 2.09, and with respect to the payment of Additional Amounts, if any, on such Securities as

contemplated by Section 12.01, (C) the rights, powers, trusts, duties, and immunities of the Trustee hereunder and (D) this Article 8. Subject to compliance with this Article 8, the Company may exercise its option under this Section 8.02 notwithstanding the prior exercise of its option under Section 8.03.

SECTION 8.03. Covenant Defeasance. Upon the Company's exercise of the above option applicable to this Section, and unless and until the Company has exercised its option applicable to Section 8.02, the Company (and any applicable Guarantors) shall be released from its obligations under Sections 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05 and 4.06 with respect to the Outstanding Securities on and after the date the conditions set forth below are satisfied (hereinafter, "covenant defeasance"), and such Securities shall thereafter be deemed not to be "Outstanding" for the purposes of any direction, waiver, consent or declaration (and the consequences thereof) in connection with such covenants, but shall continue to be deemed "Outstanding" for all other purposes hereunder). For this purpose, such covenant defeasance means that with respect to such Outstanding Securities the Company may omit to comply with and shall have no liability in respect of any term, condition or limitation set forth in any covenants set out in Sections 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05 and 4.06, whether directly or indirectly by reason of any reference elsewhere herein to any such covenant or by reason of any reference in any such covenant to any other provision herein or in any other document, but the remainder of this Indenture and the Securities shall be unaffected thereby. In addition, upon the Company's exercise of such covenant defeasance, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 8.04 below, Clauses (3), (4) and (6) of Section 6.01 hereof shall not constitute "Events of Default".

SECTION 8.04. Conditions to Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance. The following shall be the conditions to application of either Section 8.02 or Section 8.03 to the Outstanding Securities:

(1) the Company shall irrevocably have deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee (or another trustee satisfying the requirements of Section 7.09 who shall agree to comply with the provisions of this Article 8 applicable to it) as trust funds in trust for the purpose of making the following payments;

(2) pledged as security for, and dedicated solely to, the benefit of the Holders of the Securities, (A) money in an amount, or (B) U.S. Government Obligations applicable to such Securities (determined on the basis of the Currency in which such Securities are then specified as payable at Stated Maturity) which through the scheduled payment of principal and interest, if any, in respect thereof in accordance with their terms shall provide, not later than one day before the due date of any payment of principal of and premium, if any, and interest, if any, under such Securities, money in an amount, or (C) a combination thereof, sufficient in the case of (A), (B) or (C), in the opinion of a nationally recognized firm of financial advisors or independent chartered professional accountants (expressed in a written certification thereof delivered to the Company, as evidenced by an Officer's Certificate delivered to the Trustee), to pay and discharge, and which shall be applied by the Trustee (or other qualifying trustee) to pay and discharge, the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on the Outstanding Securities on the Stated Maturity (or redemption date, if applicable) of such principal or interest, if any. For this purpose, "U.S. Government Obligations" means securities that are (x) direct obligations of the United States of America for the payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged or (y) obligations of a Person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States of America, which, in either case, are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof, and shall also include a depository receipt issued by a bank (as defined in Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) as custodian with respect to any such U.S. Government Obligation or a specific payment of principal of or interest on any such U.S. Government Obligation held by such custodian or the account of the holder of such depository receipt; *provided* that (except as required by law) such custodian is not authorized to make any deduction from the amount payable to the holder of such depository receipt from any amount received by the custodian in respect of the U.S. Government Obligation or a specific payment of principal of or interest on any such U.S. Government Obligation held by such custodian for the account of the holder of such depository receipt;

(3) no Event of Default or event which with notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default with respect to the Securities shall have occurred and be continuing on the date of such deposit;

(4) such defeasance or covenant defeasance shall not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, this Indenture or any other agreement or instrument to which the Company or any Guarantor is a party or by which it is bound;

(5) in the case of an election under Section 8.02, the Company shall have delivered to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel in the United States stating that (x) the Company has received from, or there has been published by, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service a ruling, or (y) since the date of this Indenture there has been a change in the applicable U.S. Federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that, and based thereon such opinion shall confirm that, the Holders of the Outstanding Securities shall not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance and shall be subject to U.S. Federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance had not occurred;

(6) in the case of an election under Section 8.03, the Company shall have delivered to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel in the United States to the effect that the Holders of the Outstanding Securities shall not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a result of such covenant defeasance and shall be subject to U.S. Federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such covenant defeasance had not occurred; and

(7) the Company shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent provided for relating to either the defeasance under Section 8.02 or the covenant defeasance under Section 8.03 (as the case may be) have been complied with.

SECTION 8.05. Deposited Money and U.S. Government Obligations to Be Held in Trust; Other Miscellaneous Provisions. All money and U.S. Government Obligations (including the proceeds thereof) deposited with the Trustee pursuant to Section 8.04 in respect of the Outstanding Securities shall be held in trust and applied by the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of such Securities and this Indenture, to the payment, either directly or through any paying agent (including the Company acting as its own paying agent) as the Trustee may determine, to the Holders of such Securities, of all sums due and to become due thereon in respect of principal and interest, if any, but such money need not be segregated from other funds except to the extent required by law.

The Company shall pay and indemnify the Trustee against any tax, fee or other charge imposed on or assessed against the U.S. Government Obligations deposited pursuant to Section 8.04 or the principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any received in respect thereof other than any such tax, fee or other charge which by law is for the account of the Holders of the Outstanding Securities.

Anything in this Article 8 to the contrary notwithstanding, the Trustee shall deliver or pay to the Company from time to time upon a company request any money or U.S. Government Obligations held by it as provided in Section 8.04 which, in the opinion of a nationally recognized firm of financial advisors or independent public accountants (expressed in a written certification thereof delivered to the Company, together with an Officer's Certificate delivered to the Trustee), are in excess of the amount thereof which would then be required to be deposited to effect an equivalent defeasance or covenant defeasance.

SECTION 8.06. Reinstatement. If the Trustee or any paying agent is unable to apply any money in accordance with Section 8.05 by reason of any order or judgment of any court or governmental authority enjoining, restraining or otherwise prohibiting such application, then the Company's obligations under this Indenture and such Securities shall be revived and reinstated as though no deposit had occurred

pursuant to Section 8.02 or 8.03, as the case may be, until such time as the Trustee or Paying Agent is permitted to apply all such money in accordance with Section 8.05; *provided, however*, that if the Company makes any payment of principal of (or premium, if any) or interest, if any, on any such Security following the reinstatement of its obligations, the Company shall be subrogated to the rights of the Holders of such Securities to receive such payment from the money held by the Trustee or paying agent.

Article 9

Satisfaction and Discharge

SECTION 9.01. Satisfaction and Discharge of Indenture. (a) This Indenture shall cease to be of further effect (except as to any surviving rights of registration of transfer or exchange of Securities expressly provided for herein or pursuant hereto and any right to receive Additional Amounts as contemplated by Article 12), and the Trustee, at the expense of the Company, shall execute proper instruments acknowledging satisfaction and discharge of this Indenture, when:

(1) either:

- (A) all Securities that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed Securities that have been replaced or paid and Securities for which payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to the Company, have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation, or
- (B) all Securities not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation
 - (i) have become due and payable by reason of the delivery of a notice of redemption or otherwise, or
 - (ii) shall become due and payable at their Stated Maturity within one year, or
 - (iii) are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the Trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the Trustee in the name, and at the expense, of the Company,

and the Company, in the case of (i), (ii) or (iii) above, has deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee as trust funds in trust for the purpose an amount in the currency in which the Securities of such Securities are payable, sufficient, without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on such Securities not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation, for principal (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, to the date of such deposit (in the case of Securities which have become due and payable) or to the Stated Maturity or redemption date, as the case may be;

(2) the Company or any Guarantor has paid or caused to be paid all other sums payable hereunder by the Company with respect to the Outstanding Securities; and

(3) the Company has delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent herein provided for relating to the satisfaction and discharge of this Indenture have been complied with.

(b) After the conditions to discharge contained in this Article 9 have been satisfied, and the Company or any Guarantor has paid or caused to be paid all other sums payable hereunder, and delivered

to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and Opinion of Counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied, the Trustee upon written request shall acknowledge in writing the discharge of the obligations of the Company and the Guarantors under this Indenture.

Article 10

Amendment, Supplement and Waiver

SECTION 10.01. Without Consent of Holders. The Company, the Guarantors and the Trustee, at any time and from time to time, may amend or supplement this Indenture without notice to or consent of any Holder to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision herein which may be inconsistent with any other provision herein, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Indenture, provided such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the Holders of Securities in any material respect;
- (2) provide for the assumption of the Company's or a Guarantor's obligations in the case of a merger, amalgamation or consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the Company's or such Guarantor's assets in accordance with Section 5.01;
- (3) provide for uncertificated Securities in addition to or in place of certificated Securities;
- (4) add Securities Guarantees with respect to the Securities or to secure the Securities;
- (5) add to the covenants of the Company or any Guarantor for the benefit of the Holders of the Securities or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Company or any Guarantor;
- (6) provide for the issuance of Additional Securities;
- (7) confirm and evidence the release, termination or discharge of any guarantee or security in respect of any Securities when such release, termination or discharge, as applicable, is permitted by this Indenture;
- (8) evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment hereunder by a successor Trustee and to add to or change any of the provisions of this Indenture as shall be necessary to provide for or facilitate the administration of the trusts hereunder by more than one Trustee;
- (9) supplement any of the provisions of this Indenture to such extent as shall be necessary to permit or facilitate the defeasance and discharge of Securities pursuant to Sections 8.01, 8.02, 8.03 and 9.01; *provided* that any such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the Holders of Securities or any other series of Securities in any material respect;
- (10) comply with Article 5; or
- (11) conform the text of this Indenture to any provision of the section entitled "Description of Notes" contained in the Offering Memorandum to the extent that such "Description of Notes" was intended to be a verbatim recitation of this Indenture.

After an amendment under this Section 10.01 becomes effective, the Company shall mail to Holders a notice briefly describing such amendment. The failure to give such notice to all Holders, or any defect therein, shall not impair or affect the validity of an amendment under this Section 10.01.

SECTION 10.02. With Consent of Holders. The Company, the Guarantors and the Trustee may amend this Indenture with the written consent of the Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Outstanding Securities affected (including consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or

exchange for the Securities) and any past default or compliance with any provisions may also be waived with the consent of the Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Outstanding Securities affected. However, without the consent of each Holder of an Outstanding Security affected thereby, an amendment or waiver may not:

- (1) change the Stated Maturity of the principal of (or premium, if any) or any installment of interest on any Security;
- (2) reduce the principal amount thereof (or premium, if any) or the rate of interest, if any, on any Security;
- (3) change any obligation of the Company to pay Additional Amounts contemplated by Section 12.01;

(4) reduce the amount of the principal of any Security that would be due and payable upon a declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof pursuant to Section 6.02 or the amount thereof provable in bankruptcy pursuant to Section 6.04, or adversely affect any right of repayment at the option of any Holder;

- (5) change the currency of payment of principal on (or premium, if any) or interest, if any on any Security;

(6) reduce the percentage in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Securities required for any such supplemental indenture, or the consent of whose Holders is required for any waiver of compliance with certain provisions of this Indenture or certain defaults and their consequences provided for in this Indenture;

(7) make any change in, or release other than in accordance with this Indenture, any Securities Guarantee that would adversely affect the Holders of any such Securities; or

(8) modify any of the provisions of this Section, Section 6.13 or Section 4.07 except to increase any percentage or to provide that certain provisions of this Indenture which cannot be waived without the consent of the Holder of each Outstanding Security.

The Company may, but shall not be obligated to, fix a record date for the purpose of determining the Persons entitled to consent to any indenture supplemental hereto. If a record date is fixed, the Holders on such record date or their duly designated agents, and only such Persons, shall be entitled to consent to such supplemental indenture, whether or not such Holders remain Holders after such record date; *provided* that unless such consent shall have become effective by virtue of the requisite percentage having been obtained prior to the date which is 90 days after such record date, any such consent previously given shall automatically and without further action by any Holder be cancelled and of no further effect.

It shall not be necessary to approve the particular form of any proposed supplemental indenture, but it shall be sufficient if the substance thereof shall be approved.

SECTION 10.03. Execution of Supplemental Indentures. In executing, or accepting the additional trusts created by, any supplemental indenture permitted by this Article or the modifications thereby of the trusts created by this Indenture, the Trustee shall be entitled to receive, and (subject to Section 7.01) shall be fully protected in relying upon, an Opinion of Counsel and Officer's Certificate stating that the execution of such supplemental indenture is authorized or permitted by this Indenture. The Trustee may, but shall not be obligated to, enter into any such supplemental indenture which affects the Trustee's own rights, duties, liabilities or immunities under this Indenture or otherwise.

SECTION 10.04. Effect of Supplemental Indentures. Upon the execution of any supplemental indenture under this Article, this Indenture shall be modified in accordance therewith, and such supplemental indenture shall form a part of this Indenture for all purposes; and every Holder of Securities theretofore or thereafter authenticated and delivered hereunder shall be bound thereby.

SECTION 10.05. Reference in Securities to Supplemental Indentures. Securities authenticated and delivered after the execution of any supplemental indenture pursuant to this Article may, and shall if required by the Trustee, bear a notation in form approved by the Trustee as to any matter provided for in such supplemental indenture. If the Company shall so determine, new Securities so modified as to conform, in the opinion of the Trustee and the Company, to any such supplemental indenture may be prepared and executed by the Company and authenticated and delivered by the Trustee in exchange for Outstanding Securities.

SECTION 10.06. Notice of Supplemental Indentures. Promptly after the execution by the Company and the Trustee of any supplemental indenture pursuant to the provisions of Section 10.03, the Company shall give notice thereof to the Holders of each Outstanding Security affected, in the manner set forth in Section 13.01, setting forth in general terms the substance of such supplemental indenture.

Article 11 **Guarantees**

SECTION 11.01. Guarantees. Each Guarantor of Securities hereby unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees, jointly and severally, on an unsecured senior basis to each Holder and to the Trustee and its successors and assigns (a) the full and punctual payment of principal of and interest on the Securities when due, whether at maturity, by acceleration, by redemption or otherwise, and all other monetary obligations of the Company under this Indenture with respect to the Securities and (b) the full and punctual performance within applicable grace periods of all other obligations of the Company under this Indenture with respect to the Securities (all the foregoing, being hereinafter collectively called the “Guaranteed Obligations”). Each Guarantor of Securities further agrees that the Guaranteed Obligations may be extended or renewed, in whole or in part, without notice or further assent from such Guarantor and that such Guarantor will remain bound under this Article 11 notwithstanding any extension or renewal of any obligation.

Each Guarantor of Securities waives presentation to, demand of, payment from and protest to the Company of any of the Guaranteed Obligations and also waives notice of protest for nonpayment. Each Guarantor of Securities waives notice of any default under the Securities or the Guaranteed Obligations. The obligations of each Guarantor hereunder of Securities shall not be affected by (1) the failure of any Holder or the Trustee to assert any claim or demand or to enforce any right or remedy against the Company or any other Person (including any Guarantor) under this Indenture with respect to the Securities or any other agreement or otherwise; (2) any extension or renewal of any thereof; (3) any rescission, waiver, amendment or modification of any of the terms or provisions of this Indenture with respect to the Securities or any other agreement; (4) the release of any security held by any Holder or the Trustee for the Guaranteed Obligations or any of them; (5) the failure of any Holder or the Trustee to exercise any right or remedy against any other guarantor of the Guaranteed Obligations; or (6) except as set forth in Section 11.06, any change in the ownership of such Guarantor.

Each Guarantor of Securities further agrees that its Securities Guarantee herein constitutes a guarantee of payment, performance and compliance when due (and not a guarantee of collection) and waives any right to require that any resort be had by any Holder or the Trustee to any Security held for payment of the Guaranteed Obligations.

Except as expressly set forth in Sections 9.01, 11.02 and 11.06, the obligations of each Guarantor of Securities hereunder shall not be subject to any reduction, limitation, impairment or termination for any

reason, including any claim of waiver, release, surrender, alteration or compromise, and shall not be subject to any defense of setoff, counterclaim, recoupment or termination whatsoever or by reason of the invalidity, illegality or unenforceability of the Guaranteed Obligations or otherwise. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the obligations of each Guarantor of Securities herein shall not be discharged or impaired or otherwise affected by the failure of any Holder or the Trustee to assert any claim or demand or to enforce any remedy under this Indenture with respect to the Securities or any other agreement, by any waiver or modification of any thereof, by any default, failure or delay, willful or otherwise, in the performance of the obligations, or by any other act or thing or omission or delay to do any other act or thing which may or might in any manner or to any extent vary the risk of such Guarantor or would otherwise operate as a discharge of such Guarantor as a matter of law or equity.

Each Guarantor of Securities further agrees that its Securities Guarantee herein shall continue to be effective or be reinstated, as the case may be, if at any time payment, or any part thereof, of principal of or interest on any obligation is rescinded or must otherwise be restored by any Holder or the Trustee upon the bankruptcy or reorganization of the Company or otherwise.

In furtherance of the foregoing and not in limitation of any other right which any Holder of Securities or the Trustee has at law or in equity against any Guarantor by virtue hereof, upon the failure of the Company to pay the principal of or interest on any Guaranteed Obligation when and as the same shall become due, whether at maturity, by acceleration, by redemption or otherwise, or to perform or comply with any other Guaranteed Obligation, each Guarantor hereby promises to and shall, upon receipt of written demand by the Trustee, forthwith pay, or cause to be paid, in cash, to the Holders or the Trustee an amount equal to the sum of (A) the unpaid amount of such Guaranteed Obligations, (B) accrued and unpaid interest on such Guaranteed Obligations (but only to the extent not prohibited by law) and (C) all other monetary Guaranteed Obligations of the Company to the Holders and the Trustee.

Each Guarantor of Securities agrees that, as between it, on the one hand, and the Holders and the Trustee, on the other hand, (i) the maturity of the Guaranteed Obligations hereby may be accelerated as provided in Article 6 for the purposes of such Guarantor's Securities Guarantee herein, notwithstanding any stay, injunction or other prohibition preventing such acceleration in respect of the Guaranteed Obligations guaranteed hereby, and (ii) in the event of any declaration of acceleration of such Guaranteed Obligations as provided in Article 6, such Guaranteed Obligations (whether or not due and payable) shall forthwith become due and payable by such Guarantor for the purposes of this Section 11.01.

Each Guarantor of Securities also agrees to pay any and all costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) incurred by the Trustee or any Holder in enforcing any rights under this Section 11.01.

SECTION 11.02. Limitation on Liability. Any term or provision of this Indenture to the contrary notwithstanding, the maximum aggregate amount of the Guaranteed Obligations guaranteed hereunder by any Guarantor of Securities shall not exceed the maximum amount that can be hereby guaranteed without rendering this Indenture, as it relates to such Guarantor, voidable under applicable law relating to fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer or similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

SECTION 11.03. Successors and Assigns. A Subsidiary Guarantor may consolidate, merge or enter into a scheme of arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation with any Person or sell, lease, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to any Person and the capital stock of a Subsidiary Guarantor may be sold or otherwise disposed of to another Person; provided, however, that in the case of the consolidation, merger or scheme or arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation or sale, lease, conveyance, transfer or disposal of all or substantially all of the assets of such Subsidiary Guarantor or the sale or other disposition of the capital stock of a Subsidiary Guarantor, if such other Person is not the Parent, the Issuer or another Subsidiary Guarantor, such Subsidiary Guarantor's obligations under its

Securities Guarantee must be expressly assumed by such other Person, except in connection with a transaction in which the Securities Guarantee of such Subsidiary Guarantor would be released as provided in Section 11.06. This Article 11 shall be binding upon each Guarantor and its successors and assigns and shall enure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Trustee and the Holders and, in the event of any transfer or assignment of rights by any Holder or the Trustee, the rights and privileges conferred upon that party in this Indenture and in the Securities shall automatically extend to and be vested in such transferee or assignee, all subject to the terms and conditions of this Indenture.

SECTION 11.04. No Waiver. Neither a failure nor a delay on the part of either the Trustee or the Holders in exercising any right, power or privilege under this Article 11 shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall a single or partial exercise thereof preclude any other or further exercise of any right, power or privilege. The rights, remedies and benefits of the Trustee and the Holders herein expressly specified are cumulative and not exclusive of any other rights, remedies or benefits which either may have under this Article 11 at law, in equity, by statute or otherwise.

SECTION 11.05. Modification. No modification, amendment or waiver of any provision of this Article 11, nor the consent to any departure by any Guarantor therefrom, shall in any event be effective unless the same shall be in writing and signed by the Trustee, and then such waiver or consent shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the purpose for which given. No notice to or demand on any Guarantor in any case shall entitle such Guarantor to any other or further notice or demand in the same, similar or other circumstances.

SECTION 11.06. Release of Subsidiary Guarantor. (a) A Subsidiary Guarantor will be automatically released from its obligations under this Article 11 (other than any obligation that may have arisen under Section 11.07):

(1) upon the sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation, merger or scheme or arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation) of a Subsidiary Guarantor, including the sale or disposition of Capital Stock of a Subsidiary Guarantor, following which such Subsidiary Guarantor is no longer a Subsidiary of the Company;

(2) upon the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the assets (including by way of consolidation, merger or scheme or arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation) of such Subsidiary Guarantor;

(3) upon defeasance or covenant defeasance of the Securities pursuant to Article 8 or if the Company's obligations under this Indenture are satisfied and discharged pursuant to Article 9; or

(4) if the Securities are rated Investment Grade by at least two of three of Moody's, S&P or Fitch and no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under this Indenture;

provided, however, that in the case of clauses (1) and (2) above, such sale or other disposition is made to a Person other than the Company or an Affiliate of the Company and such sale or disposition is otherwise permitted by this Indenture. Such release shall be effective regardless of whether the Securities maintain an Investment Grade.

(b) At the request of the Company and upon delivery of an Officer's Certificate and Opinion of Counsel, if required, the Trustee shall execute and deliver an appropriate instrument evidencing the release of a Subsidiary Guarantor pursuant to this Section 11.06.

SECTION 11.07. Contribution. Each Guarantor that makes a payment under its Securities Guarantee shall be entitled upon payment in full of all Guaranteed Obligations under this Indenture to a

contribution from each other Guarantor in an amount equal to such other Guarantor's *pro rata* portion of such payment based on the respective net assets of all the Guarantors at the time of such payment determined in accordance with GAAP.

SECTION 11.08. Execution and Delivery. (a) To evidence its Securities Guarantee set forth in Section 11.01, each Guarantor hereby agrees that this Indenture shall be executed on behalf of such Guarantor by an officer, director, general manager or person holding an equivalent title.

(b) Each Guarantor hereby agrees that its Securities Guarantee set forth in Section 11.01 shall remain in full force and effect notwithstanding the absence of the endorsement of any notation of such Securities Guarantee on the Securities.

(c) If the person whose signature is on this Indenture no longer holds that office at the time the Trustee authenticates any Security, the Securities Guarantees shall be valid nevertheless.

(d) The delivery of any Security by the Trustee, after the authentication thereof hereunder, shall constitute due delivery of the Securities Guarantee set forth in this Indenture on behalf of the Guarantors.

Article 12
Additional Amounts

SECTION 12.01. Payment of Additional Amounts

(a) The Company shall pay any amounts due with respect to the Securities and the Guarantors will pay any amounts due with respect to the Securities Guarantees without deduction or withholding for any and all present and future withholding taxes, levies, imposts and charges (a "withholding tax") imposed by or for the account of the Cayman Islands, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction in which either the Company or a Guarantor is a resident for tax purposes or any political subdivision or taxing authority of such jurisdiction (the "Taxing Jurisdiction"), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. If such deduction or withholding is at any time required, the Company or such Guarantor, as applicable, will, to the fullest extent allowed by law (subject to compliance by the holder of a Security with any relevant administrative requirements), pay additional amounts (the "Additional Amounts") in respect of principal amount, redemption price and interest (if any), in accordance with the terms of the Securities and this Indenture, as may be necessary so that the net amounts paid to the holder or the Trustee after such deduction or withholding will equal the principal amount, redemption price and interest (if any), on the Securities. However, neither the Company nor any Guarantor will pay any Additional Amounts in the following instances:

- (1) if any withholding would not be payable or due but for the fact that (i) the holder of a Security (or a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary of, member or shareholder of, the holder, if the holder is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation), is a domiciliary, national or resident of, or engaging in business or maintaining a permanent establishment or being physically present in, the Taxing Jurisdiction or otherwise having some present or former connection with the Taxing Jurisdiction other than the holding or ownership of the Security or the collection of principal amount, redemption price, repurchase price and interest (if any), in accordance with the terms of the Securities and this Indenture, or the enforcement of the Security or (ii) where presentation is required, the Security was presented more than 30 days after the date such payment became due or was provided for, whichever is later;
- (2) if any withholding tax is attributable to any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, excise, personal property or similar tax, levy, impost or charge;

- (3) if any withholding tax is attributable to any tax, levy, impost or charge which is payable otherwise than by withholding from payment of principal amount, redemption price, repurchase price and interest (if any);
- (4) if any withholding tax would not have been imposed but for the failure to comply with certification, information, documentation or other reporting requirements concerning the nationality, residence, identity or connections with the relevant tax authority of the holder or beneficial owner of the Security, if this compliance is required by statute or by regulation as a precondition to relief or exemption from such withholding tax;
- (5) to the extent a holder of a Security is entitled to a refund or credit in such Taxing Jurisdiction of amounts required to be withheld by such Taxing Jurisdiction;
- (6) if any withholding tax or deduction is required to be made pursuant to an agreement between Switzerland and another country or countries on final withholding taxes levied by Swiss paying agents in respect of persons resident in the other country on income of such person on any Securities booked or deposited with a Swiss paying agent (*Abgeltungssteuer*), and such holder of a Security chooses not to provide the certification, documentation or other information that would eliminate such withholding or deduction;
- (7) if any withholding tax or deduction is required to be made in respect of any tax, duty, assessment or other governmental charge imposed or withheld pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, as of the date hereof (or any amended or successor version), current or future U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder or any official interpretation thereof, any agreement entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement entered into in connection with the implementation of such Sections of the Code; or
- (8) any combination of the instances described in the preceding clauses.

(b) With respect to clause (5) above, in the absence of evidence satisfactory to the Company or the applicable Guarantor, the Company or the applicable Guarantor may conclusively presume that a holder of a Security is entitled to a refund or credit of all amounts required to be withheld. The Company or the applicable Guarantor also will not pay any Additional Amounts to any holder who is a fiduciary or partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner of the Security to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner thereof, would not have been entitled to the payment of such Additional Amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the holder of the Security.

Article 13

Miscellaneous

SECTION 13.01. **Notices.** Any notice or communication shall be in writing and delivered in person or mailed by first-class mail addressed as follows:

if to the Company or any Guarantor:

Transocean Inc.
36C Dr. Roy's Drive
Grand Cayman, KY-1003
Cayman Islands

Attention of: President

if to the Trustee:

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 4300
Dallas, TX 75202
Attention: Corporate Trust, Municipal and Escrow Services
Facsimile: (469) 729-7638

The Company, any Guarantor or the Trustee by notice to the other may designate additional or different addresses for subsequent notices or communications.

Any notice or communication mailed (or, in the case of Global Securities, sent to the Depository pursuant to Applicable Procedures) to a Holder shall be sent to the Holder at the Holder's address as it appears on the registration books of the Registrar and shall be sufficiently given if so sent within the time prescribed.

Failure to mail or otherwise send a notice or communication to a Holder or any defect in it shall not affect its sufficiency with respect to other Holders. If a notice or communication is sent in the manner provided above, it is duly given, whether or not the addressee receives it.

The Trustee agrees to accept and act upon instructions or directions pursuant to this Indenture sent by unsecured e-mail, facsimile transmission or other similar unsecured electronic methods; *provided, however*, that (a) the party providing such written instructions, subsequent to such transmission of written instructions, shall provide the originally executed instructions or directions to the Trustee in a timely manner, and such originally executed instructions or directions shall be signed by an authorized representative of the party providing such instructions or directions. If the party elects to give the Trustee e-mail or facsimile instructions (or instructions by a similar electronic method) and the Trustee in its discretion elects to act upon such instructions, the Trustee's understanding of such instructions shall be deemed controlling. The Trustee shall not be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising directly or indirectly from the Trustee's reliance upon and compliance with such instructions notwithstanding such instructions conflict or are inconsistent with a subsequent written instruction. The party providing electronic instructions agrees to assume all risks arising out of the use of such electronic methods to submit instructions and directions to the Trustee, including without limitation the risk of the Trustee acting on unauthorized instructions, and the risk of interception and misuse by third parties.

SECTION 13.02. Certificate and Opinion as to Conditions Precedent. Upon any request or application by the Company to the Trustee to take or refrain from taking any action under this Indenture, the Company shall furnish to the Trustee:

(1) an Officer's Certificate in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee stating that, in the opinion of the signers, all conditions precedent, if any, provided for in this Indenture relating to the proposed action have been complied with; and

(2) an Opinion of Counsel in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee stating that, in the opinion of such counsel, all such conditions precedent have been complied with.

SECTION 13.03. Statements Required in Certificate or Opinion. Each certificate or opinion with respect to compliance with a covenant or condition provided for in this Indenture shall include:

(1) a statement that the individual making such certificate or opinion has read such covenant or condition;

(2) a brief statement as to the nature and scope of the examination or investigation upon which the statements or opinions contained in such certificate or opinion are based;

(3) a statement that, in the opinion of such individual, he has made such examination or investigation as is necessary to enable him to express an informed opinion as to whether or not such covenant or condition has been complied with; and

(4) a statement as to whether or not, in the opinion of such individual, such covenant or condition has been complied with.

SECTION 13.04. Rules by Trustee, Paying Agent and Registrar. The Trustee may make reasonable rules for action by or a meeting of Holders. The Registrar and the Paying Agent may make reasonable rules for their functions.

SECTION 13.05. Legal Holidays. If a payment date is a Legal Holiday, payment shall be made on the next succeeding day that is not a Legal Holiday, and no interest shall accrue for the intervening period. If a regular record date is a Legal Holiday, the record date shall not be affected.

SECTION 13.06. Governing Law. This Indenture and the Securities shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

SECTION 13.07. No Recourse Against Others. A director, officer, employee or stockholder, as such, of the Company or any Guarantor shall not have any liability for any obligations of the Company under the Securities or this Indenture or of such Guarantor under its Securities Guarantee or this Indenture or for any claim based on, in respect of or by reason of such obligations or their creation. By accepting a Security, each Holder shall waive and release all such liability. The waiver and release shall be part of the consideration for the issue of the Securities.

SECTION 13.08. Successors. All agreements of the Company and the Guarantors in this Indenture and the Securities shall bind their respective successors. All agreements of the Trustee in this Indenture shall bind its successors.

SECTION 13.09. Multiple Originals. The parties may sign any number of copies of this Indenture. Each signed copy shall be an original, but all of them together represent the same agreement. One signed copy is enough to prove this Indenture. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page to this Indenture by facsimile or other electronic transmission (e.g., a “pdf” or “tif”) shall be effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart thereof.

SECTION 13.10. Table of Contents; Headings. The table of contents, cross-reference sheet and headings of the Articles and Sections of this Indenture have been inserted for convenience of reference only, are not intended to be considered a part hereof and shall not modify or restrict any of the terms or provisions hereof.

SECTION 13.11. Waiver of Jury Trial. EACH OF THE COMPANY, THE GUARANTORS AND THE TRUSTEE HEREBY IRREVOCABLY WAIVES, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY AND ALL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY LEGAL PROCEEDING ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS INDENTURE, THE SECURITIES OR THE TRANSACTION CONTEMPLATED HEREBY.

SECTION 13.12. U.S.A. Patriot Act. The parties hereto acknowledge that in accordance with Section 326 of the U.S.A. Patriot Act, the Trustee, like all financial institutions and in order to help fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering, is required to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person or legal entity that establishes a relationship or opens an account with the Trustee. The parties to this Indenture agree that they will provide the Trustee with such information as it may request in order for the Trustee to satisfy the requirements of the U.S.A. Patriot Act.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

TRANSOCEAN INC.

By: /s/ C. Stephen McFadin

Name: C. Stephen McFadin

Title: President

[Signature page to the Indenture]

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

By: /s/ Stephen L. Hayes

Name: Stephen L. Hayes

Title: Senior Vice President of Tax and Asset
Management

[Signature page to the Indenture]

TRANSOCEAN HOLDINGS 1 LIMITED

By: /s/ C. Stephen McFadin

Name: C. Stephen McFadin

Title: President

TRANSOCEAN HOLDINGS 2 LIMITED

By: /s/ C. Stephen McFadin

Name: C. Stephen McFadin

Title: President

TRANSOCEAN HOLDINGS 3 LIMITED

By: /s/ C. Stephen McFadin

Name: C. Stephen McFadin

Title: President

[Signature page to the Indenture]

**WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as
Trustee**

By: /s/ Patrick Giordano

Name: Patrick Giordano

Title: Vice President

[Signature page to the Indenture]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO SECURITIES

1. Definitions

1.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Appendix the following terms shall have the meanings indicated below:

“Depository” means The Depository Trust Company, its nominees and their respective successors.

“Securities Act” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“Securities Custodian” means the custodian with respect to a Global Security (as appointed by the Depository), or any successor Person thereto and shall initially be the Trustee.

Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined in this Appendix A shall have the meanings given to them in the Indenture.

1.2 Other Definitions.

Term	Defined in Section:
“ <u>144A Global Security</u> ”	2.1(a)
“ <u>Agent Members</u> ”	2.1(b)
“ <u>Global Security</u> ”	2.1(a)
“ <u>Regulation S Global Security</u> ”	2.1(a)

2. The Securities.

2.1 (a) Form and Dating. The Securities shall be issued initially in the form of one or more permanent global restricted Securities in definitive, fully registered form (the “144A Global Security”) and one or more permanent global Regulation S Global Securities in definitive, fully registered form (the “Regulation S Global Security,” and together with the 144A Global Securities, each, a “Global Security”) with the global securities legend set forth in Exhibit 1.1 and Exhibit 1.2 hereto, respectively, which shall be deposited on behalf of the purchasers of the Securities represented thereby with the Securities Custodian and registered in the name of the Depository or a nominee of the Depository, duly executed by the Company and authenticated by the Trustee as provided in this Indenture. The aggregate principal amount of the Global Securities may from time to time be increased or decreased by adjustments made on the records of the Trustee and the Depository or its nominee as hereinafter provided.

(b) Book-Entry Provisions. This Section 2.1(b) shall apply only to a Global Security deposited with or on behalf of the Depository.

The Company shall execute and the Trustee shall, in accordance with this Section 2.1(b), authenticate and deliver initially one or more Global Securities that (a) shall be registered in the name of the Depository for such Global Security or Global Securities or the nominee of such Depository and (b) shall be delivered by the Trustee to such Depository or pursuant to such Depository’s instructions or held by the Trustee as custodian for the Depository.

Members of, or participants in, the Depository (“Agent Members”) shall have no rights under this Indenture with respect to any Global Security held on their behalf by the Depository or by the Trustee as the custodian of the Depository or under such Global Security, and the Company, the Trustee and any agent

of the Company or the Trustee shall be entitled to treat the Depository as the absolute owner of such Global Security for all purposes whatsoever. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein shall prevent the Company, the Trustee or any agent of the Company or the Trustee from giving effect to any written certification, proxy or other authorization furnished by the Depository or impair, as between the Depository and its Agent Members, the operation of customary practices of such Depository governing the exercise of the rights of a holder of a beneficial interest in any Global Security.

(c) Certificated Securities. Except as provided in this Section 2.1 or Section 2.3 or 2.4, owners of beneficial interests in Global Securities shall not be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificated Securities.

2.2 Authentication. The Trustee shall authenticate and deliver: (1) on the Issue Date, an aggregate principal amount of \$750,000,000 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025 and (2) any Additional Securities for an original issue in an aggregate principal amount specified in the written order of the Company pursuant to Section 2.02 of the Indenture. In the case of any issuance of Additional Securities pursuant to Section 2.13 of the Indenture, a written order of the Company signed by an Officer or by an Officer and either an Assistant Treasurer or an Assistant Secretary of the Company shall certify that such issuance is in compliance with Section 4.03 of the Indenture.

2.3 Transfer and Exchange.

(a) Transfer and Exchange of Beneficial Interests in the Global Securities. The transfer and exchange of beneficial interests in the Global Securities shall be effected through the Depository in accordance with the provisions hereof and the Applicable Procedures; *provided* that no procedures set forth herein shall apply to transfers of beneficial interests within a Global Security. Beneficial interests in Restricted Global Securities shall be subject to restrictions on transfer comparable to those set forth herein to the extent required by the Securities Act. Transfers of beneficial interests in Global Securities also shall require compliance with either clause (1) or (2) below, as applicable, as well as one or more of the other following clauses, as applicable:

(1) Transfer of Beneficial Interests in the Same Global Security. Beneficial interests in any Restricted Global Security may be transferred to Persons who take delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in the same Restricted Global Security in accordance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Private Placement Legend and any Applicable Procedures. Beneficial interests in any Unrestricted Global Security may be transferred to Persons who take delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security. Except as may be required by any Applicable Procedures, no written orders or instructions shall be required to be delivered to the Registrar to effect the transfers described in this Section 2.3(a)(1).

(2) All Other Transfers and Exchanges of Beneficial Interests in Global Securities. In connection with all transfers and exchanges of beneficial interests that are not subject to Section 2.3(a)(1) above, the transferor of any such beneficial interest must deliver to the Registrar either (A)(i) a written order from a Participant or an Indirect Participant given to the Depository in accordance with the Applicable Procedures directing the Depository to credit or cause to be credited a beneficial interest in another Global Security in an amount equal to the beneficial interest to be transferred or exchanged and (ii) instructions given in accordance with the Applicable Procedures containing information regarding the Participant account to be credited with such increase or (B) if permitted under Section 2.3(g) hereof, (i) a written order from a Participant or an Indirect Participant given to the Depository in accordance with the Applicable Procedures directing the Depository to cause to be issued a Definitive Security in an amount equal to the beneficial interest to be transferred or exchanged and (ii) instructions given by the Depository to the Registrar containing information regarding the Person in whose name such Definitive Security shall be

registered to effect the transfer or exchange referred to in (B)(i) above. Upon satisfaction of all of the requirements for transfer or exchange of beneficial interests in Global Securities contained in the Indenture and the Securities or otherwise applicable under the Securities Act, the Trustee shall adjust the principal amount of the relevant Global Security(s) pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof.

(3) Transfer of Beneficial Interests in a Restricted Global Security to Another Restricted Global Security. A beneficial interest in any Restricted Global Security may be transferred to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in another Restricted Global Security if the transfer complies with the requirements of Section 2.3(a)(2) above and the Registrar receives the following:

(A) if the transferee will take delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a 144A Global Security, then the transferor must deliver a certificate in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1) thereof; and

(B) if the transferee will take delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Security, then the transferor must deliver a certificate in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (2) thereof.

(4) Transfer and Exchange of Beneficial Interests in a Restricted Global Security for Beneficial Interests in an Unrestricted Global Security. A beneficial interest in any Restricted Global Security may be exchanged by any holder thereof for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security or transferred to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security only if the exchange or transfer complies with the requirements of Section 2.3(a)(2) above and the Registrar receives the following:

(A) if the holder of such beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security proposes to exchange such beneficial interest for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1)(a) thereof; or

(B) if the holder of such beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security proposes to transfer such beneficial interest to a Person who shall take delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (4) thereof; and, in each such case set forth in this clause 4, if the Company or the Registrar so requests or if the Applicable Procedures so require, an Opinion of Counsel in form reasonably acceptable to the Company and the Registrar to the effect that such exchange or transfer shall be effected in compliance with the Securities Act and that the restrictions on transfer contained herein and in the Private Placement Legend shall no longer be required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act.

If any such transfer is effected pursuant to this Section 2.3(a)(4) at a time when an Unrestricted Global Security has not yet been issued, the Company shall execute and the Trustee shall authenticate one or more Unrestricted Global Securities in an aggregate principal amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of beneficial interests transferred pursuant to this Paragraph 4.

(5) Transfer or Exchange of Beneficial Interests in Unrestricted Global Securities for Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities Prohibited. Beneficial interests in an Unrestricted Global Security may not be exchanged for, or transferred to Persons who take delivery thereof in the form of, beneficial interests in a Restricted Global Security.

(b) Transfer or Exchange of Beneficial Interests in Global Securities for Definitive Securities.

(1) Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities to Restricted Definitive Securities. Subject to Section 2.4 hereof, if any holder of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security proposes to exchange such beneficial interest for a Restricted Definitive Security or to transfer such beneficial interest to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of a Restricted Definitive Security, then, upon receipt by the Registrar of the following documentation:

(A) if the holder of such beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security proposes to exchange such beneficial interest for a Restricted Definitive Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (2)(a) thereof;

(B) if such beneficial interest is being transferred to a QIB in accordance with Rule 144A, a certificate to the effect set forth in Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1) thereof;

(C) if such beneficial interest is being transferred to a “non-U.S. Person” (as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904, a certificate to the effect set forth in Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (2) thereof;

(D) if such beneficial interest is being transferred pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act, a certificate to the effect set forth in Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (3)(a) thereof;

(E) if such beneficial interest is being transferred to the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, a certificate to the effect set forth in Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (3)(b) thereof,

the Trustee shall reduce or cause to be reduced in a corresponding amount pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof the aggregate principal amount of the applicable Restricted Global Security, and the Company shall execute and the Trustee shall authenticate and deliver a Restricted Definitive Security in the appropriate principal amount to the Person designated by the holder of such beneficial interest in instructions delivered to the Registrar by the Depository and the applicable Participant or Indirect Participant on behalf of such holder. Any Restricted Definitive Security issued in exchange for a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security pursuant to this Section 2.3(b)(1) shall be registered in such name or names and in such authorized denomination or denominations as the holder of such beneficial interest shall designate in such instructions. The Trustee shall deliver such Restricted Definitive Securities to the Persons in whose names such Securities are so registered. Any Restricted Definitive Security issued in exchange for a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security pursuant to this Section 2.3(b)(1) shall bear the Private Placement Legend and shall be subject to all restrictions on transfer contained therein.

(2) Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities to Unrestricted Definitive Securities. Subject to Section 2.4 hereof, a holder of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security may exchange such beneficial interest for an Unrestricted Definitive Security or may transfer such beneficial interest to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of an Unrestricted Definitive Security only if the Registrar receives the following:

(A) if the holder of such beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security proposes to exchange such beneficial interest for an Unrestricted Definitive Security, a

certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1)(b) thereof; or

(B) if the holder of such beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security proposes to transfer such beneficial interest to a Person who shall take delivery thereof in the form of an Unrestricted Definitive Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (4) thereof;

and, in each such case set forth in this clause 2, if the Registrar so requests or if the Applicable Procedures so require, an Opinion of Counsel in form reasonably acceptable to the Company and the Registrar to the effect that such exchange or transfer shall be effected in compliance with the Securities Act and that the restrictions on transfer contained herein and in the Private Placement Legend shall no longer be required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act.

Upon satisfaction of the conditions of this Section 2.3(b)(2) the Company shall execute, and the Trustee shall authenticate and deliver an Unrestricted Definitive Security in the appropriate principal amount to the Person designated by the holder of such beneficial interest in instructions delivered to the Registrar by the Depositary and the applicable Participant or Indirect Participant on behalf of such holder, and the Trustee shall reduce or cause to be reduced in a corresponding amount pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof the aggregate principal amount of the applicable Restricted Global Security.

(3) Beneficial Interests in Unrestricted Global Securities to Unrestricted Definitive Securities. Subject to Section 2.4 hereof, if any holder of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security proposes to exchange such beneficial interest for an Unrestricted Definitive Security or to transfer such beneficial interest to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of an Unrestricted Definitive Security, then, upon satisfaction of the applicable conditions set forth in Section 2.3(a)(2) hereof, the Trustee shall reduce or cause to be reduced in a corresponding amount pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof the aggregate principal amount of the applicable Unrestricted Global Security, and the Company shall execute and the Trustee shall authenticate and deliver an Unrestricted Definitive Security in the appropriate principal amount to the Person designated by the holder of such beneficial interest in instructions delivered to the Registrar by the Depositary and the applicable Participant or Indirect Participant on behalf of such holder. Any Unrestricted Definitive Security issued in exchange for a beneficial interest pursuant to this Section 2.3(b)(3) shall be registered in such name or names and in such authorized denomination or denominations as the holder of such beneficial interest shall designate in such instructions. The Trustee shall deliver such Unrestricted Definitive Security to the Persons in whose names such Security is so registered. Any Unrestricted Definitive Security issued in exchange for a beneficial interest pursuant to this Section 2.3(b)(3) shall not bear the Private Placement Legend.

(c) Transfer and Exchange of Definitive Securities for Beneficial Interests in Global Securities.

(1) Restricted Definitive Securities to Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities. If any holder of a Restricted Definitive Security proposes to exchange such Security for a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security or to transfer such Restricted Definitive Security to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security, then, upon receipt by the Registrar of the following documentation:

(A) if the holder of such Restricted Definitive Security proposes to exchange such Security for a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (b) thereof;

(B) if such Restricted Definitive Security is being transferred to a QIB in accordance with Rule 144A, a certificate to the effect set forth in Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1) thereof; or

(C) if such Restricted Definitive Security is being transferred to a “non-U.S. Person” (as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904, a certificate to the effect set forth in Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (2) thereof,

the Trustee shall cancel the Restricted Definitive Security, increase or cause to be increased in a corresponding amount pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof the aggregate principal amount of, in the case of clause (A) above, the appropriate Restricted Global Security, in the case of clause (B) above, a 144A Global Security, and in the case of clause (C) above, a Regulation S Global Security.

(2) Restricted Definitive Securities to Beneficial Interests in Unrestricted Global Securities. A holder of a Restricted Definitive Security may exchange such Security for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security or transfer such Restricted Definitive Security to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security only if the Registrar receives the following:

(A) if the holder of such Restricted Definitive Security proposes to exchange such Security for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1)(c) thereof; or

(B) if the holder of such Restricted Definitive Security proposes to transfer such Security to a Person who shall take delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (4) thereof;

and, in each such case set forth in this clause 2, if the Registrar so requests or if the Applicable Procedures so require, an Opinion of Counsel in form reasonably acceptable to the Company and the Registrar to the effect that such exchange or transfer shall be effected in compliance with the Securities Act and that the restrictions on transfer contained herein and in the Private Placement Legend shall no longer be required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act.

Upon satisfaction of the conditions of this Section 2.3(c)(2), the Trustee shall cancel such Restricted Definitive Security and increase or cause to be increased in a corresponding amount pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof the aggregate principal amount of the Unrestricted Global Security.

(3) Unrestricted Definitive Securities to Beneficial Interests in Unrestricted Global Securities. A holder of an Unrestricted Definitive Security may exchange such Security for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security or transfer such Unrestricted Definitive Security to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security at any time. Upon receipt of a request for such an exchange or transfer, the Trustee shall cancel the applicable Unrestricted Definitive Security and increase or cause to be increased in a corresponding amount pursuant to Section 2.3(g) hereof the aggregate principal amount of one of the Unrestricted Global Securities.

(4) Transfer or Exchange of Unrestricted Definitive Securities to Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities Prohibited. An Unrestricted Definitive Security may not be

exchanged for, or transferred to Persons who take delivery thereof in the form of, beneficial interests in a Restricted Global Security.

(5) Issuance of Unrestricted Global Securities. If any such exchange or transfer of a Definitive Security for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security is effected pursuant to clause (2) or (3) above at a time when an Unrestricted Global Security has not yet been issued, the Company shall issue and the Trustee shall authenticate one or more Unrestricted Global Securities in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Definitive Securities so transferred.

(d) Transfer and Exchange of Definitive Securities for Definitive Securities. Upon request by a holder of Definitive Securities and such holder's compliance with the provisions of this Section 2.3(d), the Registrar shall register the transfer or exchange of Definitive Securities. Prior to such registration of transfer or exchange, the requesting holder shall present or surrender to the Registrar the Definitive Securities duly endorsed or accompanied by a written instruction of transfer in form satisfactory to the Registrar duly executed by such holder. In addition, the requesting holder shall provide any additional certifications, documents and information, as applicable, required pursuant to the following provisions of this Section 2.3(d).

(1) Restricted Definitive Securities to Restricted Definitive Securities. Any Restricted Definitive Security may be transferred to and registered in the name of Persons who take delivery thereof in the form of a Restricted Definitive Security if the Registrar receives the following:

(A) if the transfer will be made pursuant to Rule 144A, a certificate in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1) thereof;

(B) if the transfer will be made pursuant to Rule 903 or Rule 904, a certificate in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (2) thereof; and

(C) if the transfer will be made pursuant to any other exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, a certificate in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications, certificates and Opinion of Counsel required by item (3) thereof, if applicable.

(2) Restricted Definitive Securities to Unrestricted Definitive Securities. Any Restricted Definitive Security may be exchanged by the holder thereof for an Unrestricted Definitive Security or transferred to a Person or Persons who take delivery thereof in the form of an Unrestricted Definitive Security only if the Registrar receives the following:

(A) if the holder of such Restricted Definitive Security proposes to exchange such Security for an Unrestricted Definitive Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (1)(d) thereof; or

(B) if the holder of such Restricted Definitive Security proposes to transfer such Security to a Person who shall take delivery thereof in the form of an Unrestricted Definitive Security, a certificate from such holder in the form of Appendix C hereto, including the certifications in item (4) thereof;

and, in each such case set forth in this clause 2, if the Registrar so requests, an Opinion of Counsel in form reasonably acceptable to the Company and the Registrar to the effect that such exchange or transfer shall be effected in compliance with the Securities Act and that the restrictions on transfer contained herein and in the Private Placement Legend shall no longer be required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act.

Upon satisfaction of the conditions of this Section 2.3(d)(2) the Trustee shall cancel the prior Restricted Definitive Security and the Company shall execute, and the Trustee shall authenticate and deliver an Unrestricted Definitive Security in the appropriate principal amount to the Person designated by the holder of such prior Restricted Definitive Security in instructions delivered to the Registrar by such holder.

(3) Unrestricted Definitive Securities to Unrestricted Definitive Securities. A holder of an Unrestricted Definitive Security may transfer such Security to a Person who takes delivery thereof in the form of an Unrestricted Definitive Security. Upon receipt of a request to register such a transfer, the Registrar shall register such Unrestricted Definitive Security pursuant to the instructions from the Holder thereof.

(e) Legends. The following legends shall appear on the face of all Global Securities and Definitive Securities issued under the Indenture unless specifically stated otherwise in the applicable provisions of the Indenture.

(1) Private Placement Legend.

(A) Except as permitted by clause (B) below, each Global Security and each Definitive Security (and all Securities issued in exchange therefor or substitution thereof) shall bear the legend in substantially the following form:

“THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF OR OF A BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, THE ACQUIRER (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT AND ANY ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT IS ACTING IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND THAT IT EXERCISES SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO EACH SUCH ACCOUNT OR (B) IT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND (2) AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT IT WILL NOT OFFER, SELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ONLY (A) TO THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES, (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (C) TO A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (D) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (E) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (2)(C) ABOVE OR (2) (D) ABOVE, A DULY COMPLETED AND SIGNED CERTIFICATE (THE FORM OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE TRUSTEE) MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE. PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (2)(E) ABOVE, THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF SUCH LEGAL OPINIONS, CERTIFICATIONS OR OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY

REASONABLY BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THAT THE PROPOSED TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF ANY RULE 144 EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT.

(B) Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Global Security or Definitive Security issued pursuant to clauses (b)(4), (c), (c)(3), (d)(2) or (d)(3) to this Section 2.3 (and all Securities issued in exchange therefor or substitution thereof) shall not bear the Private Placement Legend.

(2) Regulation S Legend. Each Regulation S Global Security shall bear a legend in substantially the following form:

“THE ACQUIRER AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT PRIOR TO THE END OF THE 40-DAY DISTRIBUTION COMPLIANCE PERIOD WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, ANY OFFER OR SALE OF THE NOTES SHALL NOT BE MADE BY IT TO A U.S. PERSON OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF A U.S. PERSON WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 902 OF REGULATION S.”

(3) Global Security Legend. Each Global Security shall bear a legend in substantially the following form:

“THIS GLOBAL NOTE IS HELD BY THE DEPOSITARY (AS DEFINED IN THE INDENTURE GOVERNING THIS NOTE) OR ITS NOMINEE IN CUSTODY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS HEREOF, AND IS NOT TRANSFERABLE TO ANY PERSON UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES EXCEPT THAT (I) THE TRUSTEE MAY MAKE SUCH NOTATIONS HEREON AS MAY BE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.3 OF APPENDIX A TO THE INDENTURE, (II) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE EXCHANGED IN WHOLE BUT NOT IN PART PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.4 OF APPENDIX A TO THE INDENTURE, (III) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE FOR CANCELLATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.10 OF THE INDENTURE AND (IV) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY WITH THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE COMPANY.

UNLESS AND UNTIL IT IS EXCHANGED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR NOTES IN DEFINITIVE FORM, THIS NOTE MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT AS A WHOLE BY THE DEPOSITARY TO A NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY OR BY A NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY TO THE DEPOSITARY OR ANOTHER NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY OR BY THE DEPOSITARY OR ANY SUCH NOMINEE TO A SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY OR A NOMINEE OF SUCH SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY UNLESS THIS NOTE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITARY TRUST COMPANY (55 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK) (“DTC”), TO THE COMPANY OR ITS AGENT FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY NOTE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR IN SUCH OTHER NAME AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC (AND ANY PAYMENT IS MADE TO CEDE & CO. OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED

REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.”

(f) Cancellation and/or Adjustment of Global Securities. At such time as all beneficial interests in a particular Global Security have been exchanged for Definitive Securities or a particular Global Security has been redeemed, repurchased or cancelled in whole and not in part, each such Global Security shall be returned to or retained and cancelled by the Trustee in accordance with Section 2.10 of the Indenture. At any time prior to such cancellation, if any beneficial interest in a Global Security is exchanged for or transferred to a Person who will take delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in another Global Security or for Definitive Securities, the principal amount of Securities represented by such Global Security shall be reduced accordingly and an endorsement shall be made on such Global Security by the Trustee or by the Depositary at the direction of the Trustee to reflect such reduction; and if the beneficial interest is being exchanged for or transferred to a Person who will take delivery thereof in the form of a beneficial interest in another Global Security, such other Global Security shall be increased accordingly and an endorsement shall be made on such Global Security by the Trustee or by the Depositary at the direction of the Trustee to reflect such increase.

(g) General Provisions Relating to Transfers and Exchanges.

(1) No service charge shall be made to a Holder of a beneficial interest in a Global Security or to a Holder of a Definitive Security for any registration of transfer or exchange, but the Company or the Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or similar governmental charge payable in connection therewith (other than any such transfer taxes or similar governmental charge payable upon exchange or transfer pursuant to Sections 2.06 and 2.09 of the Indenture).

(2) All Global Securities and Definitive Securities issued upon any registration of transfer or exchange of Global Securities or Definitive Securities shall be the valid obligations of the Company, evidencing the same Indebtedness, as the Global Securities or Definitive Securities surrendered upon such registration of transfer or exchange and shall be entitled to all of the benefits of the Indenture equally and proportionately with all other Securities duly issued hereunder.

(3) Neither the Registrar nor the Company shall be required (A) to issue, to register the transfer of or to exchange any Securities during a period beginning at the opening of business 15 days before the day of any selection of Securities for redemption under Section 3.02 of the Indenture and ending at the close of business on the date of selection, (B) to register the transfer of or to exchange any Security so selected for redemption in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion of any Security being redeemed in part or (C) to register the transfer of or to exchange a Security between a record date (including a regular record date) and the next succeeding interest payment date.

(4) Prior to due presentment for the registration of a transfer of any Security, the Trustee, any Agent and the Company may deem and treat the Person in whose name any Security is registered as the absolute owner of such Security for the purpose of receiving payment of principal of and interest on such Security and for all other purposes, in each case regardless of any notice to the contrary.

(5) All certifications, certificates and Opinions of Counsel required to be submitted to the Registrar pursuant to this Section to effect a registration of transfer or exchange may be submitted by facsimile.

(6) The Trustee is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a letter of representation with the Depository in the form provided by the Company and to act in accordance with such letter. The Trustee shall have no obligation or duty to monitor, determine or inquire as to compliance with any restrictions on transfer imposed under the Indenture under applicable law with respect to any transfer of any interest in any Security (including any transfer between or among Participants or other beneficial owners of interests in any Global Security) other than to require delivery of such certificates and other documentation or evidence as are expressly required by, and to do so if and when expressly required by the terms of, the Indenture, and to examine the same to determine substantial compliance as to form with the express requirements hereof.

(7) The transferor of any Note shall provide or cause to be provided to the Trustee all information necessary to allow the Trustee to comply with any applicable tax reporting obligations, including without limitation any cost basis reporting obligations under Section 6045 of the Code. The Trustee may rely on information provided to it and shall have no responsibility to verify or ensure the accuracy of such information. In connection with any proposed exchange of a certificated Note for a Global Note, the Company or the Depository shall be required to provide or cause to be provided to the Trustee all information necessary to allow the Trustee to comply with any applicable tax reporting obligations, including without limitation any cost basis reporting obligations under Section 6045 of the Code. The Trustee may rely on information provided to it and shall have no responsibility to verify or ensure the accuracy of such information.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Appendix (other than the provisions set forth in Section 2.4 hereof), a Global Security may not be transferred as a whole except by the Depository to a nominee of the Depository or by a nominee of the Depository to the Depository or another nominee of the Depository or by the Depository or any such nominee to a successor Depository or a nominee of such successor Depository.

(i) No Obligation of the Trustee.

(1) The Trustee shall have no responsibility or obligation to any beneficial owner of a Global Security, a member of, or a participant in the Depository or other Person with respect to the accuracy of the records of the Depository or its nominee or of any participant or member thereof, with respect to any ownership interest in the Securities or with respect to the delivery to any participant, member, beneficial owner or other Person (other than the Depository) of any notice (including any notice of redemption) or the payment of any amount, under or with respect to such Securities. All notices and communications to be given to the Holders and all payments to be made to Holders under the Securities shall be given or made only to or upon the order of the registered Holders (which shall be the Depository or its nominee in the case of a Global Security). The rights of beneficial owners in any Global Security shall be exercised only through the Depository subject to the applicable rules and procedures of the Depository. The Trustee may rely and shall be fully protected in relying upon information furnished by the Depository with respect to its members, participants and any beneficial owners.

(2) The Trustee shall have no obligation or duty to monitor, determine or inquire as to compliance with any restrictions on transfer imposed under this Indenture or under applicable law with respect to any transfer of any interest in any Security (including any transfers between or among Depository participants, members or beneficial owners in any Global Security) other than to require delivery of such certificates and other documentation or evidence as are expressly required by, and to do so if and when expressly required by, the terms of this Indenture, and to examine the same to determine substantial compliance as to form with the express requirements hereof.

2.4 Certificated Securities.

(a) A Global Security deposited with the Depository or with the Trustee as Securities Custodian for the Depository pursuant to Section 2.1 hereof shall be transferred to the beneficial owners thereof in the form of certificated Securities in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of such Global Security, in exchange for such Global Security, only if such transfer complies with Section 2.3 hereof and (i) the Depository notifies the Company that it is unwilling or unable to continue as Depository for such Global Security and the Depository fails to appoint a successor depository or if at any time such Depository ceases to be a “clearing agency” registered under the Exchange Act, in either case, and a successor depository is not appointed by the Company within 90 days of such notice, or (ii) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or (iii) the Company, in its sole discretion, notifies the Trustee in writing that it elects to cause the issuance of certificated Securities under this Indenture.

(b) Any Global Security that is transferable to the beneficial owners thereof pursuant to this Section 2.4 shall be surrendered by the Depository to the Trustee located at its principal Corporate Trust Office, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, to be so transferred, in whole or from time to time in part, without charge, and the Trustee shall authenticate and deliver, upon such transfer of each portion of such Global Security, an equal aggregate principal amount of certificated Securities of authorized denominations. Any portion of a Global Security transferred pursuant to this Section 2.4 shall be executed, authenticated and delivered only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 principal amount and any integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof and registered in such names as the Depository shall direct.

(c) Subject to the provisions of Section 2.4(b) hereof, the registered Holder of a Global Security shall be entitled to grant proxies and otherwise authorize any Person, including Agent Members and Persons that may hold interests through Agent Members, to take any action which a Holder is entitled to take under this Indenture or the Securities.

(d) In the event of the occurrence of one of the events specified in Section 2.4(a) hereof, the Company shall promptly make available to the Trustee a reasonable supply of certificated Securities in definitive, fully registered form without interest coupons.

[FORM OF FACE OF 144A SECURITY]

[Global Securities Legend]

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF OR OF A BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, THE ACQUIRER (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT AND ANY ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT IS ACTING IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND THAT IT EXERCISES SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO EACH SUCH ACCOUNT OR (B) IT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND (2) AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT IT WILL NOT OFFER, SELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ONLY (A) TO THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES, (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (C) TO A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (D) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (E) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (2)(C) ABOVE OR (2)(D) ABOVE, A DULY COMPLETED AND SIGNED CERTIFICATE (THE FORM OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE TRUSTEE) MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE. PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (2)(E) ABOVE, THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF SUCH LEGAL OPINIONS, CERTIFICATIONS OR OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY REASONABLY BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THAT THE PROPOSED TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF ANY RULE 144 EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT.

THIS GLOBAL NOTE IS HELD BY THE DEPOSITARY (AS DEFINED IN THE INDENTURE GOVERNING THIS NOTE) OR ITS NOMINEE IN CUSTODY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS HEREOF, AND IS NOT TRANSFERABLE TO ANY PERSON UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES EXCEPT THAT (I) THE TRUSTEE MAY MAKE SUCH NOTATIONS HEREON AS MAY BE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.3 OF APPENDIX A TO THE INDENTURE, (II) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE EXCHANGED IN WHOLE BUT NOT IN PART PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.4 OF APPENDIX A TO THE INDENTURE, (III) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE FOR CANCELLATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.10 OF THE INDENTURE AND (IV) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY WITH THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE COMPANY.

UNLESS AND UNTIL IT IS EXCHANGED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR NOTES IN DEFINITIVE FORM, THIS NOTE MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT AS A WHOLE BY THE DEPOSITARY TO A NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY OR BY A NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY TO THE

DEPOSITARY OR ANOTHER NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY OR BY THE DEPOSITARY OR ANY SUCH NOMINEE TO A SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY OR A NOMINEE OF SUCH SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY UNLESS THIS NOTE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITARY TRUST COMPANY (55 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK) (“DTC”), TO THE COMPANY OR ITS AGENT FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY NOTE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR IN SUCH OTHER NAME AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC (AND ANY PAYMENT IS MADE TO CEDE & CO. OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

No. _____

US\$ _____

CUSIP NO.
ISIN NO.

TRANSOCEAN INC.

7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

Transocean Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company (herein called the “Company”, which term includes any Successor Company under the Indenture hereinafter referred to), for value received, promises to pay to CEDE & CO., or its registered assigns, the principal sum of _____ UNITED STATES DOLLARS (US\$ _____), subject to adjustments listed on the Schedule of Increases or Decreases in Global Security attached hereto, on November 1, 2025.

Interest Rate: 7.25% per annum

Interest Payment Dates: May 1 and November 1.

Record Dates: April 15 and October 15.

Reference is hereby made to the further provisions of this Security set forth on the reverse hereof, which further provisions shall for all purposes have the same effect as if set forth at this place.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

Appendix A-2

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Security to be signed manually or by facsimile by its duly authorized officer.

Dated: _____

TRANSOCEAN INC.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Appendix A-3

TRUSTEE'S CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This is one of the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025 described in the within-mentioned Indenture.

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
as Trustee

By: _____
Authorized Signatory

Dated: _____

TRANSOCEAN INC.

7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

Capitalized terms used herein shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture referred to below unless otherwise indicated.

1. **INTEREST.** Transocean Inc. (the “Company”) promises to pay interest on the principal amount of this Security at 7.25% per annum. The Company shall pay interest semi-annually in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing [_____]. Interest on the Securities shall accrue from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from October 25, 2018. Interest shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Company shall pay interest on overdue principal at the rate borne by this Security, and it shall pay interest on overdue installments of interest at the same rate to the extent lawful.
2. **METHOD OF PAYMENT.** The Company shall pay interest on the Securities (except defaulted interest) to the Persons who are registered Holders of Securities at the close of business on the April 15 or October 15 next preceding the interest payment date even if such Securities are canceled after the record date and on or before the interest payment date. Holders must surrender Securities to a Paying Agent to collect principal payments. The Company shall pay principal and interest in money of the United States that at the time of payment is legal tender for payment of public and private debts. Payments in respect of the Securities represented by a Global Security (including principal, premium and interest) shall be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by the Depository. The Company shall make all payments in respect of a certificated Security (including principal, premium and interest) by mailing a check to the registered address of each Holder thereof; *provided, however*, that payments on a certificated Security of not less than \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Securities shall be made by wire transfer to a U.S. dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States if such Holder elects payment by wire transfer by giving written notice to the Trustee or the Paying Agent to such effect designating such account no later than 30 days immediately preceding the relevant due date for payment (or such other date as the Trustee may accept in its discretion).
3. **PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR.** Initially, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, a national banking association duly organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America (the “Trustee”), shall act as Paying Agent and Registrar. The Company may appoint and change any Paying Agent, Registrar or co-registrar without notice. The Company or any of its domestically incorporated wholly owned Subsidiaries incorporated in the United States of America may act as Paying Agent, Registrar or co-registrar.
4. **INDENTURE.** The Company issued the Securities under an Indenture dated as of October 25, 2018 (the “Indenture”), among the Company, the Guarantors and the Trustee. This Security is one of a duly authorized issue of notes of the Company designated as its 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025, initially issued in the aggregate principal amount of US\$750,000,000. The terms of the Securities include those stated in the Indenture, and Holders are referred to the Indenture for a statement of those terms (which for greater certainty includes the right of exchange of the Securities provided in Appendix A to the Indenture, which is an express term of this Security). Any term used in this Security that is defined in the Indenture shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Indenture. To the extent any provision of this Security conflicts with the express provisions of the Indenture, the provisions of the Indenture shall govern and be controlling.

5. OPTIONAL REDEMPTION.

(a) Prior to November 1, 2021, the Company may, on one or more occasions, redeem up to a maximum of 40% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Securities (calculated giving effect to any issuance of Additional Securities) with the Net Cash Proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings by the Parent, at a redemption price equal to 107.250% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided, however*, that after giving effect to any such redemption (1) at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities (calculated giving effect to any issuance of Additional Securities) remains outstanding; and (2) any such redemption by the Company must be made within 60 days of such Equity Offering.

(b) Prior to November 1, 2021, the Company shall be entitled at its option to redeem the Securities, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Securities plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including), the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

(c) On or after November 1, 2021, the Company shall be entitled at its option to redeem the Securities, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices applicable to the Securities (expressed as a percentage of principal amount of the Securities to be redeemed) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date) if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on November 1 of the years indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
2021	103.625%
2022	101.813%
2023 and thereafter	100.000%

6. CHANGE OF CONTROL REPURCHASE EVENT. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event, unless the Company shall have exercised its option pursuant to Section 5 hereof to redeem the Securities, the Company will be required to make an offer to each Holder of the Securities, to repurchase all or any part (in denominations of US\$2,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000 in excess thereof) of that Holder's Securities at a repurchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities to be repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest on such Securities to, but excluding, the repurchase date.
7. GUARANTEE. The payment by the Company of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on, the Securities is fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several senior basis by each of the Guarantors to the extent set forth in the Indenture.
8. DENOMINATIONS; TRANSFER; EXCHANGE. The Securities are in registered form without coupons in minimum denominations of US\$2,000 principal amount and integral multiples of US\$1,000 in excess thereof. A Holder may transfer or exchange Securities in accordance with the Indenture. The Registrar may require a Holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements or transfer documents and the Company will require a Holder to pay any taxes and fees required by law or permitted by the Indenture. The Registrar need not register the transfer of or exchange any Securities selected for redemption (except, in the case of a Security to be redeemed in part, the portion of the Security not to be redeemed) or any Securities for a period of 15 days before a selection of Securities to be redeemed or 15 days before an interest payment date. Transfer may be restricted as provided in the Indenture.

9. PERSONS DEEMED OWNERS. The registered Holder of this Security may be treated as the owner of it for all purposes.
10. UNCLAIMED MONEY. If money for the payment of principal or interest remains unclaimed for two years, the Trustee or Paying Agent shall pay the money back to the Company at its request unless an abandoned property law designates another Person. After any such payment, Holders entitled to the money must look only to the Company and not to the Trustee for payment.
11. DISCHARGE AND DEFEASANCE. Subject to certain conditions, the Company at any time shall be entitled to terminate some or all of its obligations under the Securities and the Indenture with respect to the Securities if the Company deposits with the Trustee money or U.S. Government Obligations for the payment of principal and interest on the Securities to redemption or maturity, as the case may be.
12. AMENDMENT; SUPPLEMENT AND WAIVER. Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture, or the Securities may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Securities then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Securities), and any existing default or compliance with any provision of the Indenture or the Securities may be waived with the consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Securities (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Securities). Without the consent of any Holder of Securities, the Indenture, or the Securities may be amended or supplemented to, among other things, cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision which may be inconsistent with any other provision, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Indenture, *provided* such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect.
13. DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES. The Events of Default relating to the Securities are defined in Section 6.01 of the Indenture. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the rights and obligations of the Company, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Holders shall be as set forth in the applicable provisions of the Indenture.
14. TRUSTEE DEALINGS WITH COMPANY. The Trustee in its individual or any other capacity may become the owner or pledgee of Securities and may become a creditor of, or otherwise deal with the Company or any of its Affiliates, with the same rights it would have if it were not Trustee.
15. NO RECOURSE AGAINST OTHERS. A director, officer, employee or stockholder, as such, of the Company or the Trustee shall not have any liability for any obligations of the Company under the Securities or the Indenture with respect to the Securities or for any claim based on, in respect of or by reason of such obligations or their creation. By accepting a Security, each Holder waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for the issue of the Securities.
16. AUTHENTICATION. This Security shall not be valid until an authorized signatory of the Trustee (or an authenticating agent) manually signs the certificate of authentication on the other side of this Security.
17. ABBREVIATIONS. Customary abbreviations may be used in the name of a Holder or an assignee, such as TEN COM (=tenants in common), TEN ENT (=tenants by the entireties), JT TEN (=joint tenants with rights of survivorship and not as tenants in common), CUST (=custodian), and U/G/M/A (=Uniform Gift to Minors Act).

18. CUSIP NUMBERS. Pursuant to a recommendation promulgated by the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures the Company has caused CUSIP numbers to be printed on the Securities and has directed the Trustee to use CUSIP numbers in notices of redemption as a convenience to Holders of Securities. No representation is made as to the accuracy of such numbers either as printed on the Securities or as contained in any notice of redemption and reliance may be placed only on the other identification numbers placed thereon.
19. GOVERNING LAW. THIS SECURITY SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Company shall furnish to any Holder upon written request and without charge a copy of the Indenture. Requests may be made to:

Transocean Inc.
36C Dr. Roy's Drive
Grand Cayman, KY-1003
Cayman Islands

ASSIGNMENT FORM

To assign this Security, fill in the form below:

I or we assign and transfer this

Security to: _____
(Insert assignee's legal name)

(Insert assignee's soc. sec. or tax I.D. no.)

(Print or type assignee's name, address and zip code)

and irrevocably appoint _____ as agent to transfer this Security on the books of the Company. The agent may substitute another to act for him.

Dated: _____

Your Signature: _____

(Sign exactly as your name appears on the other side of this Security.)

Signature
Guarantee: _____

(Signature must be guaranteed)

Signatures must be guaranteed by an "eligible guarantor institution" meeting the requirements of the Registrar, which requirements include membership or participation in the Security Transfer Agent Medallion Program ("STAMP") or such other "signature guarantee program" as may be determined by the Registrar in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

[TO BE ATTACHED TO GLOBAL SECURITIES]

SCHEDULE OF INCREASES OR DECREASES IN GLOBAL SECURITY

The following increases or decreases in this Global Security have been made:

<u>Date of Exchange</u>	<u>Amount of decrease in Principal amount of this Global Security</u>	<u>Amount of increase in Principal amount of this Global Security</u>	<u>Principal amount of this Global Security following such decrease or increase)</u>	<u>Signature of authorized officer of Trustee or Securities Custodian</u>
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Appendix A-10

OPTION OF HOLDER TO ELECT PURCHASE

If you want to elect to have this Security purchased by the Company pursuant to Section 4.02 of the Indenture, check the box:

4.02

If you want to elect to have only part of this Security purchased by the Company pursuant to Section 4.03 of the Indenture, state the amount in principal amount: US\$ _____

Dated: _____

Your Signature: _____

(Sign exactly as your name appears on the other side of this Security.)

Signature

Guarantee: _____

(Signature must be guaranteed)

Signatures must be guaranteed by an “eligible guarantor institution” meeting the requirements of the Registrar, which requirements include membership or participation in the Security Transfer Agent Medallion Program (“STAMP”) or such other “signature guarantee program” as may be determined by the Registrar in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

[FORM OF FACE OF REGULATION S SECURITY]

[Global Securities Legend]

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF OR OF A BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, THE ACQUIRER (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT AND ANY ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT IS ACTING IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND THAT IT EXERCISES SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO EACH SUCH ACCOUNT OR (B) IT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND (2) AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT IT WILL NOT OFFER, SELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ONLY (A) TO THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES, (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (C) TO A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (D) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (E) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (2)(C) ABOVE OR (2)(D) ABOVE, A DULY COMPLETED AND SIGNED CERTIFICATE (THE FORM OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE TRUSTEE) MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE. PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH (2)(E) ABOVE, THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF SUCH LEGAL OPINIONS, CERTIFICATIONS OR OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY REASONABLY BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THAT THE PROPOSED TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF ANY RULE 144 EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT.

THE ACQUIRER AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT PRIOR TO THE END OF THE 40-DAY DISTRIBUTION COMPLIANCE PERIOD WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, ANY OFFER OR SALE OF THE NOTES SHALL NOT BE MADE BY IT TO A U.S. PERSON OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF A U.S. PERSON WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 902 OF REGULATION S.

THIS GLOBAL NOTE IS HELD BY THE DEPOSITARY (AS DEFINED IN THE INDENTURE GOVERNING THIS NOTE) OR ITS NOMINEE IN CUSTODY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS HEREOF, AND IS NOT TRANSFERABLE TO ANY PERSON UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES EXCEPT THAT (I) THE TRUSTEE MAY MAKE SUCH NOTATIONS HEREON AS MAY BE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.3 OF APPENDIX A TO THE INDENTURE, (II) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE EXCHANGED IN WHOLE BUT NOT IN PART PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.4 OF APPENDIX A TO THE INDENTURE, (III) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE FOR CANCELLATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 2.10 OF THE

INDENTURE AND (IV) THIS GLOBAL NOTE MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY WITH THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE COMPANY.

UNLESS AND UNTIL IT IS EXCHANGED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR NOTES IN DEFINITIVE FORM, THIS NOTE MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT AS A WHOLE BY THE DEPOSITARY TO A NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY OR BY A NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY TO THE DEPOSITARY OR ANOTHER NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITARY OR BY THE DEPOSITARY OR ANY SUCH NOMINEE TO A SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY OR A NOMINEE OF SUCH SUCCESSOR DEPOSITARY UNLESS THIS NOTE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITARY TRUST COMPANY (55 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK) (“DTC”), TO THE COMPANY OR ITS AGENT FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY NOTE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR IN SUCH OTHER NAME AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC (AND ANY PAYMENT IS MADE TO CEDE & CO. OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

No. _____

US\$ _____

CUSIP NO. ____

ISIN NO. _____

TRANSOCEAN INC.

7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

Transocean Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company (herein called the “Company”, which term includes any Successor Company under the Indenture hereinafter referred to), for value received, promises to pay to CEDE & CO., or its registered assigns, the principal sum of _____ UNITED STATES DOLLARS (US\$ _____), subject to adjustments listed on the Schedule of Increases or Decreases in Global Security attached hereto, on November 1, 2025.

Interest Rate: 7.25% per annum

Interest Payment Dates: May 1 and November 1.

Record Dates: April 15 and October 15.

Reference is hereby made to the further provisions of this Security set forth on the reverse hereof, which further provisions shall for all purposes have the same effect as if set forth at this place.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Security to be signed manually or by facsimile by its duly authorized officer.

Dated: _____

TRANSOCEAN INC.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Appendix A-14

TRUSTEE'S CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This is one of the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025 described in the within-mentioned Indenture.

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as Trustee

By: _____
Authorized Signatory

Dated: _____

TRANSOCEAN INC.

7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

Capitalized terms used herein shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture referred to below unless otherwise indicated.

1. **INTEREST.** Transocean Inc. (the “Company”) promises to pay interest on the principal amount of this Security at 7.25% per annum. The Company shall pay interest semi-annually in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing [_____]. Interest on the Securities shall accrue from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from October 25, 2018. Interest shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Company shall pay interest on overdue principal at the rate borne by this Security, and it shall pay interest on overdue installments of interest at the same rate to the extent lawful.
2. **METHOD OF PAYMENT.** The Company shall pay interest on the Securities (except defaulted interest) to the Persons who are registered Holders of Securities at the close of business on the April 15 or October 15 next preceding the interest payment date even if such Securities are canceled after the record date and on or before the interest payment date. Holders must surrender Securities to a Paying Agent to collect principal payments. The Company shall pay principal and interest in money of the United States that at the time of payment is legal tender for payment of public and private debts. Payments in respect of the Securities represented by a Global Security (including principal, premium and interest) shall be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by the Depository. The Company shall make all payments in respect of a certificated Security (including principal, premium and interest) by mailing a check to the registered address of each Holder thereof; *provided, however*, that payments on a certificated Security of not less than \$1,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Securities shall be made by wire transfer to a U.S. dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States if such Holder elects payment by wire transfer by giving written notice to the Trustee or the Paying Agent to such effect designating such account no later than 30 days immediately preceding the relevant due date for payment (or such other date as the Trustee may accept in its discretion).
3. **PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR.** Initially, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, a national banking association duly organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America (the “Trustee”), shall act as Paying Agent and Registrar. The Company may appoint and change any Paying Agent, Registrar or co-registrar without notice. The Company or any of its domestically incorporated wholly owned Subsidiaries incorporated in the United States of America may act as Paying Agent, Registrar or co-registrar.
4. **INDENTURE.** The Company issued the Securities under an Indenture dated as of October 25, 2018 (the “Indenture”), among the Company, the Guarantors and the Trustee. This Security is one of a duly authorized issue of notes of the Company designated as its 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025, initially issued in the aggregate principal amount of US\$750,000,000. The terms of the Securities include those stated in the Indenture, and Holders are referred to the Indenture for a statement of those terms (which for greater certainty includes the right of exchange of the Securities provided in Appendix A to the Indenture, which is an express term of this Security). Any term used in this Security that is defined in the Indenture shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Indenture. To the extent any provision of this Security conflicts with the express provisions of the Indenture, the provisions of the Indenture shall govern and be controlling.

5. OPTIONAL REDEMPTION.

(a) Prior to November 1, 2021, the Company may, on one or more occasions, redeem up to a maximum of 40% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Securities (calculated giving effect to any issuance of Additional Securities) with the Net Cash Proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings by the Parent, at a redemption price equal to 107.250% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided, however*, that after giving effect to any such redemption (1) at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities (calculated giving effect to any issuance of Additional Securities) remains outstanding; and (2) any such redemption by the Company must be made within 60 days of such Equity Offering.

(b) Prior to November 1, 2021, the Company shall be entitled at its option to redeem the Securities, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Securities plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including), the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

(c) On or after November 1, 2021, the Company shall be entitled at its option to redeem the Securities, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices applicable to the Securities (expressed as a percentage of principal amount of the Securities to be redeemed) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption (subject to the right of Holders on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date) if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on November 1 of the years indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
2021	103.625%
2022	101.813%
2023 and thereafter	100.000%

6. CHANGE OF CONTROL REPURCHASE EVENT. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Repurchase Event, unless the Company shall have exercised its option pursuant to Section 5 hereof to redeem the Securities, the Company will be required to make an offer to each Holder of the Securities, to repurchase all or any part (in minimum denominations of US\$2,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000 in excess thereof) of that Holder's Securities at a repurchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities to be repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest on such Securities to, but excluding, the repurchase date.
7. GUARANTEE. The payment by the Company of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on, the Securities is fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several senior basis by each of the Guarantors to the extent set forth in the Indenture.
8. DENOMINATIONS; TRANSFER; EXCHANGE. The Securities are in registered form without coupons in minimum denominations of US\$2,000 principal amount and integral multiples of US\$1,000 in excess thereof. A Holder may transfer or exchange Securities in accordance with the Indenture. The Registrar may require a Holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements or transfer documents and the Company will require a Holder to pay any taxes and fees required by law or permitted by the Indenture. The Registrar need not register the transfer of or exchange any Securities selected for redemption (except, in the case of a Security to be redeemed in part, the portion of the Security not to be redeemed) or any Securities for a period of 15 days before a selection of Securities to be redeemed or 15 days before an interest payment date. Transfer may be restricted as provided in the Indenture.

9. PERSONS DEEMED OWNERS. The registered Holder of this Security may be treated as the owner of it for all purposes.
10. UNCLAIMED MONEY. If money for the payment of principal or interest remains unclaimed for two years, the Trustee or Paying Agent shall pay the money back to the Company at its request unless an abandoned property law designates another Person. After any such payment, Holders entitled to the money must look only to the Company and not to the Trustee for payment.
11. DISCHARGE AND DEFEASANCE. Subject to certain conditions, the Company at any time shall be entitled to terminate some or all of its obligations under the Securities and the Indenture with respect to the Securities if the Company deposits with the Trustee money or U.S. Government Obligations for the payment of principal and interest on the Securities to redemption or maturity, as the case may be.
12. AMENDMENT; SUPPLEMENT AND WAIVER. Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture, or the Securities may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Securities then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Securities), and any existing default or compliance with any provision of the Indenture or the Securities may be waived with the consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Securities (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Securities). Without the consent of any Holder of Securities, the Indenture, or the Securities may be amended or supplemented to, among other things, cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision which may be inconsistent with any other provision, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Indenture, *provided* such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect.
13. DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES. The Events of Default relating to the Securities are defined in Section 6.01 of the Indenture. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the rights and obligations of the Company, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Holders shall be as set forth in the applicable provisions of the Indenture.
14. TRUSTEE DEALINGS WITH COMPANY. The Trustee in its individual or any other capacity may become the owner or pledgee of Securities and may become a creditor of, or otherwise deal with the Company or any of its Affiliates, with the same rights it would have if it were not Trustee.
15. NO RECOURSE AGAINST OTHERS. A director, officer, employee or stockholder, as such, of the Company or the Trustee shall not have any liability for any obligations of the Company under the Securities or the Indenture with respect to the Securities or for any claim based on, in respect of or by reason of such obligations or their creation. By accepting a Security, each Holder waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for the issue of the Securities.
16. AUTHENTICATION. This Security shall not be valid until an authorized signatory of the Trustee (or an authenticating agent) manually signs the certificate of authentication on the other side of this Security.
17. ABBREVIATIONS. Customary abbreviations may be used in the name of a Holder or an assignee, such as TEN COM (=tenants in common), TEN ENT (=tenants by the entireties), JT TEN (=joint tenants with rights of survivorship and not as tenants in common), CUST (=custodian), and U/G/M/A (=Uniform Gift to Minors Act).

18. CUSIP NUMBERS. Pursuant to a recommendation promulgated by the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures the Company has caused CUSIP numbers to be printed on the Securities and has directed the Trustee to use CUSIP numbers in notices of redemption as a convenience to Holders of Securities. No representation is made as to the accuracy of such numbers either as printed on the Securities or as contained in any notice of redemption and reliance may be placed only on the other identification numbers placed thereon.
19. GOVERNING LAW. THIS SECURITY SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Company shall furnish to any Holder upon written request and without charge a copy of the Indenture. Requests may be made to:

Transocean Inc.
36C Dr. Roy's Drive
Grand Cayman, KY-1003
Cayman Islands

ASSIGNMENT FORM

To assign this Security, fill in the form below:

I or we assign and transfer this

Security to: _____

(Insert assignee's legal name)

(Insert assignee's soc. sec. or tax I.D. no.)

(Print or type assignee's name, address and zip code)

and irrevocably appoint _____ as agent to transfer this Security on the books of the Company. The agent may substitute another to act for him.

Dated: _____

Your Signature: _____

(Sign exactly as your name appears on the other side of this Security.)

Signature
Guarantee: _____

(Signature must be guaranteed)

Signatures must be guaranteed by an "eligible guarantor institution" meeting the requirements of the Registrar, which requirements include membership or participation in the Security Transfer Agent Medallion Program ("STAMP") or such other "signature guarantee program" as may be determined by the Registrar in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

[TO BE ATTACHED TO GLOBAL SECURITIES]

SCHEDULE OF INCREASES OR DECREASES IN GLOBAL SECURITY

The following increases or decreases in this Global Security have been made:

<u>Date of Exchange</u>	<u>Amount of decrease in Principal amount of this Global Security</u>	<u>Amount of increase in Principal amount of this Global Security</u>	<u>Principal amount of this Global Security following such decrease or increase)</u>	<u>Signature of authorized officer of Trustee or Securities Custodian</u>
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Appendix A-21

OPTION OF HOLDER TO ELECT PURCHASE

If you want to elect to have this Security purchased by the Company pursuant to Section 4.02 of the Indenture, check the box:

4.02

If you want to elect to have only part of this Security purchased by the Company pursuant to Section 4.02 of the Indenture, state the amount in principal amount: US\$ _____

Dated: _____

Your Signature: _____

(Sign exactly as your name appears on the other side of this Security.)

Signature

Guarantee: _____

(Signature must be guaranteed)

Signatures must be guaranteed by an “eligible guarantor institution” meeting the requirements of the Registrar, which requirements include membership or participation in the Security Transfer Agent Medallion Program (“STAMP”) or such other “signature guarantee program” as may be determined by the Registrar in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

APPENDIX B

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER

Transocean Inc.
36C Dr. Roy's Drive
Grand Cayman, KY-1003
Cayman Islands

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association
Corporate Trust – DAPS REORG
600 Fourth Street South, 7th Floor
MAC N9300-070
Minneapolis, MN 55415
Phone: 1-800-344-5128
Fax: 1-866-969-1290
Email: DAPSReorg@wellsfargo.com

Re: 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

Reference is hereby made to the Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2018 (the "Indenture"), among Transocean Inc., as issuer (the "Company"), the Guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Indenture.

_____, (the "Transferor") owns and proposes to transfer the Security[ies] or interest in such Security[ies] specified in Annex A hereto, in the principal amount of US\$_____ in such Security[ies] or interests (the "Transfer"), to _____ (the "Transferee"), as further specified in Annex A hereto. In connection with the Transfer, the Transferor hereby certifies that:

[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Check if Transferee will take delivery of a beneficial interest in the 144A Global Security or a Definitive Security Pursuant to Rule 144A. The Transfer is being effected pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 144A under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and, accordingly, the Transferor hereby further certifies that the beneficial interest or Definitive Security is being transferred to a Person that the Transferor reasonably believed and believes is purchasing the beneficial interest or Definitive Security for its own account, or for one or more accounts with respect to which such Person exercises sole investment discretion, and such Person and each such account is a "qualified institutional buyer" within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and such Transfer is in compliance with any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States. Upon consummation of the proposed Transfer in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the transferred beneficial interest or Definitive Security will be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the 144A Global Security and/or the Definitive Security and in the Indenture and the Securities Act.

Check if Transferee will take delivery of a beneficial interest in the Regulation S Global Security or a Definitive Security pursuant to Regulation S. The Transfer is being effected pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act and, accordingly, the Transferor hereby further certifies that (i) the Transfer is not being made to a Person in the United States and (x) at the time the buy order was originated, the Transferee was outside the United States or such Transferor and any Person acting on its behalf reasonably believed and believes that the Transferee was outside the United

States or (y) the transaction was executed in, on or through the facilities of a designated offshore securities market and neither such Transferor nor any Person acting on its behalf knows that the transaction was prearranged with a buyer in the United States, (ii) no directed selling efforts have been made in contravention of the requirements of Rule 903(b) or Rule 904(a) of Regulation S under the Securities Act, and (iii) the transaction is not part of a plan or scheme to evade the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Upon consummation of the proposed transfer in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the transferred beneficial interest or Definitive Security will be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the Regulation S Global Note and/or the Definitive Security and in the Indenture and the Securities Act.

Check and complete if Transferee will take delivery of a Definitive Security pursuant to any provision of the Securities Act other than Rule 144A or Regulation S. The Transfer is being effected in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to beneficial interests in Restricted Global Security and Restricted Definitive Security and pursuant to and in accordance with the Securities Act and any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States, and accordingly the Transferor hereby further certifies that (check one):

such Transfer is being effected pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act;

or

such Transfer is being effected to the Company or any of its Subsidiaries;

or

such Transfer is being effected pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and in compliance with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

Check if Transferee will take delivery of a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Note or of an Unrestricted Definitive Note.

Check if Transfer is pursuant to Rule 144. (i) The Transfer is being effected pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act and in compliance with the transfer restrictions contained in the Indenture and any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States and (ii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act. Upon consummation of the proposed Transfer in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the transferred beneficial interest or Definitive Security will no longer be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the Restricted Global Security, on Restricted Definitive Security and in the Indenture.

Check if Transfer is Pursuant to Regulation S. (i) The Transfer is being effected pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act and in compliance with the transfer restrictions contained in the Indenture and any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States and (ii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act. Upon consummation of the proposed Transfer in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the transferred beneficial interest or Definitive Security will no longer be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the Restricted Global Security, on Restricted Definitive Security and in the Indenture.

Check if Transfer is Pursuant to Other Exemption. (i) The Transfer is being effected pursuant to and in compliance with an exemption from the registration requirements of the

Securities Act other than Rule 144, Rule 903 or Rule 904 and in compliance with the transfer restrictions contained in the Indenture and any applicable blue sky securities laws of any State of the United States and (ii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act. Upon consummation of the proposed Transfer in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the transferred beneficial interest or Definitive Security will not be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the Restricted Global Security or Restricted Definitive Security and in the Indenture.

This certificate and the statements contained herein are made for your benefit and the benefit of the Company.

[Insert Name of Transferor]

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Dated:

ANNEX A TO CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER

1. The Transferor owns and proposes to transfer the following:

[CHECK ONE OF (a) OR (b)]

(a) a beneficial interest in the:

(i) 144A Global Note (CUSIP _____), or

(ii) Regulation S Global Note (CUSIP _____); or

(b) a Restricted Definitive Note.

2. After the Transfer the Transferee will hold:

[CHECK ONE OF (a), (b) OR (c)]

(a) a beneficial interest in the:

(i) 144A Global Note (CUSIP _____), or

(ii) Regulation S Global Note (CUSIP _____), or

(iii) Unrestricted Global Note (CUSIP _____); or

(b) a Restricted Definitive Note; or

(c) an Unrestricted Definitive Note,

in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

EXHIBIT C

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF EXCHANGE

Transocean Inc.
36C Dr. Roy's Drive
Grand Cayman, KY-1003
Cayman Islands

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association
Corporate Trust – DAPS REORG
600 Fourth Street South, 7th Floor
MAC N9300-070
Minneapolis, MN 55415
Phone: 1-800-344-5128
Fax: 1-866-969-1290
Email: DAPSReorg@wellsfargo.com

Re: 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025

Reference is hereby made to the Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2018 (the "Indenture"), among Transocean Inc., as issuer (the "Company"), the Guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Indenture.

_____, (the "Owner") owns and proposes to exchange the Security[ies] or interest in such Security [ies] specified herein, in the principal amount of US\$_____ in such Security[ies] or interests (the "Exchange"). In connection with the Exchange, the Owner hereby certifies that:

Exchange of Restricted Definitive Securities or Beneficial Interests in a Restricted Global Security for Unrestricted Definitive Securities or Beneficial Interests in an Unrestricted Global Security evidencing the same indebtedness as the Restricted Global Security

Check if Exchange is from beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security to beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security. In connection with the Exchange of the Owner's beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security in an equal principal amount, the Owner hereby certifies (i) the beneficial interest is being acquired for the Owner's own account without transfer, (ii) such Exchange has been effected in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Restricted Global Security and pursuant to and in accordance with the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), (iii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act and (iv) the beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security is being acquired in compliance with any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States.

Check if Exchange is from beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security to Unrestricted Definitive Security. In connection with the Exchange of the Owner's beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security for an Unrestricted Definitive Security, the Owner hereby certifies (i) the Unrestricted Definitive Security is being acquired for the Owner's own account without transfer, (ii) such Exchange has been effected in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Restricted Global Security and pursuant to and in accordance with the Securities Act, (iii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with

the Securities Act and (iv) the Unrestricted Definitive Security is being acquired in compliance with any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States.

Check if Exchange is from Restricted Definitive Security to beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security. In connection with the Owner's Exchange of a Restricted Definitive Security for a beneficial interest in an Unrestricted Global Security, the Owner hereby certifies (i) the beneficial interest is being acquired for the Owner's own account without transfer, (ii) such Exchange has been effected in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to Restricted Definitive Security and pursuant to and in accordance with the Securities Act, (iii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act and (iv) the beneficial interest is being acquired in compliance with any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States.

Check if Exchange is from Restricted Definitive Security to Unrestricted Definitive Security. In connection with the Owner's Exchange of a Restricted Definitive Security for an Unrestricted Definitive Security, the Owner hereby certifies (i) the Unrestricted Definitive Security is being acquired for the Owner's own account without transfer, (ii) such Exchange has been effected in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to Restricted Definitive Security and pursuant to and in accordance with the Securities Act, (iii) the restrictions on transfer contained in the Indenture and the Private Placement Legend are not required in order to maintain compliance with the Securities Act and (iv) the Unrestricted Definitive Security is being acquired in compliance with any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States.

Exchange of Restricted Definitive Securities or Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities for Restricted Definitive Securities or Beneficial Interests in Restricted Global Securities

Check if Exchange is from beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security to Restricted Definitive Security. In connection with the Exchange of the Owner's beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security for a Restricted Definitive Security with an equal principal amount, the Owner hereby certifies that the Restricted Definitive Security is being acquired for the Owner's own account without transfer. Upon consummation of the proposed Exchange in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the Restricted Definitive Security issued will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the Restricted Definitive Security and in the Indenture and the Securities Act.

Check if Exchange is from Restricted Definitive Security to beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Security. In connection with the Exchange of the Owner's Restricted Definitive Security for a beneficial interest in the [CIRCLE ONE] 144A Global Security or Regulation S Global Security with an equal principal amount, the Owner hereby certifies (i) the beneficial interest is being acquired for the Owner's own account without transfer and (ii) such Exchange has been effected in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Restricted Definitive Security and pursuant to and in accordance with the Securities Act, and in compliance with any applicable blue sky securities laws of any state of the United States. Upon consummation of the proposed Exchange in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the beneficial interest issued will be subject to the restrictions on transfer enumerated in the Private Placement Legend printed on the relevant Restricted Global Security and in the Indenture and the Securities Act.

This certificate and the statements contained herein are made for your benefit and the benefit of the Company.

[Insert Name of Transferor]

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Dated:

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APPENDIX D

FORM OF SUPPLEMENTAL INDENTURE

This SUPPLEMENTAL INDENTURE, dated as of [_____] (this “Supplemental Indenture”) is among Transocean Inc., (the “Company”), [_____] (the “Additional Guarantor”), which is a subsidiary of Transocean Ltd., each of the other existing Guarantors (as defined in the Indenture referred to below) and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Company, the Guarantors and the Trustee entered into an Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2018 (as heretofore amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the “Indenture”), providing for the issuance of the Company’s 7.25% Senior Notes due 2025 (the “Securities”);

WHEREAS, the Indenture provides that under certain circumstances the Additional Guarantor shall execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture pursuant to which the Additional Guarantor shall become a Guarantor (as defined in the Indenture); and

WHEREAS, Section 10.01(4) of the Indenture provides that the Company, the Guarantors and the Trustee may amend or supplement the Indenture in order to add Securities Guarantees with respect to the Securities or to secure the Securities without the consent of the Holders of the Securities;

NOW, THEREFORE, to comply with the provisions of the Indenture and in consideration of the above premises, the Company, the Additional Guarantor, the Guarantors and the Trustee covenant and agree for the equal and proportionate benefit of the respective Holders of the Securities as follows:

Section 1. Capitalized Terms. Capitalized terms used herein without definition shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Indenture.

Section 2. Relation to Indenture. This Supplemental Indenture is supplemental to the Indenture and does and shall be deemed to form a part of, and shall be construed in connection with and as part of, the Indenture for any and all purposes.

Section 3. Effectiveness of Supplemental Indenture. This Supplemental Indenture shall become effective immediately upon its execution and delivery by each of the Company, the Additional Guarantor, the Guarantors and the Trustee.

Section 4. Agreement to Guarantee. The Additional Guarantor hereby agrees to, and by its execution of this Supplemental Indenture hereby does, become a party to the Indenture as a Guarantor and as such shall have all of the rights and is bound by the provisions of the Indenture applicable to Guarantors to the extent provided for and subject to the limitations therein, including Article 11 thereof. The Additional Guarantor hereby unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees, jointly and severally, on a senior basis to each Holder and to the Trustee and its successors and assigns (a) the full and punctual payment of principal of and interest on the Securities when due, whether at maturity, by acceleration, by redemption or otherwise, and all other monetary obligations of the Company under the Indenture with respect to the Securities and (b) the full and punctual performance within applicable grace periods of all other obligations of the Company under the Indenture with respect to the Securities.

Section 5. Ratification of Obligations. Except as specifically modified herein, the Indenture and the Securities are in all respects ratified and confirmed (*mutatis mutandis*) and shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms.

Section 6. The Trustee. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, no duties, responsibilities or liabilities are assumed, or shall be construed to be assumed, by the Trustee by reason of this Supplemental Indenture. This Supplemental Indenture is executed and accepted by the Trustee subject to all the terms and conditions set forth in the Indenture with the same force and effect as if those terms and conditions were repeated at length herein and made applicable to the Trustee with respect hereto. The Trustee makes no representation as to the validity or sufficiency of this Supplemental Indenture.

Section 7. Governing Law. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL INDENTURE SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Section 8. Counterparts. The parties may sign any number of copies of this Supplemental Indenture. Each signed copy shall be an original, but all of such executed copies together shall represent the same agreement. Signature of the parties hereto transmitted by facsimile or PDF shall be deemed to be their original signatures for all purposes.

[Signatures on following pages]

COMPANY:

TRANSOCEAN INC.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

ADDITIONAL GUARANTOR:

[_____]

By: _____
Name:
Title:

GUARANTORS:

[Insert signature blocks for each of the Guarantors existing at the time of execution of this Supplemental Indenture]

TRUSTEE:

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as
Trustee

By: _____
Name:
Title:

SUBSIDIARIES OF TRANSOCEAN LTD.

(as of December 31, 2018)

Entity	Jurisdiction
15375 Memorial Corporation	Delaware
Agon Shipping Inc.	Marshall Islands
Aguas Profundas, Limitada	Angola
Angola Deepwater Drilling Company (Offshore Services) Ltd	Cayman Islands
Angola Deepwater Drilling Company (Operations) Ltd	Cayman Islands
Angola Deepwater Drilling Company Ltd	Cayman Islands
AngoSantaFe - Prestacao de Servicos Petroliferos, Limitada	Angola
Arcade Drilling AS	Norway
Asie Sonat Offshore Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Blegra Asset Management Limited	Cyprus
Blegra Financing Limited	Cyprus
Caledonia Offshore Drilling Services Limited	England & Wales
Challenger Minerals (Accra) Inc.	Cayman Islands
Challenger Minerals (Celtic Sea) Limited	British Virgin Islands
Challenger Minerals Inc.	California
Covent Garden - Serviços e Marketing, Sociedade Unipessoal Lda	Portugal
Deepwater Drilling (Transocean Ghana) Limited	Ghana
Deepwater Drilling North Africa LLC - Free Zone	Egypt
Deepwater Pacific 1 Inc.	British Virgin Islands
Deepwater Pacific 2 Inc.	British Virgin Islands
Drill Rigs Holdings Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drill Rigs Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Alonissos Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Amorgos Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Amorgos Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Crete Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Crete Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Hydra Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Hydra Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Kithira Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Kythnos Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Kythnos Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Paros Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Paros Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Santorini Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Santorini Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Skiathos Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Skiathos Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Skopelos Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillship Skyros Owners Inc.	Marshall Islands

Drillship Skyros Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Financing Holding Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Holdings Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Holdings Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Investment Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Investment Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Ocean Ventures Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Ocean Ventures Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Drillships Projects Inc.	Delaware
Drillships Ventures Projects Inc.	Delaware
Eastern Med Consultants Inc.	Marshall Islands
Entities Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
Fortress Energy Services LLC	Oman
Global Dolphin Drilling Company Limited	India
Global Marine Inc.	Delaware
Global Mining Resources, Inc.	Philippines
Global Offshore Drilling Limited	Nigeria
GlobalSantaFe (Labuan) Inc.	Malaysia
GlobalSantaFe (Norge) AS	Norway
GlobalSantaFe Arctic Ltd.	Nova Scotia
GlobalSantaFe B.V.	Netherlands
GlobalSantaFe C.R. Luigs Limited	England & Wales
GlobalSantaFe Campeche Holdings LLC	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Deepwater Drilling LLC	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Denmark Holdings ApS	Denmark
GlobalSantaFe Development Inc.	California
GlobalSantaFe Drilling (N.A.) N.V.	Netherlands Antilles
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Company	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Company (Canada) Limited	Nova Scotia
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Company (North Sea) Limited	England & Wales
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Company (Overseas) Limited	England & Wales
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Operations Inc.	Cayman Islands
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Services (North Sea) Limited	England & Wales
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Trinidad LLC	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Drilling Venezuela, C.A.	Venezuela
GlobalSantaFe Financial Services (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
GlobalSantaFe GOM Services Inc.	British Virgin Islands
GlobalSantaFe Group Financing Limited Liability Company	Hungary
GlobalSantaFe Holding Company (North Sea) Limited	England & Wales
GlobalSantaFe Hungary Services Limited Liability Company	Hungary
GlobalSantaFe International Drilling Corporation	Bahamas
GlobalSantaFe International Drilling Inc.	British Virgin Islands
GlobalSantaFe International Services Inc.	Cayman Islands
GlobalSantaFe Leasing Limited	Cayman Islands
GlobalSantaFe Mexico Holdings LLC	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Nederland B.V.	Netherlands
GlobalSantaFe Offshore Services Inc.	Cayman Islands

GlobalSantaFe Operations (Australia) Pty Ltd	Western Australia
GlobalSantaFe Operations (BVI) Inc.	Cayman Islands
GlobalSantaFe Operations (Mexico) LLC	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Operations Inc.	Cayman Islands
GlobalSantaFe Overseas Limited	Bahamas
GlobalSantaFe Saudi Arabia Ltd.	British Virgin Islands
GlobalSantaFe Services (BVI) Inc.	Cayman Islands
GlobalSantaFe Services Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands
GlobalSantaFe Servicios de Venezuela, C.A.	Venezuela
GlobalSantaFe South America LLC	Delaware
GlobalSantaFe Tampico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
GlobalSantaFe Techserv (North Sea) Limited	England & Wales
GlobalSantaFe U.S. Holdings Inc.	Delaware
GSF Caymans Holdings Inc.	Cayman Islands
GSF Leasing Services GmbH	Switzerland
Hellerup Finance International	Ireland
Indigo Drilling Limited	Nigeria
Intermarine Services (International) Limited	Bahamas
International Chandlers, Inc.	Texas
Kalambo Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Key Perfuracoes Maritimas Limitada	Brazil
Kithira Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Laterite Mining Inc.	Philippines
Minerales Submarinos Mexicanos S.A.	Mexico
Nickel Development Inc.	Philippines
NRB Drilling Services Limited	Nigeria
Ocean Rig 1 Inc	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig 1 Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig 2 Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig 2 Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig AS	Norway
Ocean Rig Black Sea Coöperatief U.A.	Netherlands
Ocean Rig Black Sea Operations B.V.	Netherlands
Ocean Rig Block 33 Brasil B.V.	Netherlands
Ocean Rig Block 33 Brasil Coöperatief U.A.	Netherlands
Ocean Rig Canada Inc.	Canada
Ocean Rig Cayman Management Services SEZC Limited	Cayman Islands
Ocean Rig Cuanza Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig Cubango Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig Deepwater Drilling Ltd.	Nigeria
Ocean Rig Do Brazil Servicos de Petroleo Ltda.	Brazil
Ocean Rig Drilling Operations B.V.	Netherlands
Ocean Rig Drilling Operations Coöperatief U.A.	Netherlands
Ocean Rig Global Chartering Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig Investments Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig Management Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig Management Services Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig North Sea AS	Norway
Ocean Rig Offshore Management Limited	Jersey
Ocean Rig Olympia Operations Ghana Limited	Ghana

Ocean Rig Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Ocean Rig Rio de Janeiro Servicos de Petroleo Ltda.	Brazil
Ocean Rig UDW Inc.	Cayman Islands
Ocean Rig UDW LLC	Delaware
OCR Falklands Drilling Inc.	Marshall Islands
Oilfield Services, Inc.	Cayman Islands
Olympia Rig Angola Holding S.A.	Angola
Olympia Rig Angola, LDA	Angola
OR Benguela Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
OR Crewing Limited	Jersey
OR Norge Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
Orion Holdings (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands
Orion RigCo (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands
P.T. Santa Fe Supraco Indonesia	Indonesia
Pegasus Invest Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Platform Capital N.V.	Netherlands Antilles
Platform Financial N.V.	Netherlands Antilles
Primelead Limited	Cyprus
PT. Transocean Indonesia	Indonesia
R&B Falcon (A) Pty Ltd	Western Australia
R&B Falcon (Caledonia) Limited	England & Wales
R&B Falcon (Ireland) Limited	Ireland
R&B Falcon (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
R&B Falcon (U.K.) Limited	England & Wales
R&B Falcon B.V.	Netherlands
R&B Falcon Deepwater (UK) Limited	England & Wales
R&B Falcon Drilling Co. LLC	Delaware
R&B Falcon Drilling Limited LLC	Oklahoma
R&B Falcon Exploration Co., LLC	Oklahoma
R&B Falcon International Energy Services B.V.	Netherlands
R&B Falcon Offshore Limited, LLC	Oklahoma
Ranger Insurance Limited	Cayman Islands
RB Mediterranean Ltd.	Cayman Islands
RBF Exploration LLC	Delaware
RBF Rig Corporation, LLC	Delaware
Reading & Bates Coal Co., LLC	Nevada
Resource Rig Supply Inc.	Delaware
Safemal Drilling Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Santa Fe Braun Inc.	Delaware
Santa Fe Construction Company	Delaware
Santa Fe Drilling Company of Venezuela, C.A.	California
Saudi Drilling Company Limited	Saudi Arabia
SDS Offshore Limited	England & Wales
Sedco Forex Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Sedco Forex International, Inc.	Cayman Islands
Sefora Maritime Limited	Cayman Islands
Services Petroliers Transocean	France
Servicios Petroleros Santa Fe, S.A.	Venezuela
Ship Investment Ocean Holdings Inc.	Marshall Islands
Skopelos Shareholders Inc.	Marshall Islands

Songa Offshore Delta Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Drilling Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Enabler Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Encourage Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Endurance Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Equinox Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Equipment Rental AS	Norway
Songa Offshore Equipment Rental Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Songa Offshore Management Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Songa Offshore Rig 2 AS	Norway
Songa Offshore Rig 3 AS	Norway
Songa Offshore Rig AS	Norway
Songa Offshore Saturn Limited	Cyprus
Songa Offshore SE	Cyprus
Songa Offshore Services AS	Norway
Songa Offshore T & P Cyprus Limited	Cyprus
Songa Saturn Chartering Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Sub-Saharan Drilling Inc.	Marshall Islands
T. I. International Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Tano Operations Inc.	Marshall Islands
TILAM Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Africa Drilling Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Asia Services Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
Transocean Asset Holdings 1 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Asset Holdings 2 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Asset Holdings 3 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Barents ASA	Norway
Transocean Brasil Ltda.	Brazil
Transocean Britannia Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Canada Co.	Nova Scotia
Transocean Canada Drilling Services Ltd.	Nova Scotia
Transocean Conqueror Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Conqueror Opco, Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Corporate Services Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Cyprus Capital Management Public Limited	Cyprus
Transocean Cyprus Drilling Operations Public Limited	Cyprus
Transocean Deepwater Drilling Services Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Deepwater Frontier Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Deepwater Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Deepwater Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Deepwater Mauritius	Mauritius
Transocean Deepwater Nautilus Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Deepwater Pathfinder Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Deepwater Seafarer Services Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Discoverer 534 LLC	Delaware
Transocean Drilling (U.S.A.) Inc.	Texas
Transocean Drilling Enterprises S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
Transocean Drilling Israel Ltd.	Cayman Islands

Transocean Drilling Limited	Scotland
Transocean Drilling Namibia Inc.	Cayman Islands
Transocean Drilling Offshore S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
Transocean Drilling Offshore Ventures Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Drilling Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Transocean Drilling Services (India) Private Limited	India
Transocean Drilling Turkey Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Drilling U.K. Limited	Scotland
Transocean Eastern Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Transocean Employee Support Fund	Texas
Transocean Enabler Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Encourage Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Entities Holdings GmbH	Switzerland
Transocean Finance Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Financing GmbH	Switzerland
Transocean Guardian Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Holdings 1 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Holdings 2 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Holdings 3 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Holdings LLC	Delaware
Transocean Hungary Holdings LLC	Hungary
Transocean Hungary Investments LLC	Hungary
Transocean Hungary Ventures LLC	Hungary
Transocean Inc.	Cayman Islands
Transocean Inc. Luxembourg Asset Management S.C.S.	Luxembourg
Transocean Innovation Labs Ltd.	Cayman Islands
Transocean International Drilling Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean International Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean International Resources, Limited	British Virgin Islands
Transocean Investimentos Ltda.	Brazil
Transocean Investments S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
Transocean Ltd.	Zug
Transocean Management Services GmbH	Switzerland
Transocean Marine Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Mediterranean Offshore Drilling Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Nautilus Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean North Sea Limited	Bahamas
Transocean Norway Drilling AS	Norway
Transocean Norway Operations AS	Norway
Transocean Oceanus Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore (North Sea) Ltd.	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore Canada Services Ltd.	Nova Scotia
Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Offshore Deepwater Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore Drilling (India) Private Limited	India
Transocean Offshore Drilling Limited	England & Wales
Transocean Offshore Drilling Services LLC	Delaware
Transocean Offshore Europe Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore Gulf of Guinea II Limited	British Virgin Islands
Transocean Offshore Gulf of Guinea VI Limited	British Virgin Islands

Transocean Offshore Gulf of Guinea VII Limited	British Virgin Islands
Transocean Offshore Gulf of Guinea XII Limited	British Virgin Islands
Transocean Offshore Gulf of Guinea XIII Limited	British Virgin Islands
Transocean Offshore Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore International Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore International Ventures Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore Management Services Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore Nigeria Limited	Nigeria
Transocean Offshore Norway Services AS	Norway
Transocean Offshore PR Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Offshore USA Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Offshore Ventures Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Onshore Support Services Limited	Scotland
Transocean Orion Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Partners Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Phoenix 2 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Phoenix 2 Opco, Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Pontus Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Pontus Opco, Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Poseidon Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Poseidon Opco, Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Proteus Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Proteus Opco, Inc.	Delaware
Transocean Rig 140 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Rig Management Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Rig Management S.C.S.	Luxembourg
Transocean Rig Services Offshore LLC	Delaware
Transocean RIGP DCL LLC	Delaware
Transocean RIGP DD3 LLC	Delaware
Transocean RIGP DIN LLC	Delaware
Transocean Sedco Forex Ventures Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Services (India) Private Limited	India
Transocean Services AS	Norway
Transocean Services UK Limited	England & Wales
Transocean Servicos Petroliferos Ltda.	Brazil
Transocean Spitsbergen ASA	Norway
Transocean Support Services Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Support Services Nigeria Limited	Nigeria
Transocean Support Services Private Limited	India
Transocean Technical Services Egypt LLC	Egypt
Transocean Technology Innovations LLC	Delaware
Transocean UK Limited	Luxembourg
Transocean Voyager 1 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Voyager 2 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean West Africa Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean West Africa South Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Worldwide Inc.	Cayman Islands
Triton Asset Leasing GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Capital I GmbH	Switzerland

Triton Capital II GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Conqueror GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Financing LLC	Hungary
Triton Gemini GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands
Triton Hungary Asset Management LLC	Hungary
Triton Hungary Investments 1 Limited Liability Company	Hungary
Triton Industries, Inc.	Cayman Islands
Triton Management Services LLC	Hungary
Triton Nautilus Asset Leasing GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Nautilus Asset Management LLC	Hungary
Triton Offshore Leasing Services Limited	Malaysia
Triton Pacific Limited	England & Wales
Triton Poseidon GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Voyager Asset Leasing GmbH	Switzerland
TRM Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
TSSA - Servicos de Apoio, Lda.	Angola
Valiant Offshore Inc.	Marshall Islands
Wilrig Offshore (UK) Limited	England & Wales

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-46374-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendments on Form S-8 and Form S-3,
- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-54668-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendments on Form S-8 and Form S-3,
- (3) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 033-64776-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendments on Form S-8,
- (4) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-12475-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendments on Form S-8,
- (5) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-58211-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendments on Form S-8,
- (6) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-58203-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendments on Form S-8,
- (7) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-94543-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (8) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-94569-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (9) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-94551-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (10) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-75532-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (11) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-75540-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (12) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-106026-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (13) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-115456-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (14) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-130282-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (15) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-147669-99) as amended by Post-Effective Amendment on Form S-8,
- (16) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-163320),
- (17) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-204359),
- (18) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-213146) as supplemented by Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-214768),
- (19) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-220791),
- (20) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-222894),
- (21) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-222895),
- (22) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-222896),
- (23) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-227487), and
- (24) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-227750);

of our reports dated February 19, 2019, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2018.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas
February 19, 2019

TRANSOCEAN LTD.**Power of Attorney**

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Glyn A Barker
Name: Glyn A. Barker



TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in her capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, her true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in her name, place and stead, in her capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Vanessa C. L. Chang
Name: Vanessa C. L. Chang



TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Frederico F. Curado
Name: Frederico F. Curado



TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Chadwick C. Deaton
Name: Chadwick C. Deaton



TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 15th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Vincent J. Intrieri
Name: Vincent J. Intrieri

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Tan Ek Kia
Name: Tan Ek Kia

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Samuel J. Merksamer
Name: Samuel J. Merksamer

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 18th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Merrill A. “Pete” Miller, Jr.
Name: Merrill A. “Pete” Miller, Jr.

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Frederik W. Mohn

Name: Frederik W. Mohn

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Edward R. Muller
Name: Edward R. Muller

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Power of Attorney

WHEREAS, TRANSOCEAN LTD., a Swiss company (the “Company”), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder, an Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company, together with any and all exhibits, documents and other instruments and documents necessary, advisable or appropriate in connection therewith, including any amendments thereto (the “Form 10-K”);

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in his capacity as a director or officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, does hereby appoint Jeremy D. Thigpen, Mark L. Mey, Brady K. Long, Sandro Thoma, David Tonnel, and Daniel Ro-Trock, and each of them severally, his true and lawful attorney or attorneys with power to act with or without the other, and with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, of the Company, the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, including any and all exhibits and other instruments and documents said attorney or attorneys shall deem necessary, appropriate or advisable in connection therewith, and to file the same with the Commission and to appear before the Commission in connection with any matter relating thereto. Each of said attorneys shall have the full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned, in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and approving the acts that said attorneys and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 14th day of February 2019.

By: /s/ Jeremy D. Thigpen
Name: Jeremy D. Thigpen

CEO CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jeremy D. Thigpen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Transocean Ltd.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ Jeremy D. Thigpen

Jeremy D. Thigpen
President and Chief Executive Officer

CFO CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Mark L. Mey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Transocean Ltd.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ Mark L. Mey

Mark L. Mey

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 (SUBSECTIONS (a) AND (b)
OF SECTION 1350, CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE)**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code), I, Jeremy D. Thigpen, President and Chief Executive Officer of Transocean Ltd., a Swiss corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify, to my knowledge, that:

- (1) the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ Jeremy D. Thigpen

Jeremy D. Thigpen

President and Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code) and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 (SUBSECTIONS (a) AND (b)
OF SECTION 1350, CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE)**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code), I, Mark L. Mey, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Transocean Ltd., a Swiss corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify, to my knowledge, that:

- (1) the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 19, 2019

/s/ Mark L. Mey

Mark L. Mey

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code) and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
