
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, 2016

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 000-53533



TRANSOCEAN LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Zug, Switzerland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

98-0599916

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

10 Chemin de Blandonnet

Vernier, Switzerland

(Address of principal executive offices)

1214

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: +41 (22) 930-9000

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

As of June 30, 2016, 365,353,527 shares were outstanding and the aggregate market value of shares held by non-affiliates was approximately \$4.3 billion (based on the reported closing market price of the shares of Transocean Ltd. on June 30, 2016 of \$11.89 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 28, 2017, 389,597,755 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, 2016, for its 2017 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, 2016

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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 and cash flow from operations, including revenues, revenue efficiency, costs and expenses;
- § the offshore drilling market, including the effects of declines in commodity prices, supply and demand, utilization rates, dayrates, customer drilling programs, stacking of rigs, reactivation of rigs, effects of new rigs on the market, the impact of enhanced regulations in the 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 commencements, contract extensions, contract terminations, contract option exercises, contract revenues, early termination payments, indemnity provisions, contract awards and rig mobilizations;
- § liquidity and adequacy of cash flows for our obligations;
- § 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;
- § effects of remediation efforts to address the material weakness discussed in “Part II. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures”;
- § 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 (“U.K.”) 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
- § investments in recruitment, retention and personnel development initiatives, pension plan and other postretirement benefit 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”	§ “could”	§ “forecasts”	§ “might”	§ “projects”
§ “believes”	§ “estimates”	§ “intends”	§ “plans”	§ “scheduled”
§ “budgets”	§ “expects”	§ “may”	§ “predicts”	§ “should”

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;
- § the effectiveness of our remediation efforts with respect to the material weakness discussed in “Part II. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures”;
- § 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 9, 2017, we owned or had partial ownership interests in and operated 56 mobile offshore drilling units. As of February 9, 2017, our fleet consisted of 30 ultra-deepwater floaters, seven harsh environment floaters, three deepwater floaters, six midwater floaters and 10 high-specification jackups. At February 9, 2017, we also had four ultra-deepwater drillships and five high-specification jackups under construction or under contract to be constructed.

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 deepwater and harsh environment drilling services. We believe our mobile offshore drilling fleet is one of the most versatile fleets in the world, consisting of floaters and high-specification jackups 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 Chemin de Blandonnet 10, 1214 Vernier, Switzerland. Our telephone number at that address is +41 22 930-9000. Our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “RIG” (see “—Recent Developments”). 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 21—Operating Segments, Geographic Analysis and Major Customers.”

Recent Developments

Transocean Partners—On December 9, 2016, Transocean Partners LLC (“Transocean Partners”) completed a merger with one of our subsidiaries as contemplated under the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated July 31, 2016, and as amended on November 21, 2016. Following the completion of the merger, Transocean Partners became a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Ltd. 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.

Markets for our shares—Our shares were previously listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (“SIX”) under the symbol “RIGN”. Effective March 31, 2016, at our request, our shares were delisted from the SIX.

Drilling Fleet

Fleet overview—Our drilling fleet can be generally characterized as follows: (1) floaters, including drillships and semisubmersibles, and (2) jackups. Most of our drilling equipment is suitable for both exploration and development, and we normally engage in both types of drilling activity. All of our drilling rigs are mobile and can be moved to new locations in response to customer demand. All of 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. All of our drillships are ultra-deepwater capable and equipped with a computer-controlled dynamic positioning thruster system, which allows them to maintain position without anchors through the use of their onboard propulsion and station-keeping systems. These rigs 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 15 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, reducing critical path activity, to improve efficiency in both exploration and development drilling. In addition to dynamic positioning thruster systems, dual-activity technology, industry-leading hoisting capacity and a second blowout preventer system, our four newbuild drillships under construction will be outfitted to accommodate a future upgrade to a 20,000 pounds per square inch (“psi”) blowout preventer.

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. These rigs are capable of maintaining their position over a well through the use of an anchoring system or a computer-controlled dynamic positioning thruster system. 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. Typically, semisubmersibles are capable of operating in rougher sea conditions than drillships. We have

two custom-designed, high-capacity, dual-activity semisubmersible drilling rigs, equipped for year-round operations in harsh environments, including those of the Norwegian continental shelf and sub-Arctic waters. We have three semisubmersibles that are designed for mild environments and are equipped with the tri-act derrick. The tri-act derrick, which was designed to reduce overall well construction costs since it allows offline tubular and riser handling operations to occur at two sides of the derrick while the center portion of the derrick is being used for normal drilling operations through the rotary table. Five of our 23 semisubmersibles are equipped with our patented dual-activity technology.

Jackup rigs are mobile self-elevating drilling platforms equipped with legs that can be lowered to the ocean floor until a foundation is established to support the drilling platform. Once a foundation is established, the drilling platform is then jacked further up the legs so that the platform is above the highest expected waves. These rigs are generally suited for water depths of 400 feet or less. We have five newbuild high-specification jackups under construction that are expected to be capable of constructing wells up to 35,000 feet deep and feature advanced offshore drilling technology, including offline tubular handling features and simultaneous operations support.

Fleet categories—We further categorize the drilling units of our fleet as follows: (1) “ultra-deepwater floaters,” (2) “harsh environment floaters,” (3) “deepwater floaters,” (4) “midwater floaters” and (5) “high-specification jackups.”

Ultra-deepwater floaters are equipped with high-pressure mud pumps and are capable of drilling in water depths of 7,500 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. Deepwater floaters are generally those other semisubmersible rigs and drillships capable of drilling in water depths between 4,500 and 7,500 feet. Midwater floaters are generally comprised of those non-high-specification semisubmersibles that have a water depth capacity of less than 4,500 feet. High-specification jackups have high capacity derricks, drawworks, mud systems and storage and generally have a water depth capacity of between 350 and 400 feet.

As of February 9, 2017, we owned and operated a fleet of 56 rigs, excluding rigs under construction, as follows:

- § 30 ultra-deepwater floaters;
- § Seven harsh environment floaters;
- § Three deepwater floaters;
- § Six midwater floaters; and
- § 10 high-specification jackups.

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 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, 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, from time to time, consider marketing stacked rigs as accommodation units or for other alternative uses until drilling activity increases and we obtain drilling contracts for these units. We may not return some stacked rigs to work for drilling services or for these alternative uses.

Drilling units—The following tables, presented as of February 9, 2017, 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. As of February 9, 2017, we owned all of the drilling rigs in our fleet noted in the tables below, except for the following: (1) those specifically described as being owned through our interests in consolidated entities that were less than wholly owned and (2) *Petrobras 10000*, which is subject to a capital lease through August 2029.

Rigs under construction (9)

Name	Type	Expected completion	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or contracted status
Ultra-deepwater floaters					
Deepwater Pontus (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	HSD	4Q 2017	12,000	40,000	To be determined
Deepwater Poseidon (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	HSD	1Q 2018	12,000	40,000	To be determined
Ultra-deepwater drillship TBN1 (a) (b) (d) (e)	HSD	1Q 2020	12,000	40,000	Uncontracted
Ultra-deepwater drillship TBN2 (a) (b) (d) (e)	HSD	3Q 2020	12,000	40,000	Uncontracted
High-specification jackups					
Transocean Cassiopeia	Jackup	1Q 2020	400	35,000	Uncontracted
Transocean Centaurus	Jackup	2Q 2020	400	35,000	Uncontracted
Transocean Cepheus	Jackup	3Q 2020	400	35,000	Uncontracted
Transocean Cetus	Jackup	4Q 2020	400	35,000	Uncontracted
Transocean Circinus	Jackup	4Q 2020	400	35,000	Uncontracted

“HSD” means high-specification drillship.

- (a) To be dynamically positioned.
- (b) To be equipped with dual-activity.
- (c) To be an Enterprise-class or Enhanced Enterprise-class rig.
- (d) Designed to accommodate a future upgrade to a 20,000 pounds psi blowout preventer.
- (e) To be equipped with two blowout preventers.

Ultra-deepwater floaters (30)

Name	Type	Year entered service/ upgraded (a)	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or standby status
Deepwater Conqueror (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	HSD	2016	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Proteus (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	HSD	2016	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Thalassa (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	HSD	2016	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Asgard (b) (c) (d) (f)	HSD	2014	12,000	40,000	Idle
Deepwater Invictus (b) (c) (d) (f)	HSD	2014	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Deepwater Champion (b) (c)	HSD	2011	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Discoverer Inspiration (b) (c) (d) (f)	HSD	2010	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Discoverer India (b) (c) (d)	HSD	2010	12,000	40,000	Idle
Discoverer Americas (b) (c) (d)	HSD	2009	12,000	40,000	Stacked
Discoverer Clear Leader (b) (c) (d) (f)	HSD	2009	12,000	40,000	U.S. Gulf
Petrobras 10000 (b) (c)	HSD	2009	12,000	37,500	Brazil
Dhirubhai Deepwater KG2 (b)	HSD	2010	12,000	35,000	Mayanmar
Dhirubhai Deepwater KG1 (b)	HSD	2009	12,000	35,000	Brazil
Discoverer Deep Seas (b) (c) (d)	HSD	2001	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Discoverer Spirit (b) (c) (d)	HSD	2000	10,000	35,000	Stacked
GSF C.R. Luigs (b)	HSD	2000	10,000	35,000	Stacked
GSF Jack Ryan (b)	HSD	2000	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Discoverer Enterprise (b) (c) (d)	HSD	1999	10,000	35,000	Stacked
Deepwater Discovery (b)	HSD	2000	10,000	30,000	Stacked
Deepwater Frontier (b)	HSD	1999	10,000	30,000	Stacked
Deepwater Millennium (b)	HSD	1999	10,000	30,000	Stacked
Deepwater Pathfinder (b)	HSD	1998	10,000	30,000	Stacked
Cajun Express (b) (g)	HSS	2001	8,500	35,000	Stacked
Deepwater Nautilus (h)	HSS	2000	8,000	30,000	Malaysia
Discoverer Luanda (b) (c) (d) (h)	HSD	2010	7,500	40,000	Angola
Development Driller III (b) (c)	HSS	2009	7,500	37,500	Idle
GSF Development Driller II (b) (c)	HSS	2005	7,500	37,500	Stacked
GSF Development Driller I (b) (c)	HSS	2005	7,500	37,500	Stacked
Sedco Energy (b) (g)	HSS	2001	7,500	35,000	Stacked
Sedco Express (b) (g)	HSS	2001	7,500	35,000	Stacked

“HSD” means high-specification drillship.

“HSS” means high-specification semisubmersible.

- (a) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrade, if any.
- (b) Dynamically positioned.
- (c) Dual-activity.
- (d) Enterprise-class or Enhanced Enterprise-class rig.
- (e) Designed to accommodate a future upgrade to a 20,000 pounds psi blowout preventer.
- (f) Two blowout preventers.
- (g) Tri-act derrick.
- (h) Owned through our 65 percent interest in Angola Deepwater Drilling Company Limited (“ADDCL”).

Harsh environment floaters (7)

Name	Type	Year entered service/ upgraded (a)	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or standby status
Transocean Spitsbergen (b) (c)	HSS	2010	10,000	30,000	U.K. N. Sea
Transocean Barents (b) (c)	HSS	2009	10,000	30,000	Canada
Henry Goodrich (d)	HSS	1985/2007	5,000	30,000	Canada
Transocean Leader (d)	HSS	1987/1997	4,500	25,000	U.K. N. Sea
Paul B. Loyd, Jr.(d)	HSS	1990	2,000	25,000	U.K. N. Sea
Transocean Arctic (d)	HSS	1986	1,650	25,000	Norwegian N. Sea
Polar Pioneer (d)	HSS	1985	1,500	25,000	Stacked

“HSS” means high-specification semisubmersible.

- (a) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrade, if any.
- (b) Dynamically positioned.
- (c) Dual-activity.
- (d) Moored floater.

Deepwater floaters (3)

Name	Type	Year entered service/ upgraded (a)	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or standby status
Transocean Marianas (b)	HSS	1979/1998	7,000	30,000	Stacked
Transocean 706 (c)	HSS	1976/2008	6,500	25,000	Brazil
Jack Bates (b)	HSS	1986/1997	5,400	30,000	India

“HSS” means high-specification semisubmersible.

- (a) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrade, if any.
- (b) Moored floater.
- (c) Dynamically positioned.

Midwater floaters (6)

Name	Type	Year entered service/ upgraded (a)	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or standby status
Sedco 711	OS	1982	1,800	25,000	Stacked
Sedco 714	OS	1983/1997	1,600	25,000	Stacked
Sedco 712	OS	1983	1,600	25,000	U.K. N. Sea
Actinia	OS	1982	1,500	25,000	India
Transocean Prospect	OS	1983/1992	1,500	25,000	Stacked
Transocean Searcher	OS	1983/1988	1,500	25,000	Stacked

“OS” means other semisubmersible.

- (a) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrade, if any.

High-specification jackups (10)

Name	Year entered service/ upgraded (a)	Water depth capacity (in feet)	Drilling depth capacity (in feet)	Contracted location or standby status
Transocean Ao Thai	2013	350	35,000	Thailand
Transocean Andaman	2013	350	35,000	Thailand
Transocean Siam Driller	2013	350	35,000	Thailand
Transocean Honor	2012	400	30,000	Stacked
GSF Constellation II	2004	400	30,000	Stacked
GSF Constellation I	2003	400	30,000	U.A.E.
GSF Galaxy I	1991/2001	400	30,000	U.K. N. Sea
GSF Galaxy III	1999	400	30,000	Stacked
GSF Galaxy II	1998	400	30,000	Stacked
GSF Monarch	1986	350	30,000	Stacked

- (a) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrades, if any.

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 capture demand in another locale. Consequently, we cannot predict the percentage of our revenues that will be derived from particular geographic or political areas in future periods.

As of February 9, 2017, our drilling fleet was located in the U.K. North Sea (11 units), U.S. Gulf of Mexico (nine units), Trinidad (nine units), Spain (four units), Brazil (three units), Malaysia (three units), Norway (three units), Thailand (three units), Canada (two units), Congo (two units), India (two units), Angola (one unit), Myanmar (one unit), Romania (one unit), South Africa (one unit) and United Arab Emirates (one unit).

We categorize the market sectors in which we operate as follows: (1) ultra-deepwater, (2) deepwater, (3) midwater and (4) jackup. The ultra-deepwater, deepwater and midwater market sectors, collectively known as the floater market, are serviced by our drillships and semisubmersibles, seven of which are suited to work in harsh environments. We generally view the ultra-deepwater market sector as water depths beginning at 7,500 feet and extending to the maximum water depths in which rigs are capable of drilling, which is currently up to 12,000 feet. The deepwater market sector services water depths beginning at approximately 4,500 feet to approximately 7,500 feet, and the midwater market sector services water depths from approximately 300 feet to approximately 4,500 feet. The jackup market sector begins at the outer limit of the transition zone, which is characterized by coastal and state water areas, extending to water depths of approximately 400 feet.

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.

The industry is presently experiencing a cyclical downturn. Sustained weak commodity pricing has resulted in our customers delaying investment decisions and postponing exploration and production programs. Although oil and natural gas prices have improved recently, such prices do not currently support sustained demand for drilling rigs across all asset classes and regions. As a result of this reduced demand, we have observed a sharp decline in the execution of drilling contracts for the global offshore drilling fleet and an unprecedented level of drilling contract early terminations and cancellations. We currently expect few drilling contracts to be awarded in 2017, exacerbating the excess rig capacity and resulting in continued downward pressure on dayrates. In this environment, older and less capable assets are more likely to be permanently retired, ultimately reducing the available supply of drilling rigs. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we sold for scrap value 11, 17 and two drilling units, respectively, and at December 31, 2016, we had one additional rig classified as held for sale for scrap value.

Despite current market conditions, our long-term 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. A number of new deepwater and ultra-deepwater development opportunities have been identified globally. If commodity prices stabilize and rebound to sustainable levels, we anticipate that many of the projects will receive approval to move forward. 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.

Financial Information about Geographic Areas

The following table presents the geographic areas in which our operating revenues were earned (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues			
U.S.	\$ 1,977	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,410
U.K.	551	1,139	1,194
Brazil	453	673	651
Norway	214	650	1,036
Other countries (a)	966	2,508	3,894
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 4,161</u>	<u>\$ 7,386</u>	<u>\$ 9,185</u>

(a) Other countries represents countries in which we operate that individually had operating revenues representing less than 10 percent of total operating revenues earned for any of the periods presented.

The following table presents the geographic areas in which our long-lived assets were located (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Long-lived assets		
U.S.	\$ 6,181	\$ 7,451
Trinidad	3,977	1,766
Korea	1,459	2,048
Other countries (a)	9,476	9,544
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 21,093</u>	<u>\$ 20,809</u>

(a) Other countries represents countries in which we operate that individually had long-lived assets representing less than 10 percent of total long-lived assets for any of the periods presented.

Contract Drilling Services

Our contracts to provide offshore drilling services are individually negotiated and vary in their terms and provisions. 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 rates 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, 2016, the contract backlog was approximately \$11.7 billion, representing a decrease of 27 percent and 48 percent, respectively, compared to the contract backlog at December 31, 2015 and 2014, which was \$16.0 billion and \$22.5 billion, respectively. See “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Outlook—Drilling market” and “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Outlook—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, or 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 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.”

Consistent with standard industry practice, our customers generally assume, and indemnify us against, well control and subsurface risks under dayrate drilling contracts. Under all of our current drilling contracts, our customers, as the operators, indemnify us for pollution damages in connection with reservoir fluids stemming from operations under the contract and we indemnify the operator for pollution from substances in our control that originate from the rig, such as diesel used onboard the rig or other fluids stored onboard the rig and above the

water surface. Also, under all of our current drilling contracts, the operator indemnifies us against damage to the well or reservoir and 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 the operator against the liabilities discussed above can 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, which is, in any case, immaterial to us. 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 statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.”

Significant Customers

We engage in offshore drilling services for most of the leading international oil companies or their affiliates, as well as for many government-controlled oil companies and independent oil companies. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our most significant customers were Chevron Corporation (together with its affiliates, “Chevron”), BP plc. (together with its affiliates, “BP”), Royal Dutch Shell plc (together with its affiliates, “Shell”) and *Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.* (“Petrobras”), representing approximately 24 percent, 12 percent, 12 percent and 11 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, 2016. Additionally, as of February 9, 2017, the customers with the most significant aggregate amount of contract backlog associated with our drilling contracts were Shell and Chevron, representing approximately 63 percent and 20 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 a material adverse impact on our consolidated statement of 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, 2016, we had approximately 5,400 employees, including approximately 400 persons engaged through contract labor providers. Approximately 28 percent of our total workforce, working primarily in Angola, Brazil, Norway and the U.K. are represented by, and some of our contracted labor work under, 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 apply to 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. We may or may not control these joint ventures. We are an active participant in several joint venture drilling companies, principally in Angola, Indonesia, Malaysia and Nigeria. Local laws or customs in some areas of the world also effectively mandate establishment of a relationship with a local agent or sponsor. When appropriate in these areas, we enter into agency or sponsorship agreements. At December 31, 2016, joint ventures in which we participate were as follows:

We hold a 65 percent interest in ADDCL, a consolidated Cayman Islands joint venture company formed to own *Discoverer Luanda*, which operates in Angola. Our local partner, Angco Cayman Limited, a Cayman Islands company, holds the remaining 35 percent interest in ADDCL. Angco Cayman Limited has the right to exchange its interest in the joint venture for cash at an amount based on an appraisal of the fair value of the drillship, subject to certain adjustments.

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.

Additionally, we hold interests in certain joint venture companies in Angola, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria and other countries that have been formed to perform certain management services and other onshore support services for our operations.

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 and the first semisubmersible rig for year-round sub-Arctic operations. We have repeatedly achieved water depth world records in the past. Twenty drillships and semisubmersibles in our existing fleet are, and our four drillships that are under construction will be, equipped with our patented dual-activity technology, which 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. Additionally, three rigs in our existing fleet are equipped with the tri-act derrick, which allows offline tubular and riser activities during normal drilling operations and is patented in certain market sectors in which we operate.

We continue to develop and deploy industry-leading technology. In addition to our patented dual-activity drilling technology, some of our most recent newbuild drillships include industry-leading hookload capability, compensated cranes for performing subsea installations, hybrid power systems and reduced emissions and advanced generator protection. Seven 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. Three drillships in our existing fleet are, and our four drillships that are under construction will be, designed to accept 20,000 psi blowout preventers in the future. The effective use of and continued improvements in technology to address our customers' requirements are critical to maintaining our competitive position within the contract drilling services industry. We continue to develop technology internally, such as the digital transformation program focused on utilizing analytics and data science to continuously improve operational integrity and efficiency while optimizing cost. In addition, we are focused on a breakthrough drilling innovation program that includes a fault-resistant and fault-tolerant blowout preventer control system.

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 a global environmental standard. 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 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. Any prolonged reduction 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 drive demand for our rigs. The current commodity pricing environment has had a negative impact on demand for our services, and it could continue. The price of crude oil as reported on the New York Mercantile Exchange has weakened significantly and, despite recent price improvements, has not returned to the higher levels experienced prior to December 31, 2014. Consequently, customers have delayed or cancelled 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 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 has historically been cyclical and is impacted by oil and natural gas price levels and volatility. There have been periods of high customer demand, limited rig supply and high dayrates, 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. We cannot predict when or if any idled or stacked rigs will return to service.

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. In periods of low oil and natural gas price levels, growth in 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. Presently, there are numerous recently constructed high-specification floaters and other drilling units capable of competing with our rigs that have entered the global market, and there are more that are under construction.

The entry into service of these new units has increased and will continue to increase supply. The increased supply has contributed to and may continue to contribute to a reduction in dayrates as rigs are absorbed into the active fleet and has led to accelerated stacking of the existing fleet.

Two of our four ultra-deepwater drillships and our five high-specification jackups currently under construction have not been contracted for work. Combined with the rapid increase in the number of rigs in the global market completing contracts and becoming idle, the number of new units expected to be delivered without contracts has intensified and may further intensify price competition. Any further increase in construction of new units would likely exacerbate the negative impact of increased supply on dayrates and utilization rates. Additionally, lower market dayrates and intense price competition may drive customers to demand renegotiation of existing contracts to lower dayrates in exchange for longer contract terms. In an oversupplied market, we may have limited bargaining power to negotiate on more favorable terms. Lower dayrates and rig utilization rates could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

§ 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 the current weak commodity price environment as operators look to reduce their capital expenditures. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, our customers early terminated or cancelled contracts for eight and five of our rigs, respectively, and these rigs currently remain idle. 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, or 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 statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See "Item 1. Business—Contract Drilling Services."

§ Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may not be fully realized, which may have a material adverse impact on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

At February 9, 2017, our contract backlog was approximately \$11.3 billion. This amount represents the firm term of the drilling contract multiplied by the contractual operating rate, which may be higher than the actual dayrate we receive or we may receive other dayrates included in the contract, such as waiting on weather rate, repair rate, standby rate or force majeure rate. The contractual operating dayrate may also be higher than the actual dayrate we receive because of a number of factors, including rig downtime or suspension of operations.

Several factors could cause rig downtime or a suspension of operations, including:

- § breakdowns of equipment and other unforeseen engineering problems;
- § work stoppages, including labor strikes;
- § shortages of material and skilled labor;
- § surveys by government and maritime authorities;
- § periodic classification surveys;
- § severe weather, strong ocean currents or harsh operating conditions; and
- § force majeure events.

In certain drilling contracts, the dayrate may be reduced to zero or result in customer credit against future dayrate if, for example, repairs extend beyond a stated period of time. Our contract backlog includes signed drilling contracts and, 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 to lower levels for an extended period of time. Liquidity issues and other market pressures could lead our customers to go into bankruptcy or could encourage our customers 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 statement of 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 are terminated or obtain drilling contracts for our uncontracted newbuilds, which could adversely affect our consolidated statements of operations.

Our ability to renew expiring drilling contracts or obtain new drilling contracts will depend on the prevailing market conditions at the time. If we are unable to obtain new drilling contracts in direct continuation with existing contracts or for our uncontracted newbuild units, or if new drilling contracts are entered into at dayrates substantially below the existing dayrates or on terms otherwise less favorable compared to existing contract terms, our revenues and profitability could be adversely affected.

The offshore drilling markets in which we compete experience fluctuations in the demand for drilling services. A number of existing drilling contracts for our drilling rigs that are currently operating are scheduled to expire before December 31, 2017. Seven of the units we currently have under construction as part of our newbuild program, two ultra-deepwater drillships and our five high-specification jackups, are being constructed without customer drilling contracts. We will attempt to secure drilling contracts for these units prior to their completion. 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. In particular, if oil and natural gas prices remain low, as is currently the case, or it is expected that such prices will decrease in the future, at a time when we are seeking drilling contracts for our rigs, we may be unable to obtain drilling contracts at attractive dayrates or at all.

§ We must make substantial capital and operating expenditures to maintain our fleet, and we may be required to make significant capital expenditures to maintain our competitiveness and to comply with laws and the applicable regulations and standards of governmental authorities and organizations, or to execute our growth plan, each of which could negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We must make substantial capital and operating expenditures to maintain our fleet. These expenditures could increase as a result of changes in the following:

- § the cost of labor and materials;
- § customer requirements;
- § fleet size;
- § the cost of replacement parts for existing drilling rigs;
- § the geographic location of the drilling rigs;
- § length of drilling contracts;
- § governmental regulations and maritime self-regulatory organization and technical standards relating to safety, security or the environment; and
- § industry standards.

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. In addition, changes in governmental regulations, safety or other equipment standards, as well as compliance with standards imposed by maritime self-regulatory organizations, may require us to make additional unforeseen capital expenditures. As a result, 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.

In addition, we may require additional capital in the future. If we are unable to fund capital expenditures with our cash flow from operations or 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, 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 statements of financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

§ The recent downgrades in our credit ratings by various credit rating agencies could impact our access to capital and materially adversely affect our business and financial condition.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, three credit rating agencies downgraded their credit ratings of our non-credit enhanced senior unsecured long-term debt (“Debt Rating”) to Debt Ratings that are below investment grade. During the year ended December 31, 2016 and in January 2017, the same three credit rating agencies further downgraded our Debt Rating. Our Debt Rating levels could have material adverse consequences on our business and future prospects and could:

- § limit our ability to access debt markets, including for the purpose of refinancing our existing debt;
- § cause us to refinance or issue debt with less favorable terms and conditions, which debt may require collateral and restrict, among other things, our ability to pay distributions or repurchase shares;
- § increase certain fees under our credit facilities and interest rates under indentures governing certain of our senior notes;
- § negatively impact current and prospective customers’ willingness to transact business with us;
- § impose additional insurance, guarantee and collateral requirements;
- § limit our access to bank and third-party guarantees, surety bonds and letters of credit; and
- § suppliers and financial institutions may lower or eliminate the level of credit provided 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.

The downgrades have caused some of the effects listed above, and any further downgrades may cause or exacerbate, any of the effects listed above.

§ 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, 2016 and 2015, our total consolidated debt was \$8.5 billion. 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—Debt Issuances.”

§ 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 a material adverse impact on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We engage in offshore drilling services for most of the leading international oil companies or their affiliates, as well as for many government-controlled oil companies and independent oil companies. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our most significant customers were Chevron, BP, Shell and Petrobras, accounting for approximately 24 percent, 12 percent, 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues. As of February 9, 2017, the customers with the most significant aggregate amount of contract backlog were Shell and Chevron, representing approximately 63 percent and 20 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 a material adverse effect on our results of operations and 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 expenses 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 a material adverse effect on our business and on our consolidated statement of financial condition results of operations or cash flows.

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

The world economy is currently facing a number of challenges. An extended period of negative outlook for the world economy could reduce the overall demand for oil and natural gas and for our services. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could affect our consolidated statement of 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. Such changes could adversely affect our business and our consolidated statement of 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 assigned 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. Contract preparation costs vary based on the scope and length of contract preparation required and the duration of the firm contractual period over which such expenditures are amortized.

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

As of February 9, 2017, we had four ultra-deepwater floater and five high-specification jackup newbuild rigs under construction. 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 delay of third-party vendors or service providers;
- § 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. Delays in the delivery of these units would impact contract commencement, resulting in a loss of revenue to us, 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. Shortages in materials, manufacturing defects, delays in the delivery of necessary spare parts, equipment or other materials, or the unavailability of ancillary services could negatively impact our future operations and result in increases in rig downtime and delays in the repair and maintenance of our fleet.

§ We could experience a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows to the extent the Macondo well's operator fails to indemnify us or is otherwise unable to indemnify us for compensatory damages related to the Macondo well incident as required under the terms of our settlement agreement.

The combined response team to the Macondo well incident was unable to stem the flow of hydrocarbons from the well prior to the sinking of *Deepwater Horizon*. The resulting spill of hydrocarbons was the most extensive in U.S. history. Under the *Deepwater Horizon* drilling contract and in accordance with our settlement agreement with the operator, BP agreed to indemnify us with respect to certain matters, and we agreed to indemnify BP with respect to certain matters (see "Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies—Macondo well incident commitments and contingencies—BP Settlement Agreement"). We could experience a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows to the extent that BP fails to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations, including by reason of financial or legal restrictions, or our insurance policies do not fully cover these amounts. In addition, in connection with our settlement with the Department of Justice (the "DOJ"), we agreed that we will not use payments pursuant to a civil consent decree by and among the DOJ and certain of our affiliates (the "Consent Decree") as a basis for indemnity or reimbursement from non-insurer defendants named in the complaint by the U.S. or their affiliates.

§ Our agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency may prohibit us from entering into, extending or engaging in certain business relationships. In addition, if we do not comply with the terms of our agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, we may be subject to suspension, debarment or statutory disqualification.

On February 25, 2013, we and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") entered into an administrative agreement (the "EPA Agreement") related to the Macondo well incident, which has a five-year term. In the EPA Agreement, we agreed to, among other things, continue the implementation of certain programs and systems; comply with certain employment and contracting procedures; engage independent compliance auditors and a process safety consultant; and give reports and notices with respect to various matters. Subject to certain exceptions, the EPA Agreement prohibits us from entering into, extending or engaging in certain business relationships with individuals or entities that are debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment or similarly restricted. In addition, if we fail to comply with the terms of the EPA Agreement, we may be subject to suspension, debarment or statutory disqualification.

§ The continuing effects of the enhanced regulations enacted following the Macondo well incident and of agreements applicable to us could materially and adversely affect our worldwide operations.

Following the Macondo well incident, enhanced governmental safety and environmental requirements applicable to both deepwater and shallow water 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 previously 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 new safety and environmental guidelines and standards and any further 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 of the new 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 requirements applicable to us under the Consent Decree and the EPA Agreement cover safety, environmental, reporting, operational and other matters and are in addition to the regulations applicable to other industry participants and may require additional agreements and corporate compliance resources that, together with our cooperation guilty plea agreement by and among the DOJ and certain of our affiliates (the "Plea Agreement"), could cause us to incur additional costs and liabilities. 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 a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

§ 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 statement of 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. These governmental approvals 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 could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. Compliance with any such new legislation or regulations could have an adverse effect on our statements of operations and cash flows.

As an operator of mobile offshore drilling units in some 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. For example, one of the courts in the litigation related to the Macondo well incident has refused to enforce aspects of our indemnity with respect to certain environmental-related liabilities. 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 statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, our Consent Decree, the EPA Agreement and probation arising out of our Plea Agreement add to these regulations, requirements and liabilities. Our guilty plea to negligently discharging oil into the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in connection with the Macondo well incident caused us to incur liabilities under the environmental laws relating to the Macondo well incident. We may be subject to additional liabilities and penalties.

§ *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. 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.

A substantial portion of our drilling contracts are partially payable in local currency. Those amounts may exceed our local currency needs, leading to the accumulation of excess local currency, 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.

An inability to obtain visas and work permits for our employees on a timely basis could impact our operations and have an adverse effect on our business. 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 operate our rigs 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 adversely affect our consolidated statement of 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 area are 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 an additional aggregate annual deductible of \$50 million, which is self-insured through our wholly-owned captive insurance company. We also retain the risk for any liability in excess of our \$750 million 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 statement of 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.

§ Recent developments in Swiss corporate governance may affect our ability to attract and retain top executives.

On January 1, 2014, subject to certain transitional provisions, the Swiss Federal Council Ordinance Against Excessive Compensation at Public Companies (the “Ordinance”) became effective. 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 the 2014 annual general meeting, our shareholders approved amendments to our articles of association that implement the requirements of the Ordinance, and at each of our 2015 and 2016 annual general meetings our shareholders approved in a binding “say on pay” vote the compensation of members of our executive management and board of directors. At the 2017 annual general meeting, our shareholders will be required to approve the maximum aggregate compensation of (1) our board of directors for the period between the 2017 annual general meeting and the 2018 annual general meeting and (2) our executive management team for the year ending December 31, 2018. Our shareholders will be asked to approve such matters for successive one-year periods at subsequent annual general meetings. 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.

§ 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 acquisitions, divestitures 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. For example:

- § 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 problems could also arise in the integration or separation processes, including unanticipated restructuring or separation expenses 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;
- § Certain transactions may result in other unanticipated adverse consequences.

§ 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.

§ Significant part or equipment shortages, supplier capacity constraints, supplier production disruptions, supplier quality and sourcing issues or price increases could increase our operating costs, decrease our revenues and adversely impact our operations.

Our reliance on third-party 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. Recent industry developments have reduced the number of available suppliers. A disruption in the deliveries from such third-party suppliers, manufacturers or service providers, capacity constraints, production disruptions, price increases, quality control issues, recalls or other decreased availability of parts and equipment could adversely affect our ability to meet our commitments to customers, adversely impact our operations and revenues or increase our operating costs.

§ 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 28 percent of our total workforce, working primarily in Angola, Brazil, Norway and the U.K. are represented by, and some of our contracted labor work under, 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 apply to 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, financial condition 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 also face other third-party 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 from potential customers or retain existing business from 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.

Some scientific studies have suggested that emissions of certain gases, including greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide and methane, may be contributing 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.

In the U.S., the EPA has begun adopting and implementing a comprehensive suite of regulations to restrict emissions of greenhouse gases under existing provisions of the Clean Air Act. In addition, a number of other federal, state and regional efforts have focused on tracking or reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Efforts have also been made and continue to be made in the international community toward the adoption of international treaties or protocols that would address global climate change issues. In December 2015, the U.S. joined the international community at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France. The resulting Paris Agreement calls for the parties to undertake “ambitious efforts” to limit the average global temperature and to conserve and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases. The Paris Agreement, if ratified, establishes a framework for the parties to cooperate and report actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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 a negative impact 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 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. Further, our patent for dual-activity technology has been successfully challenged in certain jurisdictions, and we have been accused of infringing other patents. Other subsidiaries are subject to litigation relating to environmental damage. 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, policies may not be located, and liabilities associated with the Macondo well incident may exhaust some or all of the insurance available to cover certain claims. 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. We are subject to litigation with certain of our customers. We are also subject to a number of significant tax disputes. To the extent that one or more pending or future litigation matters is not resolved in our favor and is not covered by insurance, a material adverse effect on our financial results and condition could result.

§ 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. Threats to our information technology systems associated with cybersecurity risks and cyber-incidents or attacks continue to grow. In addition, breaches to our systems 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 data; disruption of our customers' operations; loss or damage to our customer 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, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

§ 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 operations and our financial results.

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. 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 operations and adversely affect our financial results.

Other risks

§ We recently identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, and our business and stock price may be adversely affected if our internal control over financial reporting is not effective.

Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules promulgated by the SEC, we are required to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting. To complete this evaluation, we are required to document and test our internal control over financial reporting; management is required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal control over financial reporting; and our independent registered public accounting firm is required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be prevented or detected timely. Even effective internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements.

In the course of the external audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 we identified a material weakness in our controls over income tax accounting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A more complete description of the recently identified errors and the resulting material weakness is included in “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Correction of Errors in previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements” and “Part II. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures” in this annual report on Form 10-K. Although we are evaluating certain measures in order to remediate this material weakness, we can provide no assurance that our remediation efforts will be effective or that additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future.

The existence of a material weakness could result in errors in our financial statements that could result in a restatement of financial statements, which could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, lead to a loss of investor confidence and have a negative impact on the trading price of our common stock.

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

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of our property and equipment was \$21.1 billion, representing 78 percent of our total assets. In accordance with our critical 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. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$52 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater asset group. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$1.2 billion associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater and midwater floater asset groups. Future expectations of lower dayrates or rig utilization rates or a significant change to the composition of one or more of our asset groups or to our contract drilling services reporting unit could result in the recognition of additional losses on impairment of our long-lived asset groups if future cash flow expectations, based upon 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 tax rate on our worldwide earnings, which could result in a significant negative impact on our earnings and cash flows from operations.

We operate worldwide through our various subsidiaries. Consequently, we are subject to changes in applicable tax laws, treaties or regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate, which 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.

In the U.S., major tax reform is under consideration. One proposal by the U.S. House of Representatives would impose a border adjustment on goods and services imported into the U.S. Although no bill or statutory language has to date been introduced, it is expected that such border adjustment would have the direct or indirect effect of taxing goods and services sourced from outside the U.S. Such a border adjustment, if implemented, could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statements of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Further, tax legislative proposals intending to eliminate some perceived tax advantages of companies that have legal domiciles outside the U.S., but have certain U.S. connections, have repeatedly been introduced in the U.S. Congress. Recent examples include, but are not limited to, legislative proposals that would broaden the circumstances in which a non-U.S. company would be considered a U.S. resident, including the use of “management and control” provisions to determine corporate residency, and proposals that could override certain tax treaties and limit treaty benefits on certain payments by U.S. subsidiaries to non-U.S. affiliates. Any material change in tax laws or policies, or their interpretation, resulting from such

legislative proposals or inquiries could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and such change could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In a referendum held on February 12, 2017, Swiss voters rejected a corporate tax legislative proposal that would have abolished certain cantonal tax privileges as well as implement other significant changes to existing tax laws and practices starting in 2019. These legislative proposals were in response to certain guidance from and demands by the European Union and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the "OECD"). Switzerland must now give consideration to a revised corporate tax reform proposal. Switzerland's implementation of any material change in tax laws or policies or its adoption of new interpretations of existing tax laws and rulings could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and such change could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Similarly, in October 2015, 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. The European Union issued its Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive in 2016 that required its member states to adopt specific tax reform measures by 2019. Any material change in tax laws or policies, or their interpretation, resulting from such legislative proposals or inquiries could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and such change could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Other tax jurisdictions in which we operate may consider implementing similar legislation. The implementation of such legislation, any other material changes in tax laws or policies or the adoption of new interpretations of existing tax laws and rulings could result in a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings and any such change could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of 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 tax rate on our worldwide earnings, which could result in a significant negative impact on our earnings and cash flows from operations.

We are a Swiss corporation that operates through our various subsidiaries in a number of countries throughout the world. Consequently, we are subject to tax laws, treaties and regulations in and between the countries in which we operate. Our income taxes are based upon 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. 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., Norway, India or Brazil, 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, when applicable, that we or any of our key subsidiaries maintained or maintain a permanent establishment in the U.S., since, among other things, such determination involves considerable uncertainty. If we or any of our key subsidiaries were considered to have been engaged in a trade or business in the U.S., when applicable, through a permanent establishment, 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, in which case 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 the performance of 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. It should be noted, however, that a prior case and an IRS pronouncement which relies on the case characterize income from time chartering of vessels as rental income rather than services income for other tax purposes. However, the IRS subsequently has 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 recent 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 to be 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 such shareholder, such shareholder generally would be liable 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. In addition, 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.

§ *We may be limited in our use of net operating losses and tax credits.*

Our ability to benefit from our deferred tax assets depends on us having sufficient future earnings to utilize our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards before they expire. We have established a valuation allowance against the future tax benefit for a number of our U.S. and non U.S. net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards, and we could be required to record an additional valuation allowance against other U.S. or non-U.S. deferred tax assets if market conditions change materially and, as a result, our future earnings are, or are projected to be, significantly less than we currently estimate. Our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards are subject to review and potential disallowance upon audit by the tax authorities of the jurisdictions where these tax attributes are incurred.

§ *Our status as a Swiss corporation may limit our flexibility with respect to certain aspects of capital management and may cause us to 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. As a matter of Swiss law, authorized share capital is limited to a maximum of 50 percent of a company's registered share capital and is subject to re-approval by shareholders every two years. At our 2016 annual general meeting, our shareholders approved an authorized share capital, which will expire on May 12, 2018. Our current authorized share capital is limited to approximately six percent of our registered share capital. Additionally, subject to specified 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 present 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 on the repurchase price less the par value, and since January 1, 2011, to the extent attributable to 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. We may repurchase shares under the share repurchase program using a procedure pursuant to which we can repurchase shares under the share repurchase program via a "virtual second trading line" from market players, in particular, banks and institutional investors, who are generally entitled to receive a full refund of the Swiss withholding tax. Our ability to use the "virtual second trading line" is limited to the share repurchase program currently approved by our shareholders, and any use of the "virtual second trading line" with respect to future share repurchase programs will require the approval of the competent Swiss tax 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.

§ 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 in these circumstances 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. These provisions may also adversely affect prevailing market prices for our shares. These provisions, 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 the current authorized share capital of the Company will expire on May 12, 2018, to issue a specified number of shares, which under the current authorized share capital of the Company is approximately six 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 36 percent of the share capital currently registered in the commercial register 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 advance notice is given to the company;
- § 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 “cashout” or “squeezeout” 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 global economic conditions, financial markets and our business.

In June 2016, a majority of voters in the U.K. elected to withdraw from the European Union in a national referendum. 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 government of the U.K. formally initiates a withdrawal process. Nevertheless, the referendum has created 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 a material 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 statement of 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 Vernier, Switzerland; and
- § corporate offices in Zug, Switzerland; Houston, Texas; and Cayman Islands.

Our remaining offices and bases are located in various countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, India and the Far East. 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—Contingencies and Uncertainties—” in this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. 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 7—Income Taxes” and in “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Contingencies and Uncertainties—Tax matters” in this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. All such actions, claims, tax and other matters are incorporated herein by reference.

As of December 31, 2016, 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 current consolidated statement of 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.

In addition to the legal proceedings described above, we may from time to time identify other matters that we monitor through our compliance program and in response to events arising generally within our industry and in the markets where we do business. For example, in the year ended December 31, 2015, we began investigating statements made by a former employee of *Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (“Petrobras”)* related to the award to us of a drilling services contract in Brazil. These statements were made in connection with an ongoing criminal investigation by the Brazilian authorities into Petrobras and certain other companies and individuals. We have completed our internal investigation, and we have not identified any wrongdoing by any of our employees or agents in connection with our business. We have voluntarily met with governmental authorities in the U.S. to discuss the statements made by the former Petrobras employee and our internal investigation as well as our findings. We will continue to investigate these types of allegations and cooperate with governmental authorities. Through the process of monitoring and proactive investigation, we strive to ensure no violation of our policies, Code of Integrity or law has, or will, occur; however, there can be no assurance as to the outcome of these matters.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

We have included the following information, presented as of February 16, 2017, 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.

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Age as of February 16, 2017</u>
Jeremy D. Thigpen (a)	President and Chief Executive Officer	42
Terry B. Bonno	Senior Vice President, Industry and Community Relations Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Information Officer	59
Howard E. Davis	Senior Vice President and General Counsel	58
Brady K. Long	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	44
Mark L. Mey (a)	Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer	53
John B. Stobart (a)	Senior Vice President, Supply Chain and Corporate Controller	62
David Tonnel		47

(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 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.

Terry B. Bonno is Senior Vice President, Industry and Community Relations, of the Company. Before being named to her current position in February 2017, Ms. Bonno served as Senior Vice President, Marketing from August 2011 to February 2017 and Vice President, Marketing from April 2008 to August 2011, and as Director, Marketing North and South America Unit, responsible for the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, Canada, Trinidad and Brazil, from March 2005 to April 2008. Ms. Bonno has served as a non-executive director of NOW Inc. since May 2014. Ms. Bonno started with the Company in 2001 and has held various management positions in marketing, accounting and corporate planning. Ms. Bonno earned a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration - Accounting from Stephen F. Austin State University in 1980, and she is a certified public accountant.

Howard E. Davis is Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Information Officer of the Company. Before joining the Company 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 Senior Vice President and General Counsel of the Company. Before joining the Company in November 2015, Mr. Long served since 2011 as Vice President - General Counsel and Secretary of Enco 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, Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Before joining the Company in May 2015, Mr. Mey served as Executive Vice President 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.

John B. Stobart is Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer of the Company. Before joining the Company in October 2012, Mr. Stobart served as Vice President, Global Drilling for BHP Billiton Petroleum from July 2011 to October 2012. At BHP Billiton, he also served as Worldwide Drilling Manager for BHP Billiton in Australia, the U.K. and the U.S. from January 1995 to June 2011 and as Senior Drilling Engineer, Senior Drilling Supervisor, Drilling Superintendent and Drilling Manager in the United Arab Emirates, Oman, India, Burma, Malaysia, Vietnam and Australia from June 1988 to December 1994. Mr. Stobart served as Engineering Manager at Husky/Bow Valley from November 1984 to May 1988, and he worked in engineering roles at Dome Petroleum/Canadian Marine Drilling from May 1980 to October 1984. He began his career working on land rigs in Canada and the High Arctic in June 1971. Mr. Stobart earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Calgary in 1980, and he completed the London Business School Accelerated Development Program in 2000.

David Tonnel is Senior Vice President, Supply Chain and Corporate Controller of the Company. Before being named to his current position in October 2015, he served 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 Ecole des 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”. The following table presents the intraday high and low per share sales prices as reported on the NYSE for the periods indicated.

	NYSE Stock Price			
	2016		2015	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$ 13.48	\$ 7.67	\$ 20.65	\$ 13.28
Second quarter	12.05	8.34	21.90	14.44
Third quarter	13.03	8.68	16.20	11.26
Fourth quarter	16.66	9.10	17.19	11.95

Our shares were previously listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (“SIX”) under the symbol “RIGN”. Effective March 31, 2016, at our request, our shares were delisted from the SIX.

On February 28, 2017, the last reported sales price of our shares on the NYSE was \$13.82 per share. On February 28, 2017, there were 6,278 holders of record of our shares and 389,597,755 shares outstanding.

Shareholder Matters**Shareholder distributions**

In May 2015, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a United States (“U.S.”) dollar denominated dividend of \$0.60 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments of \$0.15 per outstanding share, subject to certain limitations. On June 17 and September 23, 2015, we paid the first two installments in the aggregate amount of \$109 million to shareholders of record as of May 29 and August 25, 2015. On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, shareholders approved the cancellation of the third and fourth installments of the distribution.

In May 2014, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$3.00 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments of \$0.75 per outstanding share, subject to certain limitations. On June 18, September 17 and December 17, 2014, we paid the first three installments in the aggregate amount of \$816 million to shareholders of record as of May 30, August 22 and November 14, 2014, respectively. On March 18, 2015, we paid the final installment in the aggregate amount of \$272 million to shareholders of record as of February 20, 2015.

We did not pay the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital with respect to our shares held in treasury or held by our subsidiary. Any future declaration and payment of any cash distributions will (1) depend on our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other relevant factors, (2) be subject to shareholder approval, (3) be subject to restrictions contained in our credit facilities and other debt covenants, (4) be affected by our plans regarding share repurchases or noncash shareholder distributions and (5) be subject to restrictions imposed by Swiss law, including the requirement that sufficient distributable profits from the previous year or freely distributable reserves must exist.

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 will not be 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 will not be 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 will not be 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 will be 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, 2016, the aggregate amount of par value of our outstanding shares was CHF 39 million, equivalent to approximately \$39 million, and the aggregate amount of qualifying additional paid-in capital of our outstanding shares was CHF 11.4 billion, equivalent to approximately \$11.2 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 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 the 35 percent Swiss withholding tax. However, for shares repurchased for capital reduction, the portion of the repurchase price attributable to the par value of the shares repurchased will not be subject to the Swiss withholding tax. Since January 1, 2011, the portion of the repurchase price that is according to Swiss tax law and practice attributable to the qualifying additional paid-in capital for Swiss statutory reporting purposes of the shares repurchased will also not be subject to the Swiss withholding tax. We would be required to withhold at such rate the tax from the difference between the repurchase price and the related amount of par value and, since January 2011, 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.

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. Currently, our ability to use the “virtual second trading line” will be limited to the share repurchase program currently approved by our shareholders, and any use of the “virtual second trading line” with respect to future share repurchase programs will require 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, will generally not be 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 28, 2017, Transocean Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, held as treasury shares approximately 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 amount 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 (a)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (b)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in millions) (b)
October 2016	9,917	\$ 9	—	\$ 3.180
November 2016	—	—	—	3.180
December 2016	—	—	—	3.180
Total	9,917	\$ 9	—	\$ 3.180

(a) Total number of shares purchased in the fourth quarter of 2016 consists of 9,917 shares withheld by us through a broker arrangement and limited to statutory tax in satisfaction of withholding taxes due upon the vesting of restricted share units granted to our employees under our long-term incentive plan.

(b) 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, equivalent to approximately \$3.4 billion. On February 12, 2010, our board of directors authorized our management to implement the share repurchase program. Through December 31, 2016, we repurchased a total of 2,863,267 of our shares under our share repurchase program at a total cost of \$240 million, equivalent to an average cost of \$83.74 per share. On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, shareholders approved the cancellation of all shares that were repurchased to date under our share repurchase program. The cancellation of our shares held in treasury became effective as of January 7, 2016 upon registration of the cancellation in the commercial register. We may decide, based upon our ongoing capital requirements, our program of distributions to our shareholders, 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, and consequently, repurchase fewer or no additional shares under this program. Decisions regarding the amount, if any, and timing of any share repurchases would be made from time to time based upon these factors. 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, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 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, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013 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.”

The following data contain certain corrections of errors identified in previously reported amounts. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the effect of the corrections on net income was a net favorable adjustment of \$71 million, \$66 million and \$30 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the effect of the corrections was a net unfavorable adjustment of \$67 million to net income and a net favorable adjustment of \$35 million to beginning retained earnings. See “Item 8. Financial Statements

and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Correction of Errors in Previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements.”

	Years ended December 31,				
	2016 (a)	2015	2014 (b)	2013	2012
(In millions, except per share data)					
Statement of operations data					
Operating revenues	\$ 4,161	\$ 7,386	\$ 9,185	\$ 9,246	\$ 8,942
Operating income (loss)	1,132	1,365	(1,347)	2,203	1,588
Income (loss) from continuing operations	827	895	(1,880)	1,428	765
Net income (loss)	827	897	(1,900)	1,437	(278)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	778	865	(1,839)	1,434	(291)
Per share earnings (loss) from continuing operations					
Basic	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)	\$ 3.92	\$ 2.11
Diluted	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)	\$ 3.92	\$ 2.11
Balance sheet data (at end of period)					
Total assets	\$ 26,889	\$ 26,431	\$ 28,676	\$ 32,759	\$ 34,534
Debt due within one year	724	1,093	1,032	323	1,365
Long-term debt	7,740	7,397	9,019	10,329	11,035
Total equity	15,805	15,000	14,104	16,719	15,803
Other financial data					
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,911	\$ 3,445	\$ 2,220	\$ 1,918	\$ 2,708
Cash used in investing activities	(1,313)	(1,932)	(1,828)	(1,658)	(389)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	115	(1,809)	(1,000)	(2,151)	(1,202)
Capital expenditures	1,344	2,001	2,165	2,238	1,303
Distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital	—	381	1,018	606	276
Per share distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital	\$ —	\$ 1.05	\$ 2.81	\$ 1.68	\$ 0.79

(a) In December 2016, as contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), Transocean Partners LLC (“Transocean Partners”) and one of our subsidiaries completed the merger, with Transocean Partners became a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Ltd. 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.

(b) 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 28, 2017, we owned or had partial ownership interests in and operated 56 mobile offshore drilling units, including 30 ultra-deepwater floaters, seven harsh environment floaters, three deepwater floaters, six midwater floaters, and 10 high-specification jackups. At February 16, 2017, we also had four ultra-deepwater drillships and five high-specification jackups under construction or under contract to be constructed.

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 deepwater and harsh environment drilling services. We believe our drilling fleet is one of the most versatile fleets in the world, consisting of floaters and high-specification jackups 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

Transocean Partners—On December 9, 2016, Transocean Partners completed a merger with one of our subsidiaries as contemplated under the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement"), dated July 31, 2016 and as amended on November 21, 2016. Following the completion of the merger, Transocean Partners became a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Ltd. 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.

Debt issuances—On July 21, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$1.25 billion of 9.00% senior unsecured notes due July 15, 2023 (the "9.00% Senior Notes"), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$1.21 billion, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. On October 19, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million of 7.75% senior secured notes due October 15, 2024 (the "7.75% Senior Secured Notes"), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$583 million, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. On December 8, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$625 million of 6.25% senior secured notes due December 1, 2024 (the "6.25% Senior Secured Notes"), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$609 million, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

Debt tender offer—On August 1, 2016, we completed a tender offer (the "Tender Offer") to purchase for cash up to \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of certain of our outstanding senior notes (collectively, the "Tendered Notes"). In connection with the Tender Offer, we received valid tenders from holders of an aggregate principal amount of \$981 million of the Tendered Notes, and we made an aggregate cash payment of \$876 million to settle the Tendered Notes. In the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of the retirement of the Tendered Notes, we recognized an aggregate gain of \$104 million associated with the retirement of debt. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity."

Debt repurchases—During the year ended December 31, 2016, we completed transactions to repurchase in the open market an aggregate principal amount of \$399 million of our debt securities for an aggregate cash payment of \$354 million. As a result, we recognized an aggregate gain of \$44 million associated with the retirement of debt. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of liquidity".

Fleet expansion—During the year ended December 31, 2016, we completed construction of and placed into service the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Thalassa*, *Deepwater Proteus* and *Deepwater Conqueror*. See "—Operating Results" and "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Drilling fleet."

Drilling contract terminations—As a result of recent market conditions, we have observed an unprecedented level of early drilling contract terminations in the contract drilling industry. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized revenues of \$471 million and

received aggregate cash proceeds of \$453 million associated with early terminated or cancelled drilling contracts. See “—Outlook,” “—Operating Results” and “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources and uses of cash.”

Dispositions—During the year ended December 31, 2016, we completed the sale for scrap value of three deepwater floaters and eight midwater floaters, along with related equipment, for which we received net cash proceeds of \$22 million, and recognized an aggregate net gain of \$13 million. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Drilling fleet.”

Impairments of long lived assets—In the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of impairment testing, we determined that our deepwater asset group was impaired, and we recognized a loss of \$52 million, which had no tax effect, associated with the impairment of these held and used assets. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we committed to a plan to sell for scrap value three deepwater floaters and eight midwater floaters, along with related equipment. As a result, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$41 million (\$39 million, net of tax), associated with the impairment of these held for sale assets. See “—Operating Results”, “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Drilling fleet” and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 6—Impairments.

Markets for our shares—Our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “RIG” and were previously listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (“SIX”) under the symbol “RIGN”. Effective March 31, 2016, at our request, our shares were delisted from the SIX.

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 the par value became effective as of January 7, 2016 upon registration in the commercial register.

Outlook

Drilling market—Our long term view of the offshore drilling market remains positive, particularly for high-specification assets. However, although commodity pricing has improved over the past few months, our customers continue to focus on cost reduction, debt reduction and maintaining their current level of dividend payments. As such, we expect them to continue to limit spending on offshore exploration and development opportunities in 2017. The risks of drilling project delays, contract renegotiations and contract terminations remain in the near term. Additionally, as a result of current market conditions, we have observed an increased number of requests for nonstandard contractual terms, including extended payment terms. During the year ended December 31, 2016, our customers early terminated or cancelled drilling contracts for *Deepwater Asgard*, *Deepwater Champion*, *Deepwater Millennium*, *Discoverer Deep Seas*, *Discoverer India*, *GSF Constellation II*, *GSF Development Driller I* and *Transocean John Shaw*. During the year ended December 31, 2015, our customers early terminated or cancelled contracts for *Discoverer Americas*, *Polar Pioneer*, *Sedco 714*, *Sedco Energy* and *Transocean Spitsbergen*.

As expected, few new contracts were awarded during the year ended December 31, 2016, resulting in falling rig utilization rates negatively impacting dayrates. Over time, we believe the current oil supply and demand imbalance will narrow. As spare oil capacity diminishes, we expect upward pressure on commodity pricing with subsequent increased demand for drilling rigs.

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 9, 2017, uncommitted fleet rates for each of the five years in the period ending December 31, 2021 were as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Uncommitted fleet rate					
Ultra-deepwater floaters	64 %	75 %	80 %	85 %	85 %
Harsh environment floaters	71 %	86 %	93 %	100 %	100 %
Deepwater floaters	33 %	44 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Midwater floaters	86 %	92 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
High-specification jackups	79 %	93 %	100 %	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 and contract preparation or other incentive provisions, which are not expected to be significant to our contract drilling revenues. Average contractual dayrate relative to our contract backlog is defined as the 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 9, 2017	October 24, 2016	February 11, 2016
Contract backlog	(In millions)		
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 10,070	\$ 10,740	\$ 13,539
Harsh environment floaters	623	746	920
Deepwater floaters	259	299	320
Midwater floaters	127	150	261
High-specification jackups	172	246	467
Total contract backlog	<u>\$ 11,251</u>	<u>\$ 12,181</u>	<u>\$ 15,507</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 December 2016, a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation (together with its affiliates, “Chevron”) issued a notice of early termination of the drilling contract for *Deepwater Asgard*, effective February 3, 2017. In January 2017, Chevron adjusted the termination date to be January 13, 2017. As a result of the termination, our contract backlog for ultra-deepwater floaters reflects a reduction of approximately \$110 million to remove the backlog related to this contract.

At February 9, 2017, the contract backlog and average contractual dayrates for our fleet were as follows:

	Total	For the years ending December 31,				Thereafter
		2017	2018	2019	2020	
Contract backlog	(In millions, except average dayrates)					
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 10,070	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,240	\$ 993	\$ 4,721
Harsh environment floaters	623	360	220	43	—	—
Deepwater floaters	259	134	125	—	—	—
Midwater floaters	127	58	54	15	—	—
High-specification jackups	172	124	48	—	—	—
Total contract backlog	<u>\$ 11,251</u>	<u>\$ 2,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,925</u>	<u>\$ 1,298</u>	<u>\$ 993</u>	<u>\$ 4,721</u>
Average-contractual dayrates						
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 513,000	\$ 496,000	\$ 522,000	\$ 520,000	\$ 523,000	\$ 512,000
Harsh environment floaters	\$ 288,000	\$ 285,000	\$ 289,000	\$ 305,000	\$ —	\$ —
Deepwater floaters	\$ 206,000	\$ 206,000	\$ 206,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Midwater floaters	\$ 99,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 101,000	\$ —	\$ —
High-specification jackups	\$ 143,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 140,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total fleet average	<u>\$ 440,000</u>	<u>\$ 347,000</u>	<u>\$ 379,000</u>	<u>\$ 485,000</u>	<u>\$ 523,000</u>	<u>\$ 512,000</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 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:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Average daily revenue			
Ultra-deepwater floaters	\$ 492,100	\$ 513,900	\$ 538,400
Harsh environment floaters	\$ 329,100	\$ 542,600	\$ 470,500
Deepwater floaters	\$ 253,900	\$ 354,400	\$ 378,300
Midwater floaters	\$ 274,100	\$ 349,200	\$ 347,200
High-specification jackups	\$ 143,800	\$ 172,900	\$ 168,500
Total fleet average daily revenue	\$ 353,500	\$ 400,500	\$ 408,200

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. 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, classification as held for sale or classification as discontinued operations.

Revenue efficiency—Revenue efficiency is defined as actual contract drilling revenues 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 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:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenue efficiency			
Ultra-deepwater floaters	98 %	95 %	94 %
Harsh environment floaters	98 %	98 %	96 %
Deepwater floaters	96 %	97 %	96 %
Midwater floaters	99 %	95 %	93 %
High-specification jackups	98 %	99 %	97 %
Total fleet average revenue efficiency	98 %	96 %	95 %

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:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Rig utilization			
Ultra-deepwater floaters	45 %	65 %	82 %
Harsh environment floaters	57 %	64 %	91 %
Deepwater floaters	54 %	73 %	62 %
Midwater floaters	42 %	77 %	64 %
High-specification jackups	55 %	83 %	93 %
Total fleet average rig utilization	48 %	71 %	76 %

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, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015

The following analysis of our operating results contains corrections of errors identified in previously reported amounts (see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Correction of Errors in Previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements). 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
	2016	2015		
	(In millions, except day amounts and percentages)			
Operating days	10,443	16,948	(6,505)	(38)%
Average daily revenue	\$ 353,500	\$ 400,500	\$ (47,000)	(12)%
Revenue efficiency	98 %	96 %		
Rig utilization	48 %	71 %		
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 3,705	\$ 6,802	\$ (3,097)	(46)%
Other revenues	456	584	(128)	(22)%
	4,161	7,386	(3,225)	(44)%
Operating and maintenance expense	(1,875)	(2,955)	1,080	37 %
Depreciation expense	(893)	(963)	70	7 %
General and administrative expense	(172)	(192)	20	10 %
Loss on impairment	(93)	(1,875)	1,782	95 %
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets, net	4	(36)	40	nm
Operating income	1,132	1,365	(233)	(17)%
Other income (expense), net				
Interest income	20	22	(2)	(9)%
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(409)	(432)	23	5 %
Gain on retirement of debt	148	23	125	nm
Other, net	43	37	6	16 %
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	934	1,015	(81)	(8)%
Income tax expense	(107)	(120)	13	11 %
Income from continuing operations	\$ 827	\$ 895	\$ (68)	(8)%

“nm” means not meaningful.

Operating revenues—Contract drilling revenues decreased for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$2.2 billion of decreased revenues resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked, (b) approximately \$860 million of decreased revenues resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale and (c) approximately \$365 million of decreased revenues resulting from lower dayrates. These decreases were partially offset by (a) approximately \$270 million of increased revenues associated with our newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the year ended December 31, 2016 and (b) approximately \$70 million of increased revenues resulting from improved revenue efficiency.

Other revenues decreased for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to approximately \$91 million of decreased revenues for reimbursable items and approximately \$37 million of decreased revenues resulting from drilling contracts early terminated or cancelled by our customers.

Costs and expenses—Excluding the income effect of \$30 million and \$788 million of cost reimbursements from settlements, recoveries from insurance and net adjustments to contingent liabilities associated with the Macondo well incident in the years ended 2016 and 2015, respectively, operating and maintenance expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, by approximately \$1.8 billion. This decrease was primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$1.04 billion of decreased costs and expenses resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked, (b) approximately \$355 million of decreased costs and expenses resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale, (c) approximately \$315 million of decreased costs and expenses primarily related to optimized maintenance and shipyard expenses and reduced personnel costs associated with our active fleet and (d) approximately \$195 million of decreased costs and expenses resulting from reduced onshore costs. These decreases were partially offset by approximately \$75 million of increased costs and expenses associated with our newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the year ended December 31, 2016.

Depreciation expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$87 million of decreased depreciation primarily resulting from the impairment of our deepwater floater and midwater floater asset groups in the prior year and (b) approximately \$40 million of decreased depreciation resulting from rigs sold or

classified as held for sale, partially offset by (c) approximately \$66 million of increased depreciation associated with our newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships and other property and equipment placed into service in the year ended December 31, 2016.

General and administrative expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$22 million of reduced personnel costs, (b) approximately \$8 million of reduced rental expenses, partially offset by (c) approximately \$9 million of increased professional fees.

Loss on impairment and disposals—In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a loss on impairment related to the following: (a) a loss of \$52 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater asset group and (b) a loss of \$41 million associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized a loss on impairment related to the following: (a) an aggregate loss of \$700 million associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale, (b) a loss of \$668 million associated with the impairment of our midwater floater asset group and (c) a loss of \$507 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater asset group.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized an aggregate net loss associated with the disposal of three deepwater floaters and eight midwater floaters, along with related equipment, and other assets. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized an aggregate net loss associated with the disposal of two ultra-deepwater floaters, six deepwater floaters and nine midwater floaters, along with related equipment, and other assets.

Other income and expense—Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized, decreased in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$98 million of decreased interest expense resulting from our debt repurchases and redemptions and (b) approximately \$36 million of increased interest capitalized resulting from our newbuild construction program, partially offset by (c) approximately \$64 million of increased interest resulting from new debt issued in the year ended December 31, 2016 and (d) approximately \$37 million of increased interest expense resulting from downgrades to the credit rating for our senior unsecured long-term debt.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized net gains due to the following: (a) an aggregate gain of \$104 million resulting from the completion of our tender offer of certain of our debt securities and (b) an aggregate net gain of \$44 million resulting from our repurchases of \$399 million aggregate principal amount of our debt securities. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized a net gain due to the following: (a) an aggregate net gain of \$33 million resulting from our repurchases of \$503 million aggregate principal amount of our debt securities partially offset by (b) an aggregate loss of \$10 million resulting from the redemption of \$893 million aggregate principal amount of the 4.95% senior notes due November 2015 (the “4.95% Senior Notes”).

Income tax expense—We operate internationally and provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in the countries in which we operate and earn income. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, our effective tax rate, excluding discrete items, was 18.5 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively, based on income from continuing operations before income tax expense, after excluding certain items, such as losses on impairment, and gains and losses on certain asset disposals. Our effective tax rate increased in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to (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. We consider the tax effect, if any, of the excluded items as well as settlements of prior-year tax estimates to be discrete period tax expenses or benefits. In the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the effect of the various discrete period tax items was a net tax benefit of \$50 million and \$75 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, these discrete tax items, coupled with the excluded income and expense items noted above, resulted in an effective tax rate of 11.5 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively, based on income from continuing operations before income tax expense.

The relationship between our provision for or benefit from income taxes and our income 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 versus income before taxes, (c) rig movements between taxing jurisdictions and (d) our rig operating structures. Generally, our marginal tax rate is lower than our effective tax rate. Consequently, 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, 2016, 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. Conversely, the countries in which we incurred the most significant income taxes during this period that were based on income before income tax include Norway, Switzerland, 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.

Year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014

The following analysis of our operating results contains certain corrections of errors identified in previously reported amounts (see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Correction of Errors in Previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements). 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
	2015	2014		
	<small>(In millions, except day amounts and percentages)</small>			
Operating days	16,948	21,893	(4,945)	(23)%
Average daily revenue	\$ 400,500	\$ 408,200	\$ (7,700)	(2)%
Revenue efficiency	96 %	95 %		
Rig utilization	71 %	76 %		
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 6,802	\$ 8,963	\$ (2,161)	(24)%
Other revenues	584	222	362	nm
	<u>7,386</u>	<u>9,185</u>	<u>(1,799)</u>	<u>(20)%</u>
Operating and maintenance expense	(2,955)	(5,100)	2,145	42 %
Depreciation expense	(963)	(1,129)	166	15 %
General and administrative expense	(192)	(234)	42	18 %
Loss on impairment	(1,875)	(4,043)	2,168	54 %
Loss on disposal of assets, net	(36)	(26)	(10)	(38)%
Operating income (loss)	<u>1,365</u>	<u>(1,347)</u>	<u>2,712</u>	<u>nm</u>
Other income (expense), net				
Interest income	22	20	2	10 %
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(432)	(483)	51	11 %
Gain (loss) on retirement of debt	23	(13)	36	nm
Other, net	37	35	2	6 %
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	<u>1,015</u>	<u>(1,788)</u>	<u>2,803</u>	<u>nm</u>
Income tax expense	(120)	(92)	(28)	(30)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	<u>\$ 895</u>	<u>\$ (1,880)</u>	<u>\$ 2,775</u>	<u>nm</u>

“nm” means not meaningful.

Operating revenues—Contract drilling revenues decreased for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$1.7 billion of decreased revenues resulting from a greater number of rigs idle or stacked, (b) approximately \$945 million of decreased revenues resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale and (c) approximately \$120 million of decreased revenues resulting from lower dayrates. These decreases were partially offset by the following: (a) approximately \$280 million of increased revenues associated with our two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the year ended December 31, 2014, (b) approximately \$240 million of increased revenues resulting from fewer shipyard and mobilization days for the active fleet, (c) approximately \$105 million of increased revenues resulting from improved revenue efficiency and (d) approximately \$90 million of increased revenues resulting from demobilization fees.

Other revenues increased for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to \$433 million of revenues resulting from drilling contracts early terminated or cancelled by our customers.

Costs and expenses—Excluding the favorable effect of \$788 million resulting from cost reimbursements from settlements, recoveries from insurance and net adjustments to contingent liabilities associated with the Macondo well incident in the year ended December 31, 2015, operating and maintenance expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$545 million of decreased costs and expenses resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale, (b) approximately \$395 million of decreased costs and expenses resulting from cost reductions for our idle or stacked rigs, (c) approximately \$345 million of decreased costs and expenses resulting from fewer shipyard and mobilization costs and reduced personnel expenses associated with our active fleet and (d) approximately \$135 million of decreased costs and expenses resulting from reduced onshore costs. These decreases were partially offset by approximately \$70 million of increased costs and expenses associated with our two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the year ended December 31, 2014.

Depreciation expense decreased for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to the following: (a) approximately \$198 million of decreased depreciation resulting from rigs sold or classified as held for sale and (b) approximately \$94 million of decreased depreciation resulting from the impairment of our deepwater floater and midwater floater asset groups. These decreases were partially offset by the following: (a) approximately \$51 million of increased depreciation resulting from the reduction of the salvage values for certain drilling units and (b) approximately \$30 million of increased depreciation resulting from our

two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships that commenced operations in the year ended December 31, 2014 and (c) approximately \$45 million of increased depreciation resulting from our completion of other construction projects.

Loss on impairment—In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized a loss on impairment related to the following: (a) an aggregate loss of \$700 million associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale, (b) a loss of \$668 million associated with the impairment of our midwater floater asset group and (c) a loss of \$507 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater asset group. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized a loss on impairment related to the following: (a) a loss of \$3.0 billion associated with the full impairment of the carrying amount of our goodwill, (b) a loss of \$788 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater floater asset group and (c) an aggregate loss of \$268 million associated with the impairment of certain assets classified as held for sale.

Income tax expense—We operate internationally and provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in the countries in which we operate and earn income. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, our effective tax rate, excluding discrete items, was 14.4 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively, based on income from continuing operations before income tax expense, after excluding certain items, such as losses on impairment, and gains and losses on certain asset disposals. We consider the tax effect, if any, of the excluded items as well as settlements of prior year tax liabilities and changes in prior year tax estimates to be discrete period tax expenses or benefits. In the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the effect of the various discrete period tax items was a net tax benefit of \$75 million and \$143 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, these discrete tax items, coupled with the excluded income and expense items noted above, resulted in an effective tax rate of 11.9 percent and (5.0) percent, respectively, based on income from continuing operations before income taxes.

The relationship between our provision for or benefit from income taxes and our income 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 versus income before taxes, (c) rig movements between taxing jurisdictions and (d) our rig operating structures. Generally, our marginal tax rate is lower than our effective tax rate. Consequently, 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, 2015, 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, India, Nigeria, Indonesia and the Republic of Congo. Conversely, the countries in which we incurred the most significant income taxes during this period that were based on income before income tax include Norway, the U.K., Switzerland, Brazil 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.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and uses of cash

At December 31, 2016, we had \$3.1 billion in cash and cash equivalents. In the year ended December 31, 2016, our primary sources of cash were our cash flows from operating activities, including cash proceeds from customers that executed early terminations or cancellations of drilling contracts; net proceeds from the issuance of debt and net proceeds from restricted cash investments. Our primary uses of cash were capital expenditures, primarily associated with our newbuild construction projects, repayment of debt at scheduled maturities, settlement of the Tendered Notes, debt repurchased in the open market and payment of scheduled installments for our Macondo well incident settlement obligations.

	Years ended December 31,		Change
	2016	2015	
	(In millions)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 827	\$ 897	\$ (70)
Depreciation	893	963	(70)
Loss on impairment	93	1,875	(1,782)
Gain on retirement of debt	(148)	(23)	(125)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	68	(134)	202
Other non-cash items, net	52	173	(121)
Changes in deferred revenues and costs, net	291	89	202
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities, net	(165)	(395)	230
	<u>\$ 1,911</u>	<u>\$ 3,445</u>	<u>\$ (1,534)</u>

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased primarily due to reduced operating activities and a decrease of \$633 million associated with cash proceeds from insurance recoveries and cost reimbursements related to the Macondo well incident, partially offset by a decrease of \$200 million of cash paid for scheduled installments under our Macondo well incident settlement obligations and increase of \$53 million received from customers for early terminations or cancellations of drilling contracts.

	Years ended December 31,		Change
	2016	2015	
	(In millions)		
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	\$ (1,344)	\$ (2,001)	\$ 657
Proceeds from disposal of assets, net	30	54	(24)
Proceeds from repayment of notes receivable	—	15	(15)
Other, net	1	—	1
	<u>\$ (1,313)</u>	<u>\$ (1,932)</u>	<u>\$ 619</u>

Net cash used in investing activities decreased primarily due to reduced capital expenditures, primarily associated with the timing of milestone payments for our major construction projects and other shipyard projects.

	Years ended December 31,		Change
	2016	2015	
	(In millions)		
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of discounts and costs	\$ 2,401	\$ —	\$ 2,401
Repayments of debt	(2,295)	(1,506)	(789)
Proceeds from cash and investments restricted for financing activities, net of deposits	39	110	(71)
Distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital	—	(381)	381
Other, net	(30)	(32)	2
	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ (1,809)</u>	<u>\$ 1,924</u>

Net cash provided by financing activities increased primarily due to the following: (a) cash proceeds from the issuance of the 9.00% Senior Notes, the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes in the current year with no comparable activity in the prior year and (b) cash used to pay our shareholders installments of distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the prior year with no comparable activity in the current year, partially offset by (c) increased cash used to repay debt in connection with scheduled maturities, our tender offer, open market repurchases and redemption and (d) cash deposited into cash accounts restricted for financing activities, primarily for the payment of principal amounts of our senior secured notes in the current year with no comparable activity in the prior year.

Sources and uses of liquidity

Overview—We expect to use existing cash balances, internally generated cash flows, borrowings under our existing bank credit agreement, 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 transactions. Subject in each case 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. During the year ended December 31, 2015, three credit rating agencies downgraded their credit ratings of our non-credit enhanced senior unsecured long-term debt (“Debt Rating”) to Debt Ratings that are below investment grade. During the year ended December 31, 2016 and in January 2017, the same three credit rating agencies further downgraded our Debt Rating. Such downgrades have caused and the recent downgrades will cause us to experience increased fees under our credit facility 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 flow is directly related to our business and the market sectors in which we operate. Should the drilling market deteriorate, or should we experience poor results in our operations, cash flow from operations may be reduced. We have, however, continued to generate positive cash flow from operating activities over recent years and expect that such cash flow will continue to be positive over the next year.

Debt issuances—On July 21, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$1.25 billion of the 9.00% Senior Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$1.21 billion, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. We used the majority of the net proceeds from the debt offering to complete the Tender Offer (see “Debt tender offer”). We will pay interest on the 9.00% Senior Notes semiannually on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning on January 15, 2017.

On October 19, 2016 and December 8, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million of the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and \$625 million of the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes, respectively, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$583 million and \$609 million, respectively, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. We will pay interest on the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning April 15, 2017. We will pay interest on the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning June 1, 2017. Additionally, on each interest payment date, we will be required to redeem, on a pro rata basis, an aggregate principal amount of \$30 million and \$31 million of the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes, respectively. Additionally, the indentures that govern the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes contain covenants that limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate the *Deepwater Thalassa* and *Deepwater Proteus* to declare or pay dividends and impose a maximum collateral rig leverage ratio (“Maximum Collateral Ratio”), represented by each rig’s earnings relative to the debt balance, that changes over the terms of the notes. At December 31, 2016, the Maximum Collateral Ratio under both indentures was 5.75:1.00, and the collateral leverage ratio of each subsidiary was less than 5.00:1.00.

Debt scheduled maturity—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.

Debt tender offer—On August 1, 2016, we completed the Tender Offer to purchase for cash up to \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of the Tendered Notes. As a result of the Tender Offer, we received valid tenders from holders of an aggregate principal amount of \$981 million of the Tendered Notes, and in the year ended December 31, 2016, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$876 million to settle the Tendered Notes.

Debt repurchases and redemption—In the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we repurchased in the open market an aggregate principal amount of \$399 million and \$503 million, respectively, of our debt securities for an aggregate cash payment of \$354 million and \$468 million, respectively. On July 30, 2015, we redeemed the remaining aggregate principal amount of \$893 million of the 4.95% Senior Notes for an aggregate cash payment of \$904 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we redeemed an aggregate principal amount of \$207 million of the outstanding 4.95% Senior Notes for an aggregate payment of \$216 million. We also repaid borrowings under a credit facility, established by one of our subsidiaries, and terminated this credit facility and an undrawn secured credit facility.

Distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital—In May 2015, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$0.60 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments of \$0.15 per outstanding share, subject to certain limitations. In May 2015, we recognized a liability of \$218 million for the distribution payable, recorded in other current liabilities, with a corresponding entry to additional paid-in capital. On June 17 and September 23, 2015, we paid the first two installments in the aggregate amount of \$109 million to shareholders of record as of

May 29, and August 25, 2015. On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, our shareholders approved the cancellation of the third and fourth installments of the distribution.

In May 2014, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$3.00 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments, subject to certain limitations. On June 18, September 17 and December 17, 2014, we paid the first three installments in the aggregate amount of \$816 million to shareholders of record as of May 30, August 22 and November 14, 2014, respectively. On March 18, 2015, we paid the final installment in the aggregate amount of \$272 million to shareholders of record as of February 20, 2015.

In May 2013, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$2.24 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments, subject to certain limitations. On March 19, 2014, we paid the final installment in the aggregate amount of \$202 million to shareholders of record as of February 21, 2014.

We did not pay the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital with respect to our shares held in treasury or held by our subsidiary.

Litigation settlements and insurance recoveries—On May 20, 2015, we entered into a confidential settlement agreement with BP plc. together with its affiliates (“BP”) to settle various disputes remaining between the parties with respect to the Macondo well incident. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, we received from BP a cash payment of \$125 million in July 2015 to partially reimburse us for legal fees incurred by us. Additionally, in connection with the settlement, BP agreed to discontinue its attempts to recover as an additional insured under our liability insurance program. As a result, we submitted claims to our insurers and, in the year ended December 31, 2015, we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$538 million from insurance for recovery of previously incurred losses.

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, to resolve (1) punitive damages claims of private plaintiffs, businesses, and local governments and (2) certain claims that BP had made against us and had assigned to private plaintiffs who previously settled economic damages claims against BP. The PSC Settlement Agreement is subject to approval by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana (the “MDL Court”) and acceptance by a minimum number of plaintiffs. In June 2016 and August 2015, we made a cash deposit of \$25 million and \$212 million, respectively, into an escrow account pending approval of the settlement by the MDL Court. As of February 16, 2017, the aggregate cash balance of our escrow accounts was \$237 million.

Effective October 13, 2015, we finalized a settlement agreement with the states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas (collectively, the “States”), pursuant to which the States agreed to release all of their claims against us arising from the Macondo well incident. On October 22, 2015, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$35 million to the States.

Pursuant to a cooperation guilty plea agreement by and among the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and certain of our affiliates (the “Plea Agreement”), 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 to the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation and \$150 million to the National Academy of Sciences in scheduled installments through February 2017. In each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$60 million. On February 14, 2017, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$60 million, representing the final installment due under the Plea Agreement.

Pursuant to a civil consent decree by and among the DOJ and certain of our affiliates (“the Consent Decree”), which was approved by the court on February 19, 2013, we agreed to pay a civil penalty totaling \$1.0 billion, plus interest at a fixed rate of 2.15 percent. In the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$204 million and \$412 million, respectively, including interest, representing the final installments due under the Consent Decree.

Noncontrolling interest—On August 5, 2014, we completed the initial public offering of 20.1 million common units representing limited liability company interests in Transocean Partners, which traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “RIGP”. Through Transocean Partners Holdings Limited, a Cayman Islands company and our wholly owned subsidiary, we held the remaining 21.3 million common units and 27.6 million subordinated units and all of the incentive distribution rights. As a result of the offering, we received net cash proceeds of approximately \$417 million, after deducting approximately \$26 million for underwriting discounts and commissions and other estimated offering expenses.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, Transocean Partners declared and paid an aggregate distribution of \$99 million, of which \$28 million was paid to holders of noncontrolling interest. In the year ended December 31, 2015, Transocean Partners declared and paid an aggregate distribution of \$100 million to its unitholders, of which \$29 million was paid to the holders of noncontrolling interest. In the year ended December 31, 2014, Transocean Partners declared and paid an aggregate distribution of \$15 million to its unitholders, of which \$4 million was paid to the holders of noncontrolling interest.

On November 4, 2015, Transocean Partners announced that its board of directors approved a unit repurchase program, authorizing it to repurchase up to \$40 million of its publicly held common units. Under the program, Transocean Partners repurchased 478,376 of its publicly held common units for an aggregate purchase price of \$4 million.

On December 9, 2016, 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 a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Ltd. 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.

Revolving credit facility—In June 2014, we entered into an amended and restated bank credit agreement, which established a \$3.0 billion unsecured five-year revolving credit facility, that is scheduled to expire on June 28, 2019 (the “Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility”). Among other things, the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility includes limitations on creating liens, incurring subsidiary debt, transactions with affiliates, sale/leaseback transactions, mergers and the sale of substantially all assets. The Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility also includes a covenant imposing a maximum debt to tangible capitalization ratio of 0.6 to 1.0. At December 31, 2016, our debt to tangible capitalization ratio, as defined, was 0.4 to 1.0. In order to borrow or have letters of credit issued under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, we must, at the time of the borrowing request, not be in default under the bank credit agreements and make certain representations and warranties, including with respect to compliance with laws and solvency, to the lenders, but we are not required to make any representation to the lenders as to the absence of a material adverse effect. Repayment of borrowings under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility is 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 Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility and, if not waived by the lenders, could cause us to lose access to the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility.

We may borrow under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility at either (1) the adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus a margin (the “Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin”), which ranges from 1.125 percent to 2.0 percent based on the Debt Rating, or (2) the base rate specified in the credit agreement plus the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin, less one percent per annum. Throughout the term of the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, we pay a facility fee on the daily unused amount of the underlying commitment which ranges from 0.15 percent to 0.35 percent based on our Debt Rating. At February 16, 2017, based on our Debt Rating on that date, the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin was 2.0 percent and the facility fee was 0.35 percent. At February 16, 2017, we had no borrowings outstanding, no letters of credit issued, and \$3.0 billion of available borrowing capacity under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility.

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, equivalent to approximately \$3.4 billion. On February 12, 2010, our board of directors authorized our management to implement the share repurchase program. At December 31, 2015, we held 2.9 million of our shares. On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, our shareholders approved the cancellation of all shares repurchased to date under our share repurchase program. In January 2016, upon registration of the cancellation in the commercial register, all repurchased shares were cancelled. In the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, we did not purchase shares under our share repurchase program.

We intend to fund any repurchases using available cash balances and cash from operating activities. Based upon 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 ratings considerations and other factors, we may elect to retain cash, reduce debt, make capital investments or acquisitions or otherwise use cash for general corporate purposes, and consequently, we may elect not to repurchase any additional shares under this program. Decisions regarding the amount, if any, and timing of any share repurchases will be made from time to time based upon 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. The share repurchase program could be suspended or discontinued by our board of directors or company management, as applicable, at any time. At February 16, 2017, the authorization remaining under the share repurchase program was for the repurchase of up to CHF 3.2 billion, equivalent to approximately \$3.2 million of our outstanding shares. 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, 2016, our contractual obligations stated at face value, were as follows:

	For the years ending December 31,				
	Total	2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - 2021	Thereafter
	(in millions)				
Contractual obligations					
Debt	\$ 7,980	\$ 706	\$ 1,235	\$ 1,305	\$ 4,734
Interest on debt	4,915	563	943	857	2,552
Capital lease obligation (a)	903	66	144	143	550
Plea Agreement obligations	60	60	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations	91	10	21	18	42
Purchase obligations	2,004	229	9	1,766	—
Service agreement obligations (b)	542	27	97	106	312
Total (c)	<u>\$ 16,495</u>	<u>\$ 1,661</u>	<u>\$ 2,449</u>	<u>\$ 4,195</u>	<u>\$ 8,190</u>

(a) Includes scheduled installments of principal and imputed interest on our capital lease obligation.

(b) In the year ended December 31, 2016, we entered into long-term service agreements with certain 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.

(c) As of December 31, 2016, our defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans represented an aggregate liability of \$375 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 “—Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans” and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans.

As of December 31, 2016, our unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions, net of prepayments, represented a liability of \$370 million. Due to the 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 have excluded this amount from the contractual obligations presented in the table above. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 7—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 uncommitted credit lines, some of which require cash collateral. At December 31, 2016, 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 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, 2016, these obligations stated in U.S. dollar equivalents and their time to expiration were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,				
	Total	2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - 2021	Thereafter
	(in millions)				
Other commercial commitments					
Standby letters of credit	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —
Surety bonds	33	31	2	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

We have established a wholly owned captive insurance company to insure various risks of our operating subsidiaries. Access to the cash investments of the captive insurance company may be limited due to local regulatory restrictions. At December 31, 2016, the cash investments held by the captive insurance company totaled \$209 million, and the amount of such cash investments is expected to range from \$75 million to \$215 million by December 31, 2017. The amount of actual cash investments held by the captive insurance company varies, depending on the amount of premiums paid to the captive insurance company, the timing and amount of claims paid by the captive insurance company, and the amount of 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.

In the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we made capital expenditures of \$1.3 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively, including \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, for our major construction projects. For the year ending December 31, 2017, we expect total capital expenditures and other capital additions to be approximately \$500 million, including \$431 million for our major construction projects.

As of December 31, 2016, the historical and projected capital expenditures and other capital additions, including capitalized interest, for our ongoing major construction projects were as follows:

	Total costs through December 31, 2016	For the years ending December 31,				Total
		2017	2018	2019	2020	
(In millions)						
Deepwater Pontus (a)	\$ 745	\$ 155	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 900
Deepwater Poseidon (a)	707	174	29	—	—	910
Transocean Cassiopeia (b)	59	6	3	12	195	275
Ultra-Deepwater drillship TBN1 (c)	221	50	27	62	465	825
Transocean Centaurus (b)	57	6	8	12	207	290
Transocean Cepheus (b)	57	6	8	12	207	290
Ultra-Deepwater drillship TBN2 (c)	166	34	14	36	495	745
Transocean Cetus (b)	54	—	7	10	209	280
Transocean Circinus (b)	53	—	4	10	213	280
Total	\$ 2,119	\$ 431	\$ 100	\$ 154	\$ 1,991	\$ 4,795

(a) *Deepwater Pontus* and *Deepwater Poseidon*, two newbuild ultra-deepwater drillships under construction at the Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Co. Ltd. shipyard in Korea, are expected to commence operations in the fourth quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018, respectively.

(b) *Transocean Cassiopeia*, *Transocean Centaurus*, *Transocean Cepheus*, *Transocean Cetus* and *Transocean Circinus*, five Keppel FELS Super B 400 Bigfoot class design newbuild high-specification jackups under construction at Keppel FELS' shipyard in Singapore do not yet have drilling contracts and are expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 2020, the second quarter of 2020, the third quarter of 2020, the fourth quarter of 2020 and the fourth quarter of 2020, respectively. The delivery expectations and the cost projections presented above reflect the terms of our construction agreements, as amended to delay delivery in consideration of current market conditions.

(c) Our two unnamed dynamically positioned ultra-deepwater drillships under construction at the Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd. in Singapore do not yet have drilling contracts and are expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2020, respectively. The delivery expectations and the cost projections presented above reflect the terms of our construction agreements, as amended to delay delivery in consideration of current market conditions.

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. We also have available credit under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility and may utilize other commercial bank or capital market financings. Economic conditions could impact the availability of these sources of funding.

Dispositions—From time to time, we may also 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, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we identified seven, 22 and two such drilling units, respectively, that we have sold or intend to sell 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, 2016, we completed the sale of three deepwater floaters and eight midwater floaters, along with related equipment, and we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$22 million. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we completed the sale of two ultra-deepwater floaters, six deepwater floaters and nine midwater floaters, along with related equipment, and we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$35 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we completed the sale of one deepwater floater, one midwater floater and two high-specification jackups, along with related equipment, and we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$185 million.

Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

Overview—Benefits under all of our U.S. defined benefit pension plans have ceased accruing. We maintain the respective pension obligations under such plans until they have been fully satisfied. As of December 31, 2016, we maintained three funded and three unfunded defined benefit plans in the U.S. (the "U.S. Plans"). During the year ended December 31, 2016, we permitted certain participants of one of

our funded U.S. Plans to make a one-time election to receive a payment of retirement benefits in the form of either (a) a lump sum distribution or (b) an annuity starting October 1, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, we maintained one defined benefit plan in the U.K. (the “U.K. Plan”), under which we and the plan trustees mutually agreed to cease accruing benefits effective March 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, we also maintained two funded and two unfunded defined benefit plans, primarily group pension schemes with life insurance companies, which cover certain eligible Norway employees and former employees (the “Norway Plans”). During the year ended December 31, 2016, we satisfied our obligations under four funded defined benefit plans in Norway and the unfunded defined benefit plans in Nigeria. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we satisfied our obligations under the unfunded defined benefit plans in Egypt and Indonesia. We refer to the U.K. Plan, the Norway Plans and the plans in Nigeria, Egypt and Indonesia, 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 postretirement employee benefit plans (collectively, the “OPEB Plans”), under which benefits to eligible participants diminish during a phase-out period ending December 31, 2025.

The following table presents the amounts and weighted-average assumptions associated with the U.S. Plans, the Non-U.S. Plans and the OPEB Plans.

	Year ended December 31, 2016				Year ended December 31, 2015			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Net periodic benefit costs	\$ (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (4)	\$ (11)	\$ (3)	\$ 30	\$ (1)	\$ 26
Other comprehensive income (loss) (a)	(35)	25	(2)	(12)	(20)	80	29	89
Employer contributions	3	43	3	49	13	21	5	39
At end of period:								
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 1,557	\$ 396	\$ 19	\$ 1,972	\$ 1,523	\$ 458	\$ 24	\$ 2,005
Projected benefit obligation	1,557	398	19	1,974	1,523	502	24	2,049
Fair value of plan assets	1,204	400	—	1,604	1,198	439	—	1,637
Funded status	(353)	2	(19)	(370)	(325)	(63)	(24)	(412)
Accumulated comprehensive income (loss) (a)	(316)	(94)	23	(387)	(281)	(119)	25	(375)
Weighted-Average Assumptions								
-Net periodic benefit costs								
Discount rate (b)	4.56 %	3.69 %	3.13 %	4.37 %	4.16 %	3.26 %	3.86 %	3.95 %
Long-term rate of return (c)	6.82 %	5.85 %	na	6.57 %	7.79 %	5.93 %	na	7.33 %
Compensation trend rate (b)	0.22 %	4.01 %	na	0.98 %	0.21 %	3.83 %	na	1.04 %
Health care cost trend rate-initial	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.81 %	7.81 %
Health care cost trend rate-ultimate	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.00 %	5.00 %
-Benefit obligations								
Discount rate (b)	4.26 %	2.69 %	3.08 %	3.94 %	4.55 %	3.59 %	3.13 %	4.30 %
Compensation trend rate (b)	na	2.25 %	na	2.25 %	3.82 %	3.77 %	na	3.79 %

“na” means not applicable.

- (a) Amounts presented before tax.
- (b) Weighted-average based on relative average projected benefit obligation for the year.
- (c) Weighted-average based on relative average fair value of plan assets for the year.

Net periodic benefit cost—In the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, net periodic benefit costs were reduced by \$105 million and \$115 million, respectively, for expected returns from plan assets. In the year ended December 31, 2016, net periodic benefit costs decreased \$37 million. In the year ending December 31, 2017, we expect our net periodic benefit costs to be approximately the same as the costs recognized in the year ended December 31, 2016.

Plan assets—In the year ended December 31, 2016, plan assets of the funded Transocean Plans were favorably impacted by improvements in world equity markets, given the allocation of approximately 50 percent of plan assets to equity securities. To a lesser extent, plan assets allocated to debt securities and other investments also experienced better than expected gains. In the year ended December 31, 2016, the fair value of the investments in the funded Transocean Plans decreased by \$33 million, or two percent, primarily due to the following: \$130 million resulting from benefits and settlements paid from plan assets, net of contributions, and \$80 million resulting from net losses on currency exchange rate changes for our non-U.S. Plans, partially offset by \$177 million resulting from investment returns.

Funding contributions—We review the funded status of our plans at least annually and contribute an amount at least equal to the minimum amount required. For the funded qualified U.S. Plan, we contribute an amount at least equal to that required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”) and the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (“PPA”). We use actuarial computations to

establish the minimum contribution required under ERISA and PPA and the maximum deductible contribution allowed for income tax purposes. For the funded U.K. Plan, we contribute an amount, as mutually agreed with the plan trustees, based on actuarial recommendations. For the funded Norway Plans, we contribute an amount determined by the plan trustee based on Norwegian pension laws. For the unfunded Transocean Plans and OPEB Plans, we generally fund benefit payments for plan participants as incurred. We fund our contributions to the Transocean Plans and the OPEB Plans using cash flows from operations.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, we contributed \$49 million and participants contributed \$1 million to the Transocean Plans and the OPEB Plans. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we contributed \$39 million and participants contributed \$4 million to the Transocean Plans and the OPEB Plans. For the year ending December 31, 2017, we expect to contribute \$11 million to the Transocean Plans and \$3 million to the OPEB Plans.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans.

Contingencies and Uncertainties

Macondo well incident

A significant portion of the contingencies arising from the Macondo well incident has now been resolved as a result of settlements with the DOJ, BP and the States. Additionally, we entered into the PSC Settlement Agreement, which remains subject to approval by the MDL Court. We believe the remaining most notable claims against us arising from the Macondo well incident are the 30 settlement class opt outs from the PSC Settlement Agreement. We can provide no assurance as to the outcome of the remaining claims arising from the Macondo well incident, the timing of any upcoming appeal or further rulings, or that we will not enter into additional settlements as to some or all of the remaining matters related to the Macondo well incident. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies and Note 23—Subsequent Events.

Regulatory matters

On February 25, 2013, we and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) entered into an agreement (the “EPA Agreement”), which has a five-year term. Subject to our compliance with the terms of the EPA Agreement, the EPA agreed that it will not suspend, debar or statutorily disqualify us and will lift any existing suspension, debarment or statutory disqualification. In the EPA Agreement, we agreed to comply with our obligations under the Plea Agreement and the Consent Decree and continue the implementation of certain programs and systems designed to enhance our environmental management systems and improve our environmental performance. We also agreed to other specified actions, including the (i) scheduled revision of our environmental management system and maintenance of certain compliance and ethics programs; (ii) compliance with certain employment and contracting procedures, (iii) engagement of an independent compliance auditor to, among other things, assess and report to the EPA on our compliance with the terms of the Plea Agreement, the Consent Decree and the EPA Agreement and (iv) provision of reports and notices with respect to various matters, including those related to compliance, misconduct, legal proceedings, audit reports, the EPA Agreement, the Consent Decree and the Plea Agreement. The EPA Agreement prohibits us from entering into, extending or engaging in certain business relationships with individuals or entities that are debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment or similarly restricted. For a description of regulatory and environmental matters relating to the Macondo well incident, please see “—Macondo well incident.” See also Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

Tax matters

We conduct operations through our various subsidiaries in a number of 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.

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. We are also defending against tax-related claims in courts, including our ongoing civil trial in Norway. In January 2016, the Norwegian authorities formally and unconditionally dropped all criminal charges against our subsidiaries and the two employees of our former external advisors and our former external Norwegian attorney. As a result, no criminal charges remain outstanding for any of the previously reported Norway tax investigations or trials and all our subsidiaries and external advisors have been fully acquitted of all criminal charges. On January 9, 2017, the Norwegian appeal court in Oslo ruled entirely in favor of the Transocean subsidiaries and overturned the district court with respect to the remaining question of principal tax obligations. On February 10, 2017, the tax authorities filed an appeal with the Norwegian Supreme Court. 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 statement of 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 7—Income Taxes and Note 23—Subsequent Events.

Other matters

In addition, from time to time, we 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.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2016.

Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2016, we did not have any material related party transactions that were not in the ordinary course of business.

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. 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 upon 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. Generally, our annual marginal tax rate is lower than our annual effective tax rate. 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 maintain 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. Tax exposure items include potential challenges to permanent establishment positions, intercompany pricing, disposition transactions, and withholding tax rates and their applicability. These 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. At December 31, 2016, the liability for estimated tax exposures in our jurisdictions of operation was approximately \$370 million.

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 permanently reinvested in the future. 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. At December 31, 2016, the amount of indefinitely reinvested earnings was approximately \$2.5 billion. Should we make a distribution from the unremitted earnings of these subsidiaries, we could be subject to taxes payable to various jurisdictions. We estimate taxes in the range of \$200 million to \$250 million would be payable upon distribution of all previously unremitted earnings at December 31, 2016.

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. We continually evaluate strategies that could allow for the future utilization of our deferred tax assets. During the year ended December 31, 2016, in evaluating our projected realizability of deferred tax assets, we took into account plans to combine certain subsidiaries. During the year ended December 31, 2015, in evaluating our future realization of deferred tax assets we took into account plans to centralize ownership of certain rigs among our subsidiaries, which resulted in utilization of additional deferred tax assets against income from operations. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we did not make any significant changes to our valuation allowance against deferred tax assets.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 7—Income Taxes.

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, 2016 and 2015, the carrying amount of our property and equipment was \$21.1 billion and \$20.8 billion, representing 78 percent and 79 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, 2016, 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 \$49 million and a hypothetical one-year decrease would cause an increase in our annual depreciation expense of approximately \$53 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, deepwater floaters, midwater floaters, and high-specification jackups.

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 weight 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, 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 year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized losses of \$507 million (\$481 million, net of tax) and \$668 million (\$654 million, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group and the midwater floater asset group, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized a loss of \$788 million (\$693 million, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 6 Impairments.

Revenue recognition—Our contracts to provide offshore drilling services are individually negotiated and vary in their terms and provisions. 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 rates 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. We recognize operating revenues as they are realized and earned and can be reasonably measured, based on contractual dayrates, and when collectability is reasonably assured. For contractual daily rate contracts, we recognize the losses for loss contracts as such losses are incurred.

Certain of our drilling contracts may be cancelable for the convenience of the customer upon payment of an early termination payment. We recognize revenues, presented in other revenues, associated with cancellations or early terminations over the period in which we satisfy our performance obligations based on the negotiated or contractual terms, which are typically specific to the contractual arrangement. In the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we recognized revenues of \$471 million and \$505 million, respectively, associated with cancellations and early terminations.

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. The litigation and investigations also give rise to certain loss contingencies that we believe are reasonably possible. Although we have not recognized a liability for such loss contingencies, these contingencies could increase the liabilities we ultimately recognize. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the liability for estimated loss contingencies that we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made was \$250 million, recorded in other current liabilities.

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

Pension and other postretirement benefits—We use a January 1 measurement date for net periodic benefit costs and a December 31 measurement date for projected benefit obligations and plan assets. We measure our pension liabilities and related net periodic benefit costs using actuarial assumptions based on a market-related value of assets that reduces year-to-year volatility. In applying this approach, we recognize investment gains or losses subject to amortization over a five-year period beginning with the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are measured as the difference between the expected and actual returns calculated using 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. Actual results may differ from these measurements under different conditions or assumptions. Future changes in plan asset returns, assumed discount rates and various other factors related to the pension plans will impact our future pension obligations and net periodic benefit costs.

Additionally, the pension obligations and related net periodic benefit costs for our defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans are actuarially determined and are affected by assumptions, including long-term rate of return, discount rates, mortality rates and employee turnover rates. Because our defined benefit plans have ceased accruing benefits, certain assumptions, including compensation increases and health care cost trend rates no longer apply. The two most critical assumptions are the long-term rate of return and the discount rate. For the long-term rate of return of plan assets, we develop our assumptions based on historical experience and

projected returns for the investments considering each plan's target asset allocation and long-term asset class expected returns. For the discount rate, we develop our assumptions utilizing a yield curve approach based on Aa-rated corporate bonds and the expected timing of future benefit payments. We periodically evaluate our assumptions and, when appropriate, adjust the recorded liabilities and expense. Changes in these and other assumptions used in the actuarial computations could impact our projected benefit obligations, pension liabilities, net periodic benefit costs and other comprehensive income. See “—Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans” and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans.

New Accounting Pronouncements

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

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Overview—We are exposed to interest rate risk and currency exchange rate risk, primarily associated with our restricted cash investments and our long-term and short-term debt. For our restricted cash investments and debt instruments, the following table presents the principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by contractual maturity date. The information is stated in U.S. dollar equivalents. The instruments are denominated in either U.S. dollars or Norwegian kroner, as indicated. The following table presents information for the years ending December 31 (in millions, except interest rate percentages):

	Scheduled Maturity Date (a)						Total	Fair Value
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter		
Restricted cash investments								
Fixed rate (NOK)	\$ 98	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 123	\$ 125
Average interest rate	4.15 %	4.15 %	— %	— %	— %	— %		
Debt								
Fixed rate (USD)	\$ 633	\$ 1,117	\$ 155	\$ 665	\$ 712	\$ 5,141	\$ 8,423	\$ 8,093
Average interest rate	5.11 %	6.41 %	7.14 %	6.66 %	8.10 %	7.59 %		
Fixed rate (NOK)	\$ 98	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 123	\$ 125
Average interest rate	4.15 %	4.15 %	— %	— %	— %	— %		

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

Interest rate risk—At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the fair value of our debt was \$8.2 billion and \$6.3 billion, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the fair value of our debt increased by \$1.9 billion due to the following: (a) an increase of approximately \$2.6 billion resulting from the issuance of \$2.5 billion aggregate principal amount of new debt during 2016, (b) a decrease of approximately \$1.9 billion resulting from the repurchase or redemption of \$2.3 billion aggregate principal amount of debt and (c) an increase of approximately \$1.2 billion resulting from the increased fair value of our outstanding debt.

A large portion of our cash investments is subject to variable interest rates and would earn commensurately higher rates of return if interest rates increase. Based upon the amounts of our cash investments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, a hypothetical one percentage point change in interest rates would result in a corresponding change in annual interest income of approximately \$31 million and \$23 million, respectively.

Currency exchange rate risk—We are exposed to currency exchange rate risk associated with our international operations and with some of our long-term and short-term debt.

For our international operations, our primary currency exchange rate risk management strategy involves structuring customer contracts to provide for payment in both U.S. dollars, which is our functional currency, and local currency. The payment 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. 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.

At December 31, 2016, we had NOK 1.1 billion aggregate principal amount of debt obligations, all of which were secured by a corresponding amount of restricted cash investments that were also denominated in Norwegian kroner. These corresponding restricted cash investments form an economic hedge of our exposure to currency exchange rate risk associated with these debt obligations.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Transocean Ltd. (the “Company” or “our”) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company’s internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company’s management and board of directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with United States (“U.S.”) generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring (including internal auditing practices), and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, however well designed, including the possibility of human error and the possible circumvention or overriding of controls. The design of an internal control system is also based in part upon assumptions and judgments made by management about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that a system of internal control will be effective under all potential future conditions. As a result, even an effective system of internal controls can provide no more than reasonable assurance with respect to the fair presentation of financial statements and the processes under which they were prepared.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, management used the criteria for internal control over financial reporting described in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*, as published in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management’s assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operating effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting.

Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the audit committee of the Company’s board of directors. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was not effective. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective due to a material weakness in our controls over income tax accounting. Specifically, the execution of the controls over the application of the accounting literature to the measurement of deferred taxes did not operate effectively in relation to: (1) the remeasurement of certain nonmonetary assets in Norway, (2) the analysis of our U.S. defined benefit pension plans liability and associated other comprehensive income and (3) the realizability of our deferred tax assets and the need for a valuation allowance. As a result of the significance of the accounting errors resulting from the deficient controls, the accompanying financial statements for 2015 and 2014 have been revised notwithstanding that management does not believe that such errors were material for these years. The matter was discovered during the course of the 2016 external audit of the accounts and related controls.

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

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Transocean Ltd.

We have audited Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, 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). Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries' 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 conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether 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.

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.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weakness has been identified and included in management's assessment. Management has identified a material weakness in controls related to the Company's income tax process. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2016 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated March 6, 2017 which expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas
March 6, 2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Transocean Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Transocean Ltd. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, 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 March 6, 2017 expressed an adverse opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas
March 6, 2017

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In millions, except per share data)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues			
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 3,705	\$ 6,802	\$ 8,963
Other revenues	456	584	222
	4,161	7,386	9,185
Costs and expenses			
Operating and maintenance	1,875	2,955	5,100
Depreciation	893	963	1,129
General and administrative	172	192	234
	2,940	4,110	6,463
Loss on impairment	(93)	(1,875)	(4,043)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets, net	4	(36)	(26)
Operating income (loss)	1,132	1,365	(1,347)
Other income (expense), net			
Interest income	20	22	20
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(409)	(432)	(483)
Gain (loss) on retirement of debt	148	23	(13)
Other, net	43	37	35
	(198)	(350)	(441)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	934	1,015	(1,788)
Income tax expense	107	120	92
Income (loss) from continuing operations	827	895	(1,880)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	2	(20)
Net income (loss)	827	897	(1,900)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	49	32	(61)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 778	\$ 865	\$ (1,839)
Earnings (loss) per share-basic			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.06)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.08)
Earnings (loss) per share-diluted			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.06)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.08)
Weighted-average shares outstanding			
Basic	367	363	362
Diluted	367	363	362

See accompanying notes.

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

(In millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ 827	\$ 897	\$ (1,900)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	49	32	(61)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	778	865	(1,839)
Components of net periodic benefit costs before reclassifications	(20)	63	(170)
Components of net periodic benefit costs reclassified to net income	8	23	17
Gain on derivative instruments reclassified to net income	—	—	(2)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income taxes	(12)	86	(155)
Income taxes related to other comprehensive income	6	(17)	35
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(6)	69	(120)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	(6)	69	(120)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	821	966	(2,020)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	49	32	(61)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 772	\$ 934	\$ (1,959)

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,052	\$ 2,339
Accounts receivable, net		
Trade	833	1,343
Other	65	57
Materials and supplies, net	561	627
Restricted cash	466	340
Other current assets	121	92
Total current assets	5,098	4,798
Property and equipment	27,372	26,265
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,279)	(5,456)
Property and equipment, net	21,093	20,809
Deferred income taxes, net	298	411
Other assets	400	413
Total assets	\$ 26,889	\$ 26,431
Liabilities and equity		
Accounts payable	\$ 206	\$ 455
Accrued income taxes	95	55
Debt due within one year	724	1,093
Other current liabilities	960	1,062
Total current liabilities	1,985	2,665
Long-term debt	7,740	7,397
Deferred income taxes, net	178	229
Other long-term liabilities	1,153	1,135
Total long-term liabilities	9,071	8,761
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	28	5
Shares, CHF 0.10 par value, 417,060,033 authorized, 143,783,041 conditionally authorized, 394,801,990 issued and 389,366,241 outstanding at December 31, 2016 and CHF 15.00 par value, 396,260,487 authorized, 167,617,649 conditionally authorized, 373,830,649 issued and 364,035,397 outstanding at December 31, 2015		
	36	5,193
Additional paid-in capital	10,993	5,736
Treasury shares, at cost, 2,863,267 held at December 31, 2015	—	(240)
Retained earnings	5,056	4,278
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(283)	(277)
Total controlling interest shareholders' equity	15,802	14,690
Noncontrolling interest	3	310
Total equity	15,805	15,000
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 26,889	\$ 26,431

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In millions)

	Years ended December 31,			Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
	Quantity			Amount		
Shares						
Balance, beginning of period	364	362	361	\$ 5,193	\$ 5,169	\$ 5,147
Reduction of par value	—	—	—	(5,159)	—	—
Issuance of shares for acquisition of noncontrolling interest	24	—	—	2	—	—
Issuance of shares under share-based compensation plans	1	2	1	—	24	22
Balance, end of period	389	364	362	\$ 36	\$ 5,193	\$ 5,169
Additional paid-in capital						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 5,736	\$ 5,797	\$ 6,784
Share-based compensation				42	64	98
Reduction of par value				5,159	—	—
Cancellation of shares held in treasury				(240)	—	—
Issuance of shares for acquisition of noncontrolling interest, net of issue costs				313	—	—
Issuance of shares under share-based compensation plans				—	(24)	(21)
Reclassification of obligation for distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital				—	(109)	(1,088)
Allocated capital for transactions with holders of noncontrolling interest				(18)	9	33
Other, net				1	(1)	(9)
Balance, end of period				\$ 10,993	\$ 5,736	\$ 5,797
Treasury shares, at cost						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ (240)	\$ (240)	\$ (240)
Cancellation of shares held in treasury				240	—	—
Balance, end of period				\$ —	\$ (240)	\$ (240)
Retained earnings						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 4,278	\$ 3,413	\$ 5,252
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest				778	865	(1,839)
Balance, end of period				\$ 5,056	\$ 4,278	\$ 3,413
Accumulated other comprehensive loss						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ (277)	\$ (346)	\$ (226)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest				(6)	69	(120)
Balance, end of period				\$ (283)	\$ (277)	\$ (346)
Total controlling interest shareholders' equity						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 14,690	\$ 13,793	\$ 16,717
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest				772	934	(1,959)
Share-based compensation				42	64	98
Issuance of shares for acquisition of noncontrolling interest, net of issue costs				315	—	—
Reclassification of obligation for distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital				—	(109)	(1,088)
Allocated capital for transactions with holders of noncontrolling interest				(18)	9	33
Other, net				1	(1)	(8)
Balance, end of period				\$ 15,802	\$ 14,690	\$ 13,793
Noncontrolling interest						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 310	\$ 311	\$ 2
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest				26	38	(70)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest				(321)	(1)	—
Sale of noncontrolling interest, net of issue costs				—	—	417
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interest				(30)	(29)	(5)
Allocated capital for transactions with holders of noncontrolling interest				18	(9)	(33)
Balance, end of period				\$ 3	\$ 310	\$ 311
Total equity						
Balance, beginning of period				\$ 15,000	\$ 14,104	\$ 16,719
Total comprehensive income (loss)				798	972	(2,029)
Share-based compensation				42	64	98
Issuance of shares for acquisition of noncontrolling interest, net of issue costs				315	—	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest				(321)	(1)	—
Sale of noncontrolling interest, net of issue costs				—	—	417
Reclassification of obligation for distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital				—	(109)	(1,088)
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interest				(30)	(29)	(5)
Other, net				1	(1)	(8)
Balance, end of period				\$ 15,805	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,104

See accompanying notes.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 827	\$ 897	\$ (1,900)
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	893	963	1,129
Share-based compensation expense	42	64	98
Loss on impairment	93	1,875	4,043
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets, net	(4)	35	36
(Gain) loss on retirement of debt	(148)	(23)	13
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	68	(134)	(194)
Other, net	14	74	24
Changes in deferred revenues, net	219	(90)	95
Changes in deferred costs, net	72	179	(49)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(165)	(395)	(1,075)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,911	3,445	2,220
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(1,344)	(2,001)	(2,165)
Proceeds from disposal of assets, net	30	54	250
Proceeds from repayment of loans receivable	—	15	101
Investment in loans receivable	—	—	(15)
Other, net	1	—	1
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,313)	(1,932)	(1,828)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of discounts and issue costs	2,401	—	—
Repayments of debt	(2,295)	(1,506)	(539)
Deposits to cash accounts restricted for financing activities	(85)	—	(20)
Proceeds from cash accounts and investments restricted for financing activities	124	110	176
Proceeds from sale of noncontrolling interest, net of issue costs	—	—	417
Distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital	—	(381)	(1,018)
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interest	(30)	(29)	(5)
Other, net	—	(3)	(11)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	115	(1,809)	(1,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	713	(296)	(608)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,339	2,635	3,243
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,052	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,635

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 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. At December 31, 2016, we owned or had partial ownership interests in and operated 56 mobile offshore drilling units, including 30 ultra-deepwater floaters, seven harsh environment floaters, three deepwater floaters, six midwater floaters and 10 high-specification jackups. At December 31, 2016, we also had four ultra-deepwater drillships and five high-specification jackups under construction or under contract to be constructed. See Note 10—Drilling Fleet.

Transocean Partners—On August 5, 2014, we completed an initial public offering to sell a noncontrolling interest in Transocean Partners LLC (“Transocean Partners”), a Marshall Islands limited liability company, which was formed on February 6, 2014, by Transocean Partners Holdings Limited, a Cayman Islands company and our wholly owned subsidiary, to own, operate and acquire modern, technologically advanced offshore drilling rigs. On December 9, 2016, Transocean Partners completed a merger with one of our subsidiaries as contemplated under the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated July 31, 2016, and as amended on November 21, 2016. Following the completion of the merger, Transocean Partners became a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Ltd. 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. See Note 14—Noncontrolling Interest.

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. See Note 15—Shareholders’ Equity.

Note 2—Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting estimates—To prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the 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, income taxes, contingencies, share-based compensation, defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefits. 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 multiple input levels are required for a valuation, 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 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 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 5—Variable Interest Entities and Note 14—Noncontrolling Interest.

Discontinued operations—Under accounting standards previously in effect, we presented as discontinued operations the operating results of components of our business that either had been disposed of or were classified as held for sale when both of the following conditions were met: (a) the operations and cash flows of the component had been or would be eliminated from our ongoing operations as a result of the disposal transaction and (b) we would not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the disposed component. Under the former accounting standards, we considered a component of our business to be one that comprises operations and

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

cash flows that could be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of our business. See Note 3—New Accounting Pronouncements and Note 8—Discontinued Operations.

Operating revenues and expenses—We recognize operating revenues as they are realized and earned and can be reasonably measured, based on contractual dayrates, and when collectability is reasonably assured. In certain instances, when we determine that collection is not reasonably assured, we recognize revenues associated with the contract when all revenue recognition criteria have been met. In connection with drilling contracts, we may receive revenues for preparation and mobilization of equipment and personnel or for capital improvements to rigs. We defer the revenues earned and incremental costs incurred that are directly related to contract preparation and mobilization and recognize such revenues and costs over the primary contract term of the drilling project using the straight-line method. We recognize, in operating and maintenance costs and expenses, the fees related to contract preparation and mobilization on a straight-line basis over the estimated firm period of drilling, which is consistent with the general pace of activity, level of services being provided and dayrates being earned over the life of the contract. For contractual daily rate contracts, we recognize the losses for loss contracts as such losses are incurred. We recognize the costs of relocating drilling units without contracts to more promising market sectors as such costs are incurred. Upon completion of drilling contracts, we recognize in earnings any demobilization fees received and expenses incurred. We defer capital upgrade revenues received and recognize such revenues over the primary contract term of the drilling project. We depreciate the actual costs incurred for the capital upgrade on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. We defer the periodic survey and drydock costs incurred in connection with obtaining regulatory certification to operate our rigs and well control systems on an ongoing basis, and we recognize such costs over the period until the next survey using the straight-line method.

Our other revenues represent those derived from customer contract terminations and customer reimbursable items. We recognize revenues from contract terminations as we fulfill our obligations for such terminations and when all contingencies have expired. We recognize customer reimbursable revenues as we bill our customers for reimbursement of costs associated with certain equipment, materials and supplies, subcontracted services, employee bonuses and other expenditures, resulting in little or no net effect on operating income since such recognition is concurrent with the recognition of the respective reimbursable costs in operating and maintenance expense.

Share-based compensation—For service awards, we recognize 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. For performance awards with graded vesting conditions, we recognize compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. We recognize share-based compensation expense net of a forfeiture rate that we estimate at the time of grant based on historical experience and future expectations, and we adjust the estimated forfeiture rate, if necessary, in subsequent periods based on actual forfeitures or changed expectations.

To measure the fair values of stock options and stock appreciation rights granted or modified, we use the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model and apply assumptions for the expected life, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and expected volatility. 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 restricted share units that are subject to performance targets, we use the market price of our shares on the measurement date for the projected number of shares expected to be earned at the end of the performance period. To measure the fair values of granted or modified restricted share units that are 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 apply assumptions using 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 cash flows resulting from the tax deduction benefits for awards in excess of recognized compensation costs as financing cash flows. In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, share-based compensation expense was \$42 million, \$64 million and \$98 million, respectively. In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, income tax benefit on share-based compensation expense was \$7 million, \$11 million and \$15 million, respectively. See Note 16—Share Based Compensation Plans.

Capitalized interest—We capitalize interest costs for qualifying construction and upgrade projects and only capitalize interest during periods in which progress for the construction projects continues to be underway. In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we capitalized interest costs of \$176 million, \$140 million and \$133 million, respectively, for our construction work in progress.

Foreign 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, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized a net loss of \$2 million, a net gain of less than \$1 million and a net gain of \$18 million, respectively, related to currency exchange rates.

Income taxes—We provide for income taxes based upon the tax laws and rates in effect in the countries in which operations are conducted and income is earned. 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.

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

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the anticipated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of our assets and liabilities using the applicable jurisdictional tax rates in effect at year end. 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 7—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.

We maintain restricted cash balances 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 investment balances in other current assets if the restriction is expected to expire or otherwise be resolved within one year and in other assets if the restriction is expected to expire or otherwise be resolved in greater than one year. At December 31, 2016, the aggregate carrying amount of our restricted cash investments was \$510 million, of which \$466 million and \$44 million was classified in other current assets and other assets, respectively. At December 31, 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of our restricted cash investments was \$467 million, of which \$340 million and \$127 million was classified in other current assets and other assets, respectively. See Note 11—Debt and Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

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, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016 and 2015, the allowance for obsolescence was \$153 million and \$148 million, respectively.

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, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of our assets held for sale, recorded in other current assets, was \$6 million and \$8 million, respectively. See Note 10—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, 2016, the aggregate carrying amount of our property and equipment represented approximately 78 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 20 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,

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

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, deepwater floaters, midwater floaters and high-specification jackups. 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.

In the year ended December 31, 2016, we determined that the carrying amount of the deepwater floater asset group exceeded its fair value, and we recognized a loss of \$52 million (\$0.14 per diluted share) associated with the impairment of these long-lived assets. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we determined that the carrying amount of the deepwater floater asset group and the midwater floater asset group each exceeded its fair value, and we recognized a loss of \$507 million (\$481 million, or \$1.31 per diluted share, net of tax) and \$668 million (\$654 million, or \$1.78 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group and the midwater floater asset group, respectively, including a loss of \$52 million associated with construction in progress related to the asset groups. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we determined that the carrying amount of the deepwater floater asset group exceeded its fair value, and we recognized a loss of \$788 million (\$693 million, or \$1.91 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of these long-lived assets. 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. See Note 6—Impairments.

Goodwill impairment—Prior to the full impairment of our goodwill, we conducted impairment testing annually as of October 1 and more frequently, on an interim basis, when an event occurred or circumstances changed that indicated that the fair value of our reporting unit may have declined below its carrying value. We tested 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 had a single reporting unit for this purpose.

We estimate the fair value of our reporting unit using projected discounted cash flows, publicly traded company multiples and acquisition multiples. To develop the projected cash flows associated with our reporting unit, which are based on estimated future dayrates and rig utilization, we consider key factors that include 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 the projected cash flows using a long-term, risk-adjusted weighted-average cost of capital, which is based on our estimate of the investment returns that market participants would require for each of our reporting units. We derive publicly traded company multiples for companies with operations similar to our reporting units using observable information related to shares traded on stock exchanges and, when available, observable information related to recent acquisitions. If the reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, we consider goodwill impaired and perform a second step to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, as a result of interim goodwill tests, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$3.0 billion, which had no tax effect, associated with the full impairment of the carrying amount of our goodwill, of which \$2.9 billion (\$8.02 per diluted share) was attributable to controlling interest and \$74 million was attributable to noncontrolling interest. See Note 6—Impairments.

Pension and other postretirement benefits—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. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are measured 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 postretirement benefit plans, retiree life insurance and medical benefits, by applying assumptions, including long-term rate of return on plan assets, discount rates, mortality rates and employee turnover rates. Since our defined benefit plans have ceased accruing benefits, certain assumptions, including compensation increases and health care cost trend rates no longer apply. The two most critical assumptions are the long-term rate of return on plan assets and the discount rate.

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

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. For the projected compensation trend rate, we consider short-term and long-term compensation expectations for participants, including salary increases and performance bonus payments.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, our pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligations represented an aggregate liability of \$375 million and \$414 million, respectively, and an aggregate asset of \$5 million and \$2 million, respectively, representing the funded status of the plans. In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, net periodic benefit costs were income of \$11 million, costs of \$26 million and costs of \$75 million, respectively. See 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. These reclassifications did not have a material effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3—New Accounting Pronouncements***Recently adopted accounting standards***

Presentation of financial statements—Effective with our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2016, we adopted the accounting standards update that requires us to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. The update is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016 and for interim and annual periods thereafter. Our adoption did not have an effect on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Recently issued accounting standards

Stock compensation—Effective January 1, 2017, we will adopt the accounting standards update that allows for simplification of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statement of cash flows. The update, which permits early adoption, is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. Our adoption is not expected 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.

Revenue from contracts with customers—Effective January 1, 2018, we will adopt the accounting standards update that requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict 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. The update, which permits early adoption, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Given the interaction with the accounting standards update related to leases, we expect to adopt the updates concurrently, effective January 1, 2018, and we expect to apply the full retrospective approach to our adoption. Our adoption, and the ultimate effect on our consolidated financial statements, will be based on an evaluation of the contract-specific facts and circumstances, and such effect could introduce variability to the timing of our revenue recognition relative to current accounting standards. We are evaluating the requirements to determine the effect such requirements may have on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations and cash flows and on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Leases—Effective no later than 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. The update, which permits early adoption, is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those annual periods. Under the updated accounting standards, we have determined that our drilling contracts contain a lease component, and our adoption, therefore, will require that we separately recognize revenues associated with the lease and services components. Given the interaction with the accounting standards update related to revenue from contracts with customers, we expect to adopt the updates concurrently, effective January 1, 2018, and we expect to apply the modified retrospective approach to our adoption. Our adoption, and the ultimate effect on our consolidated financial statements, will be based on an evaluation of the contract-specific facts and circumstances, and such effect could introduce variability to the timing of our revenue recognition relative to current accounting standards. We are evaluating

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

the requirements to determine the effect such requirements may have on our consolidated statements of financial position, operations and cash flows and on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Income taxes—Effective no later than January 1, 2018, we will adopt 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. The update, which permits early adoption, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual periods. We do not expect that our adoption will 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 no later than January 1, 2018, we will adopt the accounting standards update that requires that amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning and end of period total amounts presented on the statement of cash flows. The update, which permits early adoption, is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those annual periods. We do not expect that our adoption will have a material effect on our consolidated statements of cash flows or on the disclosures contained in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 4—Correction of Errors in Previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements

In calculating our income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2016, we identified errors in our previously issued financial statements for the interim and annual periods prior to December 31, 2016 related to the measurement of deferred taxes in relation to: (a) the remeasurement of certain nonmonetary assets in Norway, (b) the analysis of our U.S. defined benefit pension plans and effect on other comprehensive income and (c) the assessment of realizability of our deferred tax assets and the need for valuation allowances. We assessed the materiality of these errors in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 99, *Materiality* and SAB No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (“SAB 108”), using both the rollover method and the iron curtain method, as defined in SAB 108, and concluded the errors, including other adjustments discussed below, were immaterial to prior years but, if corrected in the current year, would have been material to the current year. Under SAB 108, such prior-year misstatements which, if corrected in the current year would be material to the current year, must be corrected by adjusting the prior-year financial statements. Correcting prior-year financial statements for such immaterial misstatements does not require previously filed reports to be amended.

In addition to the adjustments related to the deferred taxes as noted above, we recorded other adjustments related to the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the quarterly periods in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to correct for immaterial errors related to revenues, operating and maintenance costs, depreciation expense, losses on impairment and disposal of assets, interest income and income taxes. These other adjustments were not previously recorded in the appropriate periods, as we concluded that they were immaterial to our previously issued consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, correction of these errors increased our income from continuing operations by \$71 million and net income attributable to controlling interest by \$74 million. For the year ended December 31, 2014, correction of these errors decreased our loss from continuing operations by \$66 million and net loss attributable to controlling interest by \$74 million. The cumulative effect of those adjustments reduced previously reported retained earnings by \$11 million. We also corrected our financial statements for each of the interim periods in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (see Note 22—Quarterly Results).

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

The effects of the corrections of the errors on our consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and balance sheets are presented in the tables below. The corrections of the errors had no effect on the previously reported amounts of operating, investing, and financing cash flows on our consolidated statements of cash flows.

	Years ended December 31, 2015			Years ended December 31, 2014		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Operating revenues						
Contract drilling revenues	\$ 6,802	\$ —	\$ 6,802	\$ 8,952	\$ 11	\$ 8,963
Other revenues	584	—	584	222	—	222
	7,386	—	7,386	9,174	11	9,185
Costs and expenses						
Operating and maintenance	2,955	—	2,955	5,110	(10)	5,100
Depreciation	963	—	963	1,139	(10)	1,129
General and administrative	193	(1)	192	234	—	234
	4,111	(1)	4,110	6,483	(20)	6,463
Loss on impairment	(1,867)	(8)	(1,875)	(4,043)	—	(4,043)
Loss on disposal of assets, net	(28)	(8)	(36)	(26)	—	(26)
Operating income (loss)	1,380	(15)	1,365	(1,378)	31	(1,347)
Other income (expense), net						
Interest income	22	—	22	39	(19)	20
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(432)	—	(432)	(483)	—	(483)
Gain (loss) on retirement of debt	23	—	23	(13)	—	(13)
Other, net	37	—	37	35	—	35
	(350)	—	(350)	(422)	(19)	(441)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	1,030	(15)	1,015	(1,800)	12	(1,788)
Income tax expense (benefit)	206	(86)	120	146	(54)	92
Income (loss) from continuing operations	824	71	895	(1,946)	66	(1,880)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	2	—	2	(20)	—	(20)
Net income (loss)	826	71	897	(1,966)	66	(1,900)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	35	(3)	32	(53)	(8)	(61)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 791	\$ 74	\$ 865	\$ (1,913)	\$ 74	\$ (1,839)
Earnings (loss) per share-basic						
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.16	\$ 0.20	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.23)	\$ 0.21	\$ (5.02)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.06)	—	(0.06)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.16	\$ 0.20	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.29)	\$ 0.21	\$ (5.08)
Earnings (loss) per share-diluted						
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.16	\$ 0.20	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.23)	\$ 0.21	\$ (5.02)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.06)	—	(0.06)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.16	\$ 0.20	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.29)	\$ 0.21	\$ (5.08)

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015			Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Net income (loss)	\$ 826	\$ 71	\$ 897	\$ (1,966)	\$ 66	\$ (1,900)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	35	(3)	32	(53)	(8)	(61)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	791	74	865	(1,913)	74	(1,839)
Components of net periodic benefit costs before reclassifications	63	—	63	(170)	—	(170)
Components of net periodic benefit costs reclassified to net income	23	—	23	17	—	17
Gain on derivative instruments reclassified to net income	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income taxes	86	—	86	(155)	—	(155)
Income taxes related to other comprehensive income	(16)	(1)	(17)	13	22	35
Other comprehensive income (loss)	70	(1)	69	(142)	22	(120)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	70	(1)	69	(142)	22	(120)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	896	70	966	(2,108)	88	(2,020)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	35	(3)	32	(53)	(8)	(61)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 861	\$ 73	\$ 934	\$ (2,055)	\$ 96	\$ (1,959)

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

	December 31, 2015		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,339	\$ —	\$ 2,339
Accounts receivable, net		—	
Trade	1,343	—	1,343
Other	36	21	57
Materials and supplies, net	635	(8)	627
Restricted cash	340	—	340
Other current assets	92	—	92
Total current assets	4,785	13	4,798
Property and equipment	26,274	(9)	26,265
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,456)	—	(5,456)
Property and equipment, net	20,818	(9)	20,809
Deferred income taxes, net	316	95	411
Other assets	410	3	413
Total assets	\$ 26,329	\$ 102	\$ 26,431
Liabilities and equity			
Accounts payable	\$ 448	\$ 7	\$ 455
Accrued income taxes	82	(27)	55
Debt due within one year	1,093	—	1,093
Other current liabilities	1,046	16	1,062
Total current liabilities	2,669	(4)	2,665
Long-term debt	7,397	—	7,397
Deferred income taxes, net	339	(110)	229
Other long-term liabilities	1,108	27	1,135
Total long-term liabilities	8,844	(83)	8,761
Commitments and contingencies			
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	8	(3)	5
Shares			
Additional paid-in capital	5,193	—	5,193
Treasury shares, at cost	5,739	(3)	5,736
Retained earnings	(240)	—	(240)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	4,140	138	4,278
Total controlling interest shareholders' equity	(334)	57	(277)
Noncontrolling interest	14,498	192	14,690
Total equity	310	—	310
Total equity	14,808	192	15,000
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 26,329	\$ 102	\$ 26,431

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 5—Variable Interest Entities

Consolidated variable interest entities—Angola Deepwater Drilling Company Limited (“ADDCL”), a consolidated Cayman Islands company, is a joint venture company formed to own and operate certain drilling units. We determined that ADDCL met the criteria of a variable interest entity for accounting purposes because its equity at risk was insufficient to permit it to carry on its activities without additional subordinated financial support from us. We also determined, in each case, that we were the primary beneficiary for accounting purposes since (a) we had the power to direct the construction, marketing and operating activities, which are the activities that most significantly impact each entity’s economic performance, and (b) we had the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive a majority of the benefits that could be potentially significant to the variable interest entity. As a result, we consolidate ADDCL in our consolidated financial statements, we eliminate intercompany transactions, and we present the interests that are not owned by us as noncontrolling interest on our consolidated balance sheets. The carrying amounts associated with ADDCL, after eliminating the effect of intercompany transactions, were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets	\$ 787	\$ 849
Liabilities	25	46
Net carrying amount	\$ 762	\$ 803

Transocean Drilling Services Offshore Inc. (“TDSOI”), a consolidated British Virgin Islands company, was also a variable interest entity for which we were the primary beneficiary. In July 2016, we completed the repurchase of the noncontrolling interest in TDSOI, and as a result, TDSOI became our wholly owned subsidiary and has been excluded from the above carrying amounts. At December 31, 2015, the net carrying amount of TDSOI, after eliminating the effect of intercompany transactions, was \$295 million, including assets of \$298 million and liabilities of \$3 million. See Note 14—Noncontrolling Interest.

Unconsolidated variable interest entities—We previously held notes receivable, originally issued to us in connection with the sale of two drilling units, which represented a variable interest in the issuer. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$98 million from the issuer and recognized a gain of \$7 million, recorded in other income, associated with the prepayment of the notes and liquidation of our variable interest.

Note 6—Impairments

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 and other equipment, which were classified as assets held for sale at the time of impairment.

In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$700 million (\$585 million, or \$1.60 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Expedition* and *GSF Explorer*, the deepwater floaters *Deepwater Navigator*, *Discoverer Seven Seas*, *GSF Celtic Sea*, *Sedco 707* and *Transocean Rather* and the midwater floaters *GSF Aleutian Key*, *GSF Arctic III*, *GSF Grand Banks*, *GSF Rig 135*, *Transocean Amirante* and *Transocean Legend*, along with related and other equipment, which were classified as assets held for sale at the time of impairment.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$268 million (\$221 million, or \$0.60 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floaters *Discoverer Seven Seas*, *Sedco 709*, *Sedco 710* and *Sovereign Explorer*, the midwater floaters *C. Kirk Rhein, Jr.*, *Falcon 100*, *GSF Arctic I*, *J.W. McLean*, *Sedco 601*, *Sedco 700*, *Sedco 703* and *Sedneth 701* and the high-specification jackups *GSF Magellan* and *GSF Monitor*, along with related equipment, which were classified as assets held for sale at the time of impairment.

We measured the impairment of the drilling units and related equipment 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 equipment to be sold for scrap value or, in the case of *GSF Magellan* and *GSF Monitor*, binding sale and purchase agreements for the drilling units and related equipment. If we commit to plans to sell additional rigs for values below the respective carrying amounts, we may be required to recognize additional losses in future periods associated with the impairment of such assets.

Assets held and used—During the year ended December 31, 2016, we identified indicators that the asset groups in our contract drilling services reporting unit may not be recoverable. Such indicators included a reduction of projected dayrates and an extension to the currently low utilization rates. As a result of our testing, we determined that the carrying amount of our deepwater floater asset group was impaired. In the year ended December 31, 2016, 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.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we identified indicators that the asset groups in our contract drilling services reporting unit may not be recoverable. Such indicators included a reduction in the number of new contract opportunities, customer suspensions of drilling programs, early contract terminations and cancellations and low dayrate fixtures. Our deepwater floater and midwater floater asset groups, in particular, experienced significant declines in projected dayrates and utilization caused by increased competition and marginalization of some of the less capable drilling units. As a result of our testing, we determined that the carrying amounts of the deepwater floater and the midwater floater asset groups were impaired. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized losses of \$507 million (\$481 million, or \$1.31 per diluted share, net of tax) and \$668 million (\$654 million, or \$1.78 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group and the midwater floater asset group, respectively, including losses of \$41 million and \$11 million, respectively, associated with construction in progress for each asset group.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we identified indicators that the asset groups in our contract drilling services reporting unit may not be recoverable. Such indicators included low dayrate fixtures, partly caused by more technologically advanced drilling units competing with less capable drilling units, and projected declines in dayrates and utilization, particularly for the deepwater floater asset group. As a result of our testing, we determined that the carrying amount of the deepwater floater asset group was impaired. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized a loss of \$788 million (\$693 million, or \$1.91 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the impairment of the deepwater floater asset group.

We estimated the fair value of the asset groups by applying a combination of income, market and cost 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. Our estimates 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.

Goodwill—During the year ended December 31, 2014, we noted rapid and significant declines in the market value of our stock, oil and natural gas prices and actual and projected declines in dayrates and utilization. We identified these as indicators that the fair value of our goodwill could have fallen below its carrying amount. As a result, we performed interim goodwill impairment tests and determined that the goodwill associated with our contract drilling services reporting unit was fully impaired. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$3.0 billion associated with the full impairment of the carrying amount of our goodwill, which had no tax effect. We determined that, of the \$3.0 billion aggregate loss, \$2.9 billion (\$8.02 per diluted share) was attributable to controlling interest and \$74 million was attributable to noncontrolling interest. We estimated the implied fair value of the goodwill using a variety of valuation methods, including the income and market approaches. 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 oil and natural gas prices, projected demand for our services, rig availability and dayrates.

Note 7—Income Taxes

Tax provision and rate—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.

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. Generally, our annual marginal tax rate is lower than our annual effective tax rate.

The components of our provision (benefit) for income taxes were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Current tax expense	\$ 39	\$ 254	\$ 286
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	68	(134)	(194)
Income tax expense	\$ 107	\$ 120	\$ 92

In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, our effective tax rate was 11.5 percent, 11.9 percent and (5.0) percent, respectively, based on income from continuing operations before income tax expense.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

The following is a reconciliation of the differences between the income tax expense for our continuing operations computed at the Swiss holding company federal statutory rate and our reported provision for income taxes (in millions, except statutory tax rate):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Income tax expense, calculated at the Swiss federal statutory rate of 7.83 percent	\$ 72	\$ 80	\$ (141)
Taxes on earnings subject to rates different than the Swiss federal statutory rate	34	36	91
Taxes on impairment losses subject to rates different than the Swiss federal statutory rate	5	(8)	174
Taxes on revaluation of Norwegian assets	18	14	5
Taxes on litigation matters subject to rates different than the Swiss federal statutory rate	(1)	(9)	5
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits, net	(31)	12	(112)
Change in valuation allowance	32	10	93
Benefit from foreign tax credits	(16)	(10)	(23)
Other, net	(6)	(5)	—
Income tax expense	\$ 107	\$ 120	\$ 92

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 383	\$ 365
Tax credit carryforwards	33	23
Accrued payroll expenses not currently deductible	110	128
Deferred income	122	138
Loss contingencies	68	72
Professional fees	3	2
United Kingdom charter limitation	33	69
Other	37	36
Valuation allowance	(412)	(380)
Total deferred tax assets	377	453
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and amortization	(239)	(251)
Other	(18)	(20)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(257)	(271)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 120	\$ 182

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, our deferred tax assets included U.S. foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$33 million and \$23 million, respectively, which will expire between 2017 and 2026. The deferred tax assets related to our net operating losses were generated in various worldwide tax jurisdictions. At December 31, 2016, the net operating losses carryforwards, which were generated in various jurisdictions worldwide, included \$200 million that do not expire and \$183 million that will expire beginning 2018 and 2036. At December 31, 2015, the net operating losses carryforwards, which were generated in various jurisdictions worldwide, included \$170 million that do not expire and \$195 million that will expire beginning 2018 and 2035. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, due to uncertainty of realization, we have recorded a valuation allowance of \$412 million and \$380 million, respectively, on net operating losses and other deferred tax assets.

Our deferred tax liabilities include taxes related to the earnings of certain subsidiaries that are not permanently reinvested or that will not be permanently reinvested in the future. We consider the earnings of certain of our subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested, and accordingly, we have not provided for taxes on these unremitted earnings. 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 future tax consequences, we may be required to record additional deferred taxes that could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. At December 31, 2016, the amount of indefinitely reinvested earnings was approximately \$2.5 billion. If all of these indefinitely reinvested earnings were distributed, we would be subject to estimated taxes of \$200 million to \$250 million.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

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,		
	2016	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 287	\$ 272	\$ 331
Additions for current year tax positions	42	36	27
Additions for prior year tax positions	13	17	3
Reductions for prior year tax positions	(34)	(27)	(19)
Settlements	(19)	(5)	(47)
Reductions related to statute of limitation expirations	(15)	(6)	(23)
Balance, end of period	\$ 274	\$ 287	\$ 272

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,	
	2016	2015
Unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties	\$ 274	\$ 287
Interest and penalties	96	118
Unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties	\$ 370	\$ 405

In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized income of \$23 million, \$1 million and \$57 million, respectively, recorded as a component of income tax expense, related to previously recognized interest and penalties associated with our unrecognized tax benefits. As of December 31, 2016, if recognized, \$370 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, 2017, 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.

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 2010. Our tax returns in the major jurisdictions in which we operate, other than the U.S., Norway and Brazil, which are 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.

Norway tax investigations and trial—Norwegian civil tax authorities are challenging certain transactions undertaken by our subsidiaries in 1999, 2001 and 2002. At December 31, 2016, the remaining outstanding civil tax assessment was for NOK 412 million, equivalent to approximately \$48 million, plus interest, related to a 2001 dividend payment. On June 26, 2014, the Norwegian district court in Oslo ruled that our subsidiary was liable for the civil tax assessment but waived all penalties and penalty interest. On September 12, 2014, we and the tax authorities each appealed the ruling. On June 27, 2016, the tax authorities withdrew their appeal of penalties and dropped all penalty claims. We intend to take all other appropriate action to continue to support our position that our Norwegian tax returns are materially correct as filed. Although we are unable to predict the outcome of this matter, we do not expect the effect, if any, to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See Note 23—Subsequent Events.

Brazil tax investigations—Certain of our Brazilian income tax returns for the years 2000 through 2004 are currently under examination. In December 2005, the Brazilian tax authorities issued an aggregate tax assessment of BRL 818 million, equivalent to approximately \$251 million, including penalties and interest. On January 25, 2008, we filed a protest letter with the Brazilian tax authorities, and we are currently engaged in the appeals process. On May 19, 2014, with respect to our Brazilian income tax returns for the years 2009 and 2010, the Brazilian tax authorities issued an aggregate tax assessment of BRL 139 million, equivalent to approximately \$43 million, including penalties and interest. On June 18, 2014, we filed a protest letter with the Brazilian tax authorities. 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 a number of countries throughout the world. Each country has its own tax regimes with varying nominal rates, deductions, employee contribution requirements and tax attributes. From time

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

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 8—Discontinued Operations

Standard jackup and swamp barge contract drilling services—In September 2012, in connection with our efforts to dispose of non-strategic assets and to reduce our exposure to low-specification drilling units, we committed to a plan to discontinue operations associated with the standard jackup and swamp barge asset groups, components of our contract drilling services operating segment. In November 2012, we completed the sale of 38 drilling units, and we agreed to operate the standard jackups on behalf of the buyer for a period of time that extended to January 2015. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized operating revenues of \$166 million, operating costs and related losses of \$160 million, resulting in a loss of \$8 million (\$0.02 per diluted share), net of tax expense of \$14 million, associated with our discontinued drilling services operations.

Drilling management services—In February 2014, in connection with our efforts to discontinue non-strategic operations, we completed the sale of a subsidiary that performed drilling management services in the North Sea. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we received net cash proceeds of \$10 million and recognized a net loss of \$12 million (\$0.03 per diluted share), which had no tax effect, associated with the sale of the drilling management services business. We agreed to provide a \$15 million working capital line of credit to the buyer through March 2016. In May 2015, the buyer made a cash payment of \$15 million to repay the borrowings and terminated the line of credit.

Note 9—Earnings (Loss) Per Share

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

	Years ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator for earnings (loss) per share						
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to controlling interest	\$ 778	\$ 778	\$ 865	\$ 865	\$ (1,839)	\$ (1,839)
Undistributed earnings allocable to participating securities	(14)	(14)	(8)	(8)	—	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to shareholders	\$ 764	\$ 764	\$ 857	\$ 857	\$ (1,839)	\$ (1,839)
Denominator for earnings (loss) per share						
Weighted-average shares outstanding	367	367	363	363	362	362
Effect of stock options and other share-based awards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weighted-average shares for per share calculation	367	367	363	363	362	362
Per share earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.36	\$ (5.02)	\$ (5.02)

In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we excluded from the calculation 2.5 million, 3.3 million and 2.5 million share-based awards, respectively, since the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Note 10—Drilling Fleet

Construction work in progress—For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, the changes in our construction work in progress, including capital expenditures and other capital additions, were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Construction work in progress, at beginning of period	\$ 3,735	\$ 2,447	\$ 2,708
Capital expenditures			
Newbuild construction program	1,206	1,622	1,436
Other equipment and construction projects	138	379	729
Total capital expenditures	1,344	2,001	2,165
Changes in accrued capital additions	(86)	(11)	(45)
Impairment of construction work in progress	—	(52)	—
Property and equipment placed into service			
Newbuild construction program	(2,557)	—	(1,522)
Other property and equipment	(265)	(650)	(859)
Construction work in progress, at end of period	\$ 2,171	\$ 3,735	\$ 2,447

Dispositions—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 equipment. 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.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we completed the sale of the ultra-deepwater floaters *Deepwater Expedition* and *GSF Explorer*, the deepwater floaters *Discoverer Seven Seas*, *GSF Celtic Sea*, *Sedco 707*, *Sedco 710*, *Sovereign Explorer* and *Transocean Rather* and the midwater floaters *C. Kirk Rhein, Jr.*, *GSF Aleutian Key*, *GSF Arctic I*, *GSF Arctic III*, *J.W. McLean*, *Sedco 601*, *Sedco 700*, *Transocean Amirante* and *Transocean Legend*, along with related equipment. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$35 million and recognized an aggregate net gain of \$14 million (\$11 million or \$0.02 per diluted share, net of tax) associated with the disposal of these assets. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we received cash proceeds of \$16 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$50 million associated with the disposal of assets unrelated to rig sales.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we completed the sale of the deepwater floater *Sedco 709*, the midwater floater *Sedco 703* and the high-specification jackups *GSF Magellan* and *GSF Monitor*, along with related equipment. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we received aggregate net cash proceeds of \$185 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$1 million associated with the disposal of these assets. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we received cash proceeds of \$30 million and recognized an aggregate net loss of \$25 million associated with the disposal of assets unrelated to rig sales.

At December 31, 2016, the aggregate carrying amount of our assets held for sale was \$6 million, including the midwater floater *GSF Rig 140*, along with related equipment, and certain corporate assets. At December 31, 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of our assets held for sale was \$8 million, including the deepwater floater *Deepwater Navigator* and the midwater floaters *Falcon 100*, *GSF Grand Banks*, *GSF Rig 135* and *Sedneth 701*, along with related equipment, and certain corporate assets.

See Note 6—Impairments.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 11—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, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
5.05% Senior Notes due December 2016 (a)	\$ —	\$ 975	\$ —	\$ 973
2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017 (a)	485	570	484	568
Eksportfinans Loans due January 2018	123	217	123	216
6.00% Senior Notes due March 2018 (a)	754	789	757	789
7.375% Senior Notes due April 2018 (a)	211	237	211	236
6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020 (a)	508	900	513	911
6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021 (a)	552	1,150	549	1,143
3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022 (a)	539	734	534	726
9.00% Senior Notes due July 2023	1,250	—	1,211	—
7.75% Senior Secured Notes due October 2024	600	—	583	—
6.25% Senior Secured Notes due December 2024	625	—	609	—
7.45% Notes due April 2027 (a)	88	96	86	94
8.00% Debentures due April 2027 (a)	57	57	57	57
7.00% Notes due June 2028	300	300	308	309
Capital lease contract due August 2029	566	591	566	591
7.50% Notes due April 2031 (a)	588	593	585	589
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	8,546	8,509	8,464	8,490
Less debt due within one year				
5.05% Senior Notes due December 2016 (a)	—	975	—	973
2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017 (a)	485	—	484	—
Eksportfinans Loans due January 2018	98	96	98	97
7.75% Senior Secured Notes due October 2024	60	—	57	—
6.25% Senior Secured Notes due December 2024	63	—	60	—
Capital lease contract due August 2029	25	23	25	23
Total debt due within one year	731	1,094	724	1,093
Total long-term debt	\$ 7,815	\$ 7,415	\$ 7,740	\$ 7,397

(a) Transocean Inc., a 100 percent owned 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 and borrowings under an unsecured five-year revolving credit facility (see “Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility”). Transocean Ltd. has no independent assets or operations, and following the completion of certain restructuring transactions during the year ended December 31, 2016, 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” and “Debt issuances—7.75% Senior Secured Notes and 6.25% Senior Secured Notes,” 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 return of capital distributions.

Scheduled maturities—At December 31, 2016, the scheduled maturities of our debt were as follows (in millions):

Years ending December 31,	Total
2017	\$ 731
2018	1,142
2019	155
2020	665
2021	712
Thereafter	5,141
Total debt, excluding debt-related balances	8,546
Total debt-related balances, net	(82)
Total debt	\$ 8,464

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

Indentures—The indentures that govern our debt 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 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” and, together with the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes, the “Senior Secured Notes”) contain covenants that limit the ability of our subsidiaries that own or operate the collateral rigs to declare or pay dividends and impose a maximum collateral rig leverage ratio (“Maximum Collateral Ratio”), represented by each rig’s earnings relative to the debt balance, that changes over the terms of the notes. At December 31, 2016, the Maximum Collateral Ratio under both indentures was 5.75 to 1.00.

Interest rate adjustments—The interest rates for certain of our notes are subject to adjustment from time to time upon a change to our credit rating of our non-credit enhanced senior unsecured long-term debt (“Debt Rating”). Effective April 15, 2016, as a result of a reduction of our Debt Rating, the interest rates on the 2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017 (the “2.50% Senior Notes”) and the 3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022 (the “3.80% Senior Notes”) increased to 3.75 percent and 5.05 percent, respectively. Effective June 15, 2016, as a result of a further reduction of our Debt Rating, the interest rates on the 5.05% Senior Notes due December 2016 (the “5.05% Senior Notes”), the 6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021 (the “6.375% Senior Notes”) and the 7.35% Senior Notes due December 2041 increased to 6.80 percent, 8.125 percent and 9.10 percent, respectively. Effective October 15, 2016, as a result of a further reduction of our Debt Rating, the interest rates on the 2.50% Senior Notes and the 3.80% Senior Notes increased to 4.25 percent and 5.55 percent, respectively.

Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility—In June 2014, we entered into an amended and restated bank credit agreement, which established a \$3.0 billion unsecured five-year revolving credit facility, that is scheduled to expire on June 28, 2019 (the “Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility”). Among other things, the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility includes limitations on creating liens, incurring subsidiary debt, transactions with affiliates, sale/leaseback transactions, mergers and the sale of substantially all assets. The Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility also includes a covenant imposing a maximum debt to tangible capitalization ratio of 0.6 to 1.0. Borrowings under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of an event of default, borrowings are guaranteed by Transocean Ltd. and may be prepaid in whole or in part without premium or penalty.

We may borrow under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility at either (1) the adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus a margin (the “Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin”), which ranges from 1.125 percent to 2.0 percent based on the Debt Rating, or (2) the base rate specified in the credit agreement plus the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin, less one percent per annum. Throughout the term of the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, we pay a facility fee on the daily unused amount of the underlying commitment which ranges from 0.15 percent to 0.35 percent based on our Debt Rating. Effective May 17, 2016, as a result of a reduction of our Debt Rating, the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin increased to 2.0 percent from 1.75 percent and the facility fee increased to 0.35 percent from 0.275 percent. At December 31, 2016, based on our Debt Rating on that date, the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Margin was 2.0 percent and the facility fee was 0.35 percent. At December 31, 2016, we had no borrowings outstanding or letters of credit issued, and we had \$3.0 billion of available borrowing capacity under the Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility.

Debt issuances

9.00% Senior Notes—On July 21, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$1.25 billion of 9.00% senior unsecured notes due July 15, 2023 (the “9.00% Senior Notes”), and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$1.21 billion, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. We used the majority of the net proceeds from the debt offering to complete a tender offer (see “Tender offer”). The 9.00% Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Transocean Ltd. and certain wholly owned subsidiaries of Transocean Inc. Such notes rank equal in right of payment to 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. We will pay interest on the 9.00% Senior Notes semiannually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning on January 15, 2017. 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. The indenture that governs the 9.00% Senior Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to incur certain liens on our drilling units without equally and ratably securing the notes, engage in certain sale and lease-back transactions covering any of our drilling units, allow our subsidiaries to incur certain additional debt, and consolidate, merge or enter into a scheme of arrangement qualifying as an amalgamation.

7.75% Senior Secured Notes and 6.25% Senior Secured Notes—On October 19, 2016, we completed an offering of an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million of 7.75% Senior Secured Notes, and we received aggregate cash proceeds of \$583 million, net of initial discount and costs payable by us. 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 costs payable by us. Additionally, we were required to make total cash deposits of approximately \$103 million into restricted cash accounts, including \$61 million for principal and \$42 million for interest, held by the trustee for the Senior Secured Notes and recorded in current assets. We will pay interest on the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning April 15, 2017, and we will pay interest on the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year beginning on June 1, 2017. Additionally, on each interest payment date, we will be required to redeem, on a pro rata basis, an aggregate principal amount of \$30 million and \$31 million

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

of the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes, respectively, at a price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount. 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. 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 7.75% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Thalassa* and the equity of the wholly owned subsidiary that owns the collateral rig. The 6.25% Senior Secured Notes are secured by the assets and earnings associated with the ultra-deepwater floater *Deepwater Proteus* and the equity of the subsidiary that owns the collateral rig. The 7.75% Senior Secured Notes and the 6.25% Senior Secured Notes are also fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and, in each case, the wholly owned subsidiary that owns the collateral rig. At December 31, 2016, the aggregate carrying amount of *Deepwater Thalassa* and *Deepwater Proteus* was \$1.7 billion.

Debt retirement

Scheduled maturity—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, at a price equal to 100 percent of the aggregate principal amount.

Tender offer—On August 1, 2016, we completed a tender offer (the “Tender Offer”) to purchase for cash up to \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of our 6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020, 6.375% Senior Notes and 3.80% Senior Notes (collectively, the “Tendered Notes”), subject to the terms and conditions specified in the related offer to purchase. In connection with the Tender Offer, we received valid tenders from holders of an aggregate principal amount of the Tendered Notes as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2016
6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020	\$ 348
6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021	476
3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022	157
Aggregate principal amount retired	<u>\$ 981</u>
Aggregate cash payment	\$ 876
Aggregate net gain	104

Repurchases and redemptions—During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we repurchased in the open market or redeemed debt securities with aggregate principal amounts as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
4.95% Senior Notes due November 2015	\$ —	\$ 893	\$ 207
5.05% Senior Notes due December 2016	36	25	—
2.50% Senior Notes due October 2017	85	180	—
6.00% Senior Notes due March 2018	35	211	—
7.375% Senior Notes due April 2018	26	10	—
6.50% Senior Notes due November 2020	44	—	—
6.375% Senior Notes due December 2021	122	50	—
3.80% Senior Notes due October 2022	38	16	—
7.45% Notes due April 2027	8	4	—
7.50% Notes due April 2031	5	7	—
Aggregate principal amount retired	<u>\$ 399</u>	<u>\$ 1,396</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>
Aggregate cash payment	\$ 354	\$ 1,372	\$ 216
Aggregate net gain (loss)	44	23	(9)

Other repayments—During the year ended December 31, 2014, we also made a cash payment of \$163 million to repay borrowings outstanding under a credit facility, established by one of our subsidiaries, and we terminated this credit facility and an undrawn secured credit facility. In the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized an aggregate net loss of \$4 million associated with the termination of the credit facilities.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 12—Postemployment Benefit Plans

Defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement employee benefit plans

Overview—Benefits under all of our U.S. defined benefit pension plans have ceased accruing. We maintain the respective pension obligations under such plans until they have been fully satisfied. As of December 31, 2016, we maintained three funded and three unfunded defined benefit plans in the U.S. (the “U.S. Plans”). During the year ended December 31, 2016, we permitted certain participants of one of our funded U.S. Plans to make a one-time election to receive a payment of retirement benefits in the form of either (a) a lump sum distribution or (b) an annuity starting October 1, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, we maintained one defined benefit plan in the U.K. (the “U.K. Plan”), under which we and the plan trustees mutually agreed to cease accruing benefits, effective March 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, we also maintained two funded and two unfunded defined benefit plans, primarily group pension schemes with life insurance companies, which cover certain eligible Norway employees and former employees (the “Norway Plans”). During the year ended December 31, 2016, we satisfied our obligations under four funded defined benefit plans in Norway and the unfunded defined benefit plans in Nigeria. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we satisfied our obligations under the unfunded defined benefit plans in Egypt and Indonesia. We refer to the U.K. Plan, the Norway Plans and the plans in Nigeria, Egypt and Indonesia, 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 postretirement employee 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, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans
Discount rate	4.26 %	2.69 %	3.08 %	4.55 %	3.59 %	3.13 %
Compensation trend rate	na	2.25 %	na	3.82 %	3.77 %	na

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

	Year ended December 31, 2016			Year ended December 31, 2015			Year ended December 31, 2014		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans
Discount rate	4.56 %	3.69 %	3.13 %	4.16 %	3.26 %	3.86 %	5.04 %	4.41 %	4.54 %
Expected rate of return	6.82 %	5.85 %	na	7.79 %	5.93 %	na	7.18 %	6.07 %	na
Compensation trend rate	0.22 %	4.01 %	na	0.21 %	3.83 %	na	4.13 %	4.25 %	na
Health care cost trend rate									
-initial	na	na	na	na	na	7.81 %	na	na	7.81 %
-ultimate	na	na	na	na	na	5.00 %	na	na	5.00 %
-ultimate year	na	na	na	na	na	2023	na	na	2020

“na” means not applicable.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2016			Year ended December 31, 2015			Year ended December 31, 2014		
	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
Net periodic benefit costs									
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 10	\$ 13	\$ 5	\$ 26	\$ 31	\$ 39	\$ 29	\$ 68
Interest cost	69	17	86	65	19	84	64	27	91
Expected return on plan assets	(80)	(25)	(105)	(87)	(28)	(115)	(75)	(28)	(103)
Settlements and curtailments	—	(5)	(5)	3	2	5	(7)	3	(4)
Actuarial (gain) loss, net	5	(1)	4	11	11	22	17	5	22
Prior service cost, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Net periodic benefit costs	\$ (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (7)	\$ (3)	\$ 30	\$ 27	\$ 37	\$ 36	\$ 73

In September and December 2014, we recognized settlement and curtailment charges for two of our unfunded Non-U.S. Plans in Nigeria and Egypt associated with certain employee terminations.

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

In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, 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, income of \$1 million and costs of \$2 million, respectively.

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, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Actuarial gain (loss), net	\$ (316)	\$ (94)	\$ (3)	\$ (413)	\$ (281)	\$ (119)	\$ (6)	\$ (406)
Prior service cost, net	—	—	26	26	—	—	31	31
Total	\$ (316)	\$ (94)	\$ 23	\$ (387)	\$ (281)	\$ (119)	\$ 25	\$ (375)

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, 2017 (in millions):

	Year ending December 31, 2017			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Actuarial loss, net	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 6
Prior service cost, net	—	—	(3)	(3)
Total amount expected to be recognized	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ (3)	\$ 3

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, 2016				Year ended December 31, 2015			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Change in projected benefit obligation								
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of period	\$ 1,523	\$ 502	\$ 24	\$ 2,049	\$ 1,592	\$ 629	\$ 59	\$ 2,280
Actuarial (gains) losses, net	52	36	(3)	85	(71)	(83)	—	(154)
Service cost	3	10	—	13	5	26	1	32
Interest cost	69	17	1	87	65	19	2	86
Plan amendments	—	—	—	—	—	—	(33)	(33)
Currency exchange rate changes	—	(77)	—	(77)	—	(48)	—	(48)
Participant contributions	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	4
Benefits paid	(90)	(46)	(4)	(140)	(65)	(44)	(8)	(117)
Settlements and curtailments	—	(44)	—	(44)	(3)	2	—	(1)
Projected benefit obligation, end of period	<u>1,557</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,974</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2,049</u>
Change in plan assets								
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of period	1,198	439	—	1,637	1,271	488	—	1,759
Actual return on plan assets	93	84	—	177	(21)	12	—	(9)
Currency exchange rate changes	—	(80)	—	(80)	—	(39)	—	(39)
Employer contributions	3	43	3	49	13	21	5	39
Participant contributions	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	4
Benefits paid	(90)	(46)	(4)	(140)	(65)	(44)	(8)	(117)
Settlements	—	(40)	—	(40)	—	—	—	—
Fair value of plan assets, end of period	<u>1,204</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,198</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,637</u>
Funded status, end of period	\$ (353)	\$ 2	\$ (19)	\$ (370)	\$ (325)	\$ (63)	\$ (24)	\$ (412)
Balance sheet classification, end of period:								
Pension asset, non-current	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2
Pension liability, current	(2)	—	(3)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(9)
Pension liability, non-current	(351)	(3)	(16)	(370)	(322)	(62)	(21)	(405)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (a)	(316)	(94)	23	(387)	(281)	(119)	25	(375)

(a) Amounts are before income tax effect.

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

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, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,557	\$ 5	\$ 19	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,523	\$ 502	\$ 24	\$ 2,049
Fair value of plan assets	1,204	2	—	1,206	1,198	439	—	1,637

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$2.0 billion. 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, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	OPEB Plans	Total
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 1,557	\$ 4	\$ 19	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,523	\$ 374	\$ 24	\$ 1,921
Fair value of plan assets	1,204	—	—	1,204	1,198	352	—	1,550

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, 2016 and 2015, the weighted-average target and actual allocations of the investments for our funded Transocean Plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	Target allocation		Actual allocation		Target allocation		Actual allocation	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans						
Equity securities	50 %	45 %	53 %	45 %	50 %	56 %	47 %	49 %
Fixed income securities	50 %	45 %	47 %	44 %	50 %	16 %	52 %	26 %
Other investments	—	10 %	—	11 %	—	28 %	1 %	25 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

As of December 31, 2016, the investments for our funded Transocean Plans were categorized as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2016								
	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	\$ 516	\$ —	\$ 516	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 518	\$ —	\$ 518
Non-U.S. equity funds	113	—	113	4	181	185	117	181	298
Bond funds	567	—	567	—	178	178	567	178	745
Total mutual funds	1,196	—	1,196	6	359	365	1,202	359	1,561
Other investments									
Cash and money market funds	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Property collective trusts	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	17	17
Investment contracts	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	22	22
Total other investments	2	2	4	—	39	39	2	41	43
Total investments	\$ 1,198	\$ 2	\$ 1,200	\$ 6	\$ 398	\$ 404	\$ 1,204	\$ 400	\$ 1,604

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

As of December 31, 2015, the investments for our funded Transocean Plans were categorized as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2015								
	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	\$ 459	\$ —	\$ 459	\$ —	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ 459	\$ 36	\$ 495
Non-U.S. equity funds	104	2	106	3	179	182	107	181	288
Bond funds	626	—	626	—	115	115	626	115	741
Total mutual funds	1,189	2	1,191	3	330	333	1,192	332	1,524
Other investments									
Cash and money market funds	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Property collective trusts	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	20	20
Investment contracts	—	—	—	—	87	87	—	87	87
Total other investments	6	—	6	—	107	107	6	107	113
Total investments	\$ 1,195	\$ 2	\$ 1,197	\$ 3	\$ 437	\$ 440	\$ 1,198	\$ 439	\$ 1,637

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, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we made an aggregate contribution of \$49 million, \$39 million and \$101 million, respectively, to the Transocean Plans and the OPEB Plans using our cash flows from operations. In the year ending December 31, 2017, we expect to contribute \$11 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
2017	\$ 64	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 74
2018	68	6	3	77
2019	71	8	3	82
2020	74	8	2	84
2021	78	9	2	89
2022 - 2026	417	59	7	483

Defined contribution plans

At December 31, 2016, we sponsored four defined contribution plans, including (1) a qualified savings plan covering certain employees working in the U.S. (the "U.S. Savings Plan"), (2) a non-qualified supplemental plan covering certain eligible employees working in the U.S. (the "U.S. Savings Restoration Plan"), (3) a qualified savings plan covering certain eligible U.K. employees (the "U.K. Savings Plan") and (4) a non-qualified savings plan covering certain employees working outside the U.S. and U.K. (the "Non-U.S. Savings Plan"). In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized expense of \$51 million, \$89 million and \$84 million, respectively, related to our defined contribution plans.

The U.S. Savings Plan, effective January 1, 2015, provides eligible employees with matching contributions up to 10.0 percent of each participant's base salary and annual bonus based on the participant's contribution to the plan. In the year ended December 31, 2014, the U.S. Savings Plan provided eligible employees with matching contributions up to 6.0 percent of each participant's base salary based on the participant's contribution to the plan. The U.S. Savings Restoration Plan, effective January 1, 2015, provides eligible employees with benefits in excess of those allowed under the U.S. Savings Plan.

The U.K. Savings Plan provides eligible employees with matching contributions between 4.5 percent and 9.5 percent based on the participant's contribution to the plan. The Non-U.S. Savings Plan, provides eligible employees with (a) matching contributions up to 6.0 percent of each participant's base salary based on the participant's contribution to the plan and (b) contributions between 4.5 percent and 6.5 percent of each participant's base salary and annual bonus based on the participant's years of eligible service. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we amended the Non-U.S. Savings Plan, effective January 1, 2017, to provide eligible employees with matching

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

contributions up to 12 percent of each participant's base salary and annual bonus based on the participant's contribution and eliminate the portion of the contribution that was based on years of service.

Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies
Lease obligations

We have operating lease obligations expiring at various dates, principally for real estate, office space and office equipment. In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, our rental expense for all operating leases, including operating leases with terms of less than one year, was approximately \$45 million, \$72 million and \$95 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, 2016, 2015 and 2014, depreciation expense associated with *Petrobras 10000*, the asset held under capital lease, was \$23 million, \$23 million and \$21 million, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of this asset held under capital lease was as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Property and equipment, cost	\$ 776	\$ 774
Accumulated depreciation	(149)	(125)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 627</u>	<u>\$ 649</u>

At December 31, 2016, 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,		
2017	\$ 66	\$ 10
2018	72	11
2019	72	10
2020	72	9
2021	71	9
Thereafter	550	42
Total future minimum rental payment	903	<u>\$ 91</u>
Less amount representing imputed interest	(337)	
Present value of future minimum rental payments under capital leases	566	
Less current portion included in debt due within one year	(25)	
Long-term capital lease obligation	<u>\$ 541</u>	

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, 2016, the aggregate future payments required under our purchase obligations and our service agreement obligations were as follows (in millions):

	Purchase obligations	Service agreement obligations
Years ending December 31,		
2017	\$ 229	\$ 27
2018	9	47
2019	—	50
2020	1,766	52
Thereafter	—	366
Total	<u>\$ 2,004</u>	<u>\$ 542</u>

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Letters of credit and surety bonds

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$50 million and \$153 million, respectively, issued under various 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, 2016, 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, 2016 and 2015, we had outstanding surety bonds totaling \$33 million and \$30 million, respectively.

Macondo well incident commitments and contingencies

Overview—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 as a result of settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”), BP and the states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas (collectively, the “States”). Additionally, we entered into the PSC Settlement Agreement, which remains subject to approval by the MDL Court.

In the year ended December 31, 2015, in connection with the settlements, as further described below, we recognized income of \$788 million (\$735 million, or \$2.02 per diluted share, net of tax) recorded as a net reduction to operating and maintenance costs and expenses, including \$538 million associated with recoveries from insurance for our previously incurred losses, \$125 million associated with partial reimbursement from BP for our previously incurred legal costs, and \$125 million associated with a net reduction to certain related contingent liabilities, primarily associated with contingencies that have either been settled or otherwise resolved as a result of settlements with BP and the PSC.

We have 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, 2016 and 2015, the liability for estimated loss contingencies that we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made was \$250 million, recorded in other current liabilities. The remaining litigation could result in certain loss contingencies that we believe are reasonably possible. Although we have not recognized a liability for such loss contingencies, these contingencies could result in liabilities that we ultimately recognize.

We recognize an asset associated with the portion of our estimated losses that we believe is probable of recovery from insurance and for which we had received from underwriters’ confirmation of expected payment. Although we have available policy limits that could result in additional amounts recoverable from insurance, recovery of such additional amounts is not probable and we are not currently able to estimate such amounts (see “—Insurance coverage”). Our estimates involve a significant amount of judgment.

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 (“CWA”) and agreed to be subject to probation through February 2018. The DOJ agreed, subject to the provisions of the Plea Agreement, not to further prosecute us for certain matters arising from the Macondo well incident. We also agreed to make an aggregate cash payment of \$400 million, including a criminal fine of \$100 million and cash contributions of \$150 million to the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation and \$150 million to the National Academy of Sciences, payable in scheduled installments. In each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we made an aggregate cash payment of \$60 million in satisfaction of amounts due under the Plea Agreement. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the carrying amount of our liability for settlement obligations under the Plea Agreement was \$60 million and \$120 million, respectively. The final installment of \$60 million is due on February 14, 2017.

Consent Decree—Under the civil consent decree (the “Consent Decree”), we agreed to undertake certain actions, including enhanced safety and compliance actions when operating in U.S. waters. The Consent Decree also requires us to submit certain plans, reports and submissions and also requires us to make such submittals available publicly. One of the required plans 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, in compliance with the requirements of the Consent Decree and upon approval by the DOJ, 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. We may request termination of the Consent Decree after January 2, 2019, provided we meet certain conditions. The Consent Decree resolved the claim by the U.S. for civil penalties under the CWA. The Consent Decree did not resolve the U.S. claim under the Oil Pollution Act (“OPA”) for natural resource damages (“NRD”) or for removal costs. However, BP has agreed to indemnify us for NRD and most removal costs (see “—BP Settlement Agreement”). We also agreed to pay civil penalties of \$1.0 billion plus interest. In the year ended December 31, 2015, we made a cash payment of \$204 million, including interest, representing the final installment due under the Consent Decree.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

BP Settlement Agreement—On May 20, 2015, we entered into a settlement agreement with BP (the “BP Settlement Agreement”). Under the BP Settlement Agreement, BP agreed to indemnify us for compensatory damages, including all NRD and all cleanup and removal costs for oil or pollutants originating from the Macondo well. BP also agreed to cease efforts to recover as an unlimited additional insured under our insurance policies and to be bound to the insurance reimbursement rulings related to the Macondo well incident. We agreed to indemnify BP for personal and bodily injury claims of our employees and for any future costs for the cleanup or removal of pollutants stored on the *Deepwater Horizon* vessel. Additionally, we mutually agreed to release and withdraw all claims we have against each other arising from the Macondo well litigation and to refrain from making statements regarding gross negligence in the Macondo well incident. In July 2015, pursuant to the BP Settlement Agreements, we received \$125 million from BP as partial reimbursement of the legal costs we incurred in connection with the Macondo well incident. We believe the BP Settlement Agreement resolved all Macondo well-related litigation between BP and us, and the indemnity BP committed to provide will generally address claims by third parties, including claims for economic and property damages, economic loss and NRD. However, the indemnity obligations do not extend to fines, penalties, or punitive damages.

PSC Settlement Agreement—On May 29, 2015, together with the PSC, we filed a settlement agreement (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) private plaintiffs, businesses, and local governments who could have asserted punitive damages claims against us under general maritime law (the “Punitive Damages Class”); and (2) private plaintiffs who previously settled economic damages claims against BP and were assigned certain claims BP had made against us (the “Assigned Claims Class”). A court-appointed neutral representative established the allocation of the settlement payment to be 72.8 percent paid to the Punitive Damages Class and 27.2 percent paid to the Assigned Claims Class. In exchange for these payments, each of the classes agreed to release all respective claims it has against us. Members of the Punitive Damages Class were given the opportunity to opt out of the PSC Settlement Agreement before September 23, 2016, and 36 claimants timely opted out, to pursue punitive damages claims against us. Six of these 36 claimants later revoked their opt out requests. In June 2016 and August 2015, we made a cash deposit of \$25 million and \$212 million, respectively, into escrow accounts pending approval of the settlement by the MDL Court. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate balance in escrow was \$237 million and \$212 million, respectively, recorded in other current assets.

Pending claims—As of December 31, 2016, numerous complaints remain pending against us, along with other unaffiliated defendants in the MDL Court. We believe our settlement with the PSC, if approved by the MDL Court, will resolve many of these pending actions. As for any actions not resolved by these settlements, including any claims by individuals who opted out of the PSC Settlement Agreement, claims by the Mexican government under OPA and maritime law and federal securities actions, we are vigorously defending those claims and pursuing any and all defenses available. See “—PSC Settlement Agreement” and “—Federal securities claims.”

Federal securities claims—On September 30, 2010, a proposed federal securities class action was filed against us in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. In the action, a former shareholder of the acquired company alleged that the joint proxy statement related to our shareholder meeting in connection with the merger with the acquired company violated various securities laws and that the acquired company’s shareholders received inadequate consideration for their shares as a result of the alleged violations and sought compensatory and rescissory damages and attorneys’ fees. On March 11, 2014, the District Court for the Southern District of New York dismissed the claims as time-barred. Plaintiffs appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the “Second Circuit”), but on March 17, 2016, the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal. Plaintiffs filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court on August 12, 2016. See Note 23—Subsequent Events.

Insurance coverage—At the time of the Macondo well incident, our excess liability insurance program offered aggregate insurance coverage of \$950 million, excluding a \$15 million deductible and a \$50 million self-insured layer through our wholly owned captive insurance subsidiary. This excess liability insurance coverage consisted of a first and a second layer of \$150 million each, a third and fourth layer of \$200 million each and a fifth layer of \$250 million. We have recovered costs under the first four excess layers, the limits of which are now fully exhausted. We have submitted claims to the \$250 million fifth layer, which is comprised of Bermuda market insurers (the “Bermuda Insurers”). The Bermuda Insurers have asserted various coverage defenses to our claims, and we have issued arbitration notices to the Bermuda Insurers. In the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized income of \$30 million, recorded as a reduction in operating and maintenance costs and expenses, associated with claims confirmed by certain underwriters, and we received cash proceeds of \$20 million. We continue to pursue claims submitted to the Bermuda Insurers, but we cannot give any assurance that we will successfully recover additional proceeds under the available policy limits.

Other legal proceedings

Asbestos litigation—In 2004, several of our subsidiaries were named, along with numerous other unaffiliated defendants, in 21 complaints filed on behalf of 769 plaintiffs 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, 2016, 15 plaintiffs have claims pending in Mississippi and eight 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

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

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, 2016, the subsidiary was a defendant in approximately 305 lawsuits, some of which include multiple plaintiffs, and we estimate that there are approximately 329 plaintiffs in these lawsuits. For many of these lawsuits, we have not been provided with 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 and its operations were discontinued in 1989, and the subsidiary has no remaining assets other than insurance policies, rights and proceeds, including (i) certain policies subject to litigation and (ii) certain rights and proceeds held directly or indirectly through a qualified settlement fund. The subsidiary has in excess of \$1.0 billion in insurance limits potentially available to the subsidiary. Although not all of the policies may be fully available due to the insolvency of certain insurers, we believe that the subsidiary will have sufficient funding directly or indirectly from settlements and payments from insurers, assigned rights from insurers and coverage-in-place settlement agreements with insurers to respond to these claims. 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.

Rio de Janeiro tax assessment—In the year ended December 31, 2006, the state tax authorities of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil issued to one of our subsidiaries tax assessments on equipment imported into the state in connection with our operations, resulting from a preliminary finding by these authorities that our record keeping practices were deficient. At December 31, 2016, the aggregate tax assessment was for BRL 506 million, equivalent to approximately \$155 million, including interest and penalties. In September 2006, we filed an initial response refuting these tax assessments, and, in September 2007, the state tax authorities confirmed that they believe the tax assessments are valid. On September 27, 2007, we filed an appeal with the state Taxpayer's Council contesting the assessments. While we cannot predict or provide assurance as the final outcome of these proceedings, we do not expect it to have a material adverse effect on our condensed 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.

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. Such matters include a certain Brazilian import license assessment received in 2010 related to timely application for import licenses for certain equipment and for allegedly providing improper information on import license applications. 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 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.

Other environmental matters

Hazardous waste disposal sites—We have certain potential liabilities under the Comprehensive Environment 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.

We have 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 have agreed with the Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the DOJ to settle our potential liabilities for this site by agreeing to perform the remaining remediation required by the EPA. The parties to the settlement have entered into a participation agreement, which makes us liable for approximately eight percent of the remediation and related costs. The remediation is complete, and we believe our share of the future operation and maintenance costs of the site is not material. There are additional potential liabilities related to the site, but these cannot be quantified, and we have no reason at this time to believe that they will be material.

One of our subsidiaries has been 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

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

site. We were also advised that one or more of our subsidiaries that formerly owned and operated the site would likely be named by the EPA as PRPs. The current property owner, an unrelated party, performed the required testing and detected no contaminants. 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. Based on the test results, we would contest any potential liability. We have no knowledge at this time 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. These investigations involve determinations of (a) the actual responsibility attributed to us and the other PRPs at the site, (b) appropriate investigatory or remedial actions and (c) allocation of the costs of such activities among the PRPs and other site users. Our ultimate financial responsibility in connection with those sites may depend on many factors, including (i) the volume and nature of material, if any, contributed to the site for which we are responsible, (ii) the number of other PRPs and their financial viability and (iii) the remediation methods and technology to be used.

It is difficult to quantify with certainty the potential cost of these environmental matters, particularly in respect of remediation obligations. Nevertheless, based upon the information currently available, we believe that our ultimate liability arising from all environmental matters, including the liability for all other related pending legal proceedings, asserted legal claims and known potential legal claims which are likely to be asserted, is adequately accrued and should not have a material effect on our consolidated statement of financial position or results of operations.

Note 14—Noncontrolling Interest**Redeemable noncontrolling interest**

Angola Deepwater Drilling Company Limited—Changes in redeemable noncontrolling interest were as follows (in millions):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Redeemable noncontrolling interest			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5	\$ 11	\$ —
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	23	(6)	9
Reclassification from noncontrolling interest	—	—	2
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>

We own a 65 percent interest and Angco Cayman Limited (“Angco Cayman”) owns a 35 percent interest, in ADDCL, a variable interest entity (see Note 5—Variable Interest Entities). Angco Cayman has the right to require us to purchase its shares for cash. Accordingly, we present the carrying amount of Angco Cayman’s ownership interest as redeemable noncontrolling interest on our consolidated balance sheets.

Noncontrolling interest

Transocean Partners—On February 6, 2014, we formed Transocean Partners to own, operate and acquire modern, technologically advanced offshore drilling rigs. On August 5, 2014, we completed the initial public offering of 20.1 million common units of Transocean Partners. We retained the remaining 21.3 million common units, 27.6 million subordinated units, which collectively represented a 70.8 percent limited liability company interest, and all of the incentive distribution rights. In the year ended December 31, 2014, as a result of the offering, we received cash proceeds of \$417 million, net of \$26 million for underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering costs, and we recorded a capital allocation resulting in a decrease of \$44 million to noncontrolling interest and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital.

In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, Transocean Partners declared and paid an aggregate distribution of, \$99 million, \$100 million and \$15 million, respectively, to its unitholders, of which \$28 million, \$29 million and \$4 million, respectively, was paid to the holders of noncontrolling interest.

On November 4, 2015, Transocean Partners announced that its board of directors approved a unit repurchase program, authorizing it to repurchase up to \$40 million of its publicly held common units. Under the unit repurchase program, Transocean Partners repurchased 478,376 of its publicly held common units for an aggregate purchase price of \$4 million and such repurchased common units were cancelled.

On December 9, 2016, 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 a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Transocean Ltd. 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.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

TDSOI—In June 2016, we served notice of our intent to exercise our option to call the 30 percent ownership interest in TDSOI held by our local partner. In July 2016, we completed the repurchase of the noncontrolling interest for a cash payment of \$2 million, and as a result, TDSOI became our wholly owned subsidiary. In connection with the transaction, we recorded a capital allocation resulting in a \$12 million increase to noncontrolling interest and a corresponding decrease to additional paid in capital.

Note 15—Shareholders' Equity

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.

Distributions of qualifying additional paid-in capital—In May 2015, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$0.60 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments of \$0.15 per outstanding share, subject to certain limitations. In May 2015, we recognized a liability of \$218 million for the distribution payable, recorded in other current liabilities, with a corresponding entry to additional paid-in capital. On June 17 and September 23, 2015, we paid the first two installments in the aggregate amount of \$109 million to shareholders of record as of May 29 and August 25, 2015. On October 29, 2015, at our extraordinary general meeting, our shareholders approved the cancellation of the third and fourth installments of the distribution. As a result, we reduced our distribution payable, recorded in other current liabilities, by \$109 million with corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital.

In May 2014, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$3.00 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments of \$0.75 per outstanding share, subject to certain limitations. In May 2014, we recognized a liability of \$1.1 billion for the distribution payable, recorded in other current liabilities, with a corresponding entry to additional paid-in capital. On June 18, September 17 and December 17, 2014, we paid the first three installments in the aggregate amount of \$816 million to shareholders of record as of May 30, August 22 and November 14, 2014, respectively. On March 18, 2015, we paid the final installment in the aggregate amount of \$272 million to shareholders of record as of February 20, 2015.

In May 2013, at our annual general meeting, our shareholders approved the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital in the form of a U.S. dollar denominated dividend of \$2.24 per outstanding share, payable in four quarterly installments of \$0.56 per outstanding share, subject to certain limitations. On March 19, 2014, we paid the final installment in the aggregate amount of \$202 million to shareholders of record as of February 21, 2014.

We did not pay the distribution of qualifying additional paid-in capital with respect to our shares held in treasury or held by our subsidiary.

Shares issued—To complete the merger with Transocean Partners, we issued 23.8 million shares from conditional capital. 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. See Note 1—Business, Note 14—Noncontrolling Interest and Note 18—Supplemental Cash Flow Information.

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, equivalent to approximately \$3.4 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, 2016, 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 all shares that had been repurchased to date under our share repurchase program. The cancellation of our shares held in treasury became effective as of January 7, 2016 upon registration in the commercial register.

Shares held by subsidiaries—Two of our subsidiaries hold 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, 2016 and 2015, our subsidiaries held 5.4 million shares and 6.9 million shares, respectively.

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):

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (277)	\$ (346)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(15)	49
Reclassifications to net income	9	20
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	(6)	69
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ (283)</u>	<u>\$ (277)</u>

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 16—Share-Based Compensation Plans

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. As of December 31, 2016, we had 55.4 million shares authorized and 14.7 million shares available to be granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. As of December 31, 2016, total unrecognized compensation costs related to all unvested share-based awards were \$43 million, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 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, shares or restricted share units remains uncertain. At the end of the measurement period, the awarded number of options, shares or restricted share units is determined and, thereafter subject to a stated vesting period. The performance awards typically vest in one aggregate installment following the determination date. Stock options and stock appreciation rights 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. Our service-based restricted share units are participating securities since they have the right to receive dividends and other cash distributions to shareholders. The following table summarizes unvested activity for service-based units granted under our incentive plans during the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Number of units	Weighted-average grant-date fair value per unit
Unvested at January 1, 2016	3,030,444	\$ 25.65
Granted	3,155,382	8.69
Vested	(1,725,734)	28.08
Forfeited	(454,010)	9.52
Unvested at December 31, 2016	4,006,082	\$ 13.10

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the aggregate grant-date fair value of the service-based units that vested was \$48 million.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we granted 2,848,521 and 1,208,790 service-based units, respectively, with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$18.70 and \$42.80 per unit, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had 1,817,758 and 1,520,023 service-based units, respectively, that vested with an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$81 million and \$87 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, 2016:

	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, 2016	1,622,317	\$ 73.66	4.81	\$ —
Granted	945,724	8.61		
Forfeited	(633,346)	64.44		
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	1,934,695	\$ 44.88	6.12	\$ 6
Vested and exercisable at December 31, 2016	1,022,393	\$ 77.24	3.45	\$ —

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we granted service-based stock options with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$8.61 per stock option. We estimated the fair value using the following weighted-average assumptions: (a) a dividend yield of zero percent, (b) an expected price volatility of 65 percent, (c) a risk-free interest rate of 1.26 percent and (d) an expected option life of 6.1 years. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the aggregate grant-date fair value of service-based stock options that vested was \$3 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, no service-based stock options were exercised. As of December 31, 2016, there were outstanding unvested service-based stock options to purchase 912,302 shares. At January 1, 2016, we have presented the aggregate intrinsic value as zero since the weighted-average exercise price per share exceeded the market price of our shares on these dates.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we did not grant service-based stock options. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the total grant-date fair value of service-based stock options that vested was \$9 million and \$14 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2015, no service-based stock options were exercised. During the year ended December 31, 2014, holders exercised service-based stock options to purchase 383,848 shares, and the total pre-tax intrinsic value of service-based stock options exercised was \$2 million.

Stock appreciation rights—During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we did not grant stock appreciation rights and no stock appreciation rights were exercised. At January 1, 2016, there were 185,002 stock appreciation rights outstanding at a weighted-average exercise price of \$93.49 per share and less than one year remaining contractual life. At January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, the aggregate intrinsic value of such stock appreciation rights was zero since the weighted-average exercise price per share exceeded the market price of our shares on that date. At December 31, 2016, 29,288 stock appreciation rights were vested and exercisable, at an exercise price of \$107.63 per share with less than one year remaining contractual term.

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 (a) market factors or (b) both market factors and performance targets. Our performance awards are participating securities since they have the right to receive dividends and other cash distributions to shareholders. The number of restricted share units earned 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, 2016:

	Number of units	Weighted-average grant-date fair value per unit
Unvested at January 1, 2016	702,131	\$ 18.81
Granted	997,362	11.60
Vested	(187,000)	32.05
Forfeited	(72,887)	17.12
Unvested at December 31, 2016	<u>1,439,606</u>	<u>\$ 14.40</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2016, performance-based units vested with an aggregate grant-date fair value of \$6 million, which is subject to compensation committee approval in February 2017.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were 652,592 and 302,630 performance-based units granted, respectively, with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$17.91 and \$31.73 per unit, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2015, no performance-based units vested since neither the market factors nor the performance targets were achieved. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the total grant-date fair value of the performance-based units that vested was \$8 million.

Stock options—We previously granted performance awards in the form of stock options that could be earned depending on the achievement of certain performance targets. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we did not grant performance-based stock options. At January 1, 2016, there were 150,360 performance-based stock options outstanding at a weighted-average exercise price of \$82.50 per share and less than one year remaining contractual life. At January 1, 2016, the aggregate intrinsic value of such performance-based stock options was zero since the weighted-average exercise price per share exceeded the market price of our shares on those dates. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, no performance-based stock options were exercised. During the year ended December 31, 2014, holders exercised performance-based stock options to purchase 12,073 shares. During the year ended December 31, 2016, all remaining performance-based stock options expired.

Note 17—Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Other current liabilities		
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	\$ 200	\$ 356
Accrued interest	135	82
Accrued taxes, other than income	87	66
Macondo well incident settlement obligations	60	60
Deferred revenue	194	187
Deferred revenue of consolidated variable interest entities	15	15
Contingent liabilities	262	271
Other	7	25
Total other current liabilities	<u>\$ 960</u>	<u>\$ 1,062</u>

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

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Other long-term liabilities		
Postemployment benefit plan obligations	\$ 370	\$ 399
Income taxes payable	333	428
Macondo well incident settlement obligations	—	60
Deferred revenue	390	178
Other	60	70
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 1,153</u>	<u>\$ 1,135</u>

Note 18—Supplemental Cash Flow Information

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease in accounts receivable	\$ 350	\$ 742	\$ 63
Increase in other current assets	(29)	(177)	(164)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(12)	5	12
Decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities	(286)	(828)	(884)
Decrease in other long-term liabilities	(55)	(72)	(71)
Change in income taxes receivable / payable, net	(133)	(65)	(31)
	<u>\$ (165)</u>	<u>\$ (395)</u>	<u>\$ (1,075)</u>

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Certain cash operating activities			
Cash payments for interest	\$ 351	\$ 439	\$ 490
Cash payments for income taxes	172	314	329
Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Capital additions, accrued at end of period (a)	\$ 42	\$ 128	\$ 139
Issuance of shares to acquire noncontrolling interest (b)	317	—	—

(a) These amounts represent additions to property and equipment for which we had accrued a corresponding liability in accounts payable at the end of the period. See Note 10—Drilling Fleet.

(b) On December 9, 2016, we issued 23.8 million shares 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. See Note 1—Business, Note 14—Noncontrolling Interest and Note 15—Shareholders' Equity.

Note 19—Financial Instruments

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

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,052	\$ 3,052	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,339
Restricted cash balances and investments	510	511	467	474
Long-term debt, including current maturities	8,464	8,218	8,490	6,291

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 cash and cash equivalents represents the historical cost, plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value because of the short maturities of those instruments. We measured the estimated fair value of our

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

cash equivalents using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the net asset values of the investments. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of our cash equivalents was \$2.6 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively.

Restricted cash balances and investments—The carrying amount of the cash investments pledged for debt service of the Eksportfinans Loans represents the amortized cost of our investment. We measured the estimated fair value of such restricted cash investments using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the terms and credit spreads of the instruments. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of the cash investments pledged for debt service of the Eksportfinans Loans was \$123 million and \$216 million, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the estimated fair value of such restricted cash investments was \$124 million and \$223 million, respectively.

The carrying amount of the cash balances that are subject to restrictions due to collateral requirements, legislation, regulation or court order approximates fair value due to the short term nature of the instruments in which the restricted cash balances are held. At December 31, 2016, the aggregate carrying amount of such restricted cash balances was \$387 million, including \$352 million and \$35 million recorded in current assets and other long-term assets, respectively. At December 31, 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of such restricted cash balances was \$251 million, including \$244 million and \$7 million recorded in current assets and other current assets, respectively.

Debt—We measured the estimated fair value of our debt, all of which was fixed-rate debt, using significant other observable inputs, representative of a Level 2 fair value measurement, including the terms and credit spreads for the instruments.

Note 20—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 changes with market interest rates. Fixed rate debt, where the interest rate is fixed over the life of the instrument and the instrument's maturity is greater than one year, exposes us to changes in market interest rates when we refinance maturing debt with new debt or when we repurchase debt in open market repurchases. Our fixed-rate restricted cash investments associated with the Eksportfinans Loans and the respective debt instruments for which they are restricted, are subject to corresponding and opposing changes in the fair value relative to changes in market interest rates.

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.

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 and cash equivalents 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, 2016, we had approximately 5,400 employees, including approximately 400 persons engaged through contract labor providers. Approximately 28 percent of our total workforce, working primarily in Angola, Brazil, Norway and the U.K. are represented by, and some of our contracted labor work under, 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 apply to all offshore employees not just the union members.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued

Note 21—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):

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Operating revenues			
U.S.	\$ 1,977	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,410
U.K.	551	1,139	1,194
Brazil	453	673	651
Norway	214	650	1,036
Other countries (a)	966	2,508	3,894
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 4,161</u>	<u>\$ 7,386</u>	<u>\$ 9,185</u>

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

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

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Long-lived assets		
U.S.	\$ 6,181	\$ 7,451
Trinidad	3,977	1,766
Korea	1,459	2,048
Other countries (a)	9,476	9,544
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 21,093</u>	<u>\$ 20,809</u>

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

A substantial portion of our assets are mobile. Asset locations at the end of the period are not necessarily indicative of the geographic distribution of the 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, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate carrying amount of our long-lived assets located in Switzerland was \$2 million.

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, 2016, Chevron Corporation (together with its affiliates, “Chevron”), BP, Royal Dutch Shell plc (together with its affiliates, “Shell”) and Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (“Petrobras”), accounted for approximately 24 percent, 12 percent, 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2015, Chevron and Shell accounted for approximately 14 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues from continuing operations. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Chevron and BP accounted for approximately 11 percent and nine percent, respectively, of our consolidated operating revenues.

TRANSOCEAN LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—continued
Note 22—Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The following data contain certain corrections of errors identified in previously reported amounts. See Note 4—Correction of Errors in Previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Three months ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(In millions, except per share data)			
2016				
Operating revenues	\$ 1,341	\$ 940	\$ 906	\$ 974
Operating income (a)	424	163	229	316
Income from continuing operations (a)	242	92	236	257
Net income (a)	241	93	236	257
Net income attributable to controlling interest (a)	235	82	218	243
Per share earnings from continuing operations				
Basic	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.64
Diluted	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.64
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	364	365	365	371
Diluted	364	365	365	371
2015				
Operating revenues	\$ 2,043	\$ 1,884	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,851
Operating income (loss) (b)	(327)	493	457	742
Income (loss) from continuing operations (b)	(459)	340	392	622
Net income (loss) (b)	(461)	341	395	622
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest (b)	(472)	335	386	616
Per share earnings (loss) from continuing operations				
Basic	\$ (1.30)	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.68
Diluted	\$ (1.30)	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.68
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	363	363	364	364
Diluted	363	363	364	364

(a) First quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter included an aggregate loss \$41 million associated with the impairment of certain drilling units classified as assets held for sale. Fourth quarter included a loss of \$52 million associated with the impairment of our deepwater asset group. Fourth quarter included income of \$30 million associated with recoveries of previously incurred costs associated with the Macondo well incident. Second quarter and third quarter included a gain of \$38 million and \$110 million, respectively, associated with the retirement of debt. See Note 6—Impairments, Note 11—Debt and Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

(b) First quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter included an aggregate loss of \$700 million associated with the impairment of certain drilling units classified as assets held for sale. First quarter and second quarter included a loss of \$507 million and \$668 million, respectively, associated with the impairment of our deepwater asset group and midwater asset group, respectively. Second quarter included income of \$788 million associated with recoveries of previously incurred costs associated with the Macondo well incident. Third quarter and fourth quarter included an aggregate net gain of \$23 million associated with the retirement of debt. See Note 6—Impairments, Note 11—Debt and Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies.

The effects of the corrections of the errors on our quarterly results are presented in the tables below.

	Three months ended March 31, 2016			Three months ended March 31, 2015		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Operating revenues	\$ 1,341	\$ —	\$ 1,341	\$ 2,043	\$ —	\$ 2,043
Operating income (loss)	414	10	424	(321)	(6)	(327)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	256	(14)	242	(467)	8	(459)
Net income (loss)	255	(14)	241	(469)	8	(461)
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	249	(14)	235	(483)	11	(472)
Per share earnings (loss) from continuing operations						
Basic	\$ 0.68	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.64	\$ (1.32)	\$ 0.02	\$ (1.30)
Diluted	\$ 0.68	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.64	\$ (1.32)	\$ 0.02	\$ (1.30)

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

	Three months ended June 30, 2016			Three months ended June 30, 2015		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Operating revenues	\$ 943	\$ (3)	\$ 940	\$ 1,884	\$ —	\$ 1,884
Operating income	154	9	163	506	(13)	493
Income from continuing operations	87	5	92	347	(7)	340
Net income	88	5	93	348	(7)	341
Net income attributable to controlling interest	77	5	82	342	(7)	335
Per share earnings from continuing operations						
Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.93	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.91
Diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.93	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.91

	Three months ended September 30, 2016			Three months ended September 30, 2015		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Operating revenues	\$ 903	\$ 3	\$ 906	\$ 1,608	\$ —	\$ 1,608
Operating income	225	4	229	445	12	457
Income from continuing operations	244	(8)	236	327	65	392
Net income	244	(8)	236	330	65	395
Net income attributable to controlling interest	229	(11)	218	321	65	386
Per share earnings from continuing operations						
Basic	\$ 0.62	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.06
Diluted	\$ 0.62	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.06

	Three months ended December 31, 2015		
	Previously reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Operating revenues	\$ 1,851	\$ —	\$ 1,851
Operating income	750	(8)	742
Income from continuing operations	617	5	622
Net income	617	5	622
Net income attributable to controlling interest	611	5	616
Per share earnings from continuing operations			
Basic	\$ 1.66	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.68
Diluted	\$ 1.66	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.68

Note 23—Subsequent Events

Norway tax investigations and trial—On January 9, 2017, the Norwegian appeal court in Oslo ruled entirely in favor of the Transocean subsidiaries and overturned the district court with respect to the remaining question of principal tax obligations. On February 10, 2017, the tax authorities filed an appeal with the Norwegian Supreme Court.

Federal securities claims—On January 13, 2017, the U.S. Supreme Court granted certiorari in a separate case, not involving Transocean, which raised the same issues on which the Second Circuit dismissed the claim against Transocean. The U.S. Supreme Court's ultimate determination of this separate case may affect the time-barred dismissal of the case involving Transocean.

PSC Settlement Agreement—On February 15, 2017, the MDL Court entered a final order and judgment approving the PSC Settlement Agreement that we entered into with the PSC on May 29, 2015. The ruling is subject to appeal. Any notice of appeal must be filed by March 17, 2017.

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—We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in the Exchange Act, Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, as of the end of the period covered by this report. 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Based on that evaluation and as a result of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as set forth below, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2016.

Internal control over financial reporting—In the course of the external audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and of our related control over financial reporting, errors resulting from the deficient controls described below were identified for which correction of the cumulative error would have been material to the 2016 financial statements, but which was not material to any of our previously issued consolidated financial statements. The errors did not result in a material misstatement in our prior financial statements and therefore did not require our previously filed reports to be amended. However, as a result of the significance of the cumulative accounting errors resulting from the deficient controls, the financial statements for 2014 and 2015 and the interim financial statements in 2016 and 2015 have been revised. The corrections of prior year financial statements for 2014 and 2015 are included in the consolidated financial statements for December 31, 2016 that are included in this annual report on Form 10-K.

In connection with the errors, we evaluated the deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting and determined our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 was not effective due to a material weakness in our controls over income tax accounting. Specifically, the execution of the controls over the application of the accounting literature to the measurement of deferred taxes did not operate effectively in relation to: (1) the remeasurement of certain nonmonetary assets in Norway, (2) the analysis of our U.S. defined benefit pension plans and effect on other comprehensive income and (3) the assessment of the realizability of our deferred tax assets, and the need for valuation allowances. The matters were discovered during the course of the 2016 external audit of the accounts and related controls.

Notwithstanding the material weakness described above and after having performed additional procedures, management has concluded that the consolidated financial statements in this annual report on Form 10-K fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for all periods and dates presented.

Remediation efforts to address material weakness—Management is committed to the planning and implementation of remediation efforts to address this material weakness. These remediation efforts, summarized below, which are either implemented or in process, are intended to both address the identified material weakness and to enhance our overall financial control environment. In this regard, our initiatives include:

- § Add additional personnel and resources with the appropriate level of tax accounting experience
- § Invest in additional technical tax accounting training
- § Enhance integration and documentation standards within and between tax and other key departments

We are in the process of remediating this material weakness by executing upon the above actions. Management believes the foregoing efforts will effectively remediate the material weakness. The actions that we are taking are subject to ongoing senior management review, as well as Audit Committee oversight. As we continue to monitor the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in the area affected by the material weakness, we will perform additional procedures, including the use of manual mitigating control procedures where necessary, and will employ any additional resources deemed necessary to provide assurance that our financial statements continue to be fairly stated in all material respects. As we continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, management may execute additional measures to address potential control deficiencies or modify the remediation plan described above. Management will continue to review and make necessary changes to the overall design of our internal controls.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting—We have evaluated remediation steps to improve our internal controls associated with income tax accounting, as described above; however, there were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. See “Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting”, 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 2017 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, 2016. 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	52
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	53
Consolidated Statements of Operations	55
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	56
Consolidated Balance Sheets	57
Consolidated Statements of Equity	58
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	59
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	60

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, 2014</u>					
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies	80	29	—	—	109
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	329	93	(13)(c)	—	409
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>					
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14 (a)	\$ —
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies	109	62	—	23 (b)	148
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	409	10	(39)(c)	—	380
<u>Year ended December 31, 2016</u>					
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Allowance for obsolete materials and supplies	148	15	—	10 (b)	153
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	380	32	—	—	412

- (a) Uncollectible accounts receivable written off, net of recoveries.
- (b) Amount related to sale of rigs and related equipment.
- (c) Amount related to deferred tax asset recorded for net operating losses with an offsetting valuation allowance.

Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts contains corrections of errors in previously reported amounts for valuation allowances on deferred tax assets. See “Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Correction of Errors in Previously Reported Consolidated Financial Statements.”

(3) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed in connection with this Report:

Number	Description
† 3.1	Articles of Association of Transocean Ltd.
3.2	Organizational Regulations of Transocean Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on November 23, 2016)
4.1	Indenture dated as of April 15, 1997 between Transocean Offshore Inc. and Texas Commerce Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997)
4.2	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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997)
4.3	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 (incorporated by reference to 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)
4.4	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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2008)
4.5	Form of 7.45% Notes due April 15, 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997)
4.6	Form of 8.00% Debentures due April 15, 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Transocean Offshore Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-07746) filed on April 30, 1997)
4.7	Officers' Certificate establishing the terms of the 7.50% Note due April 15, 2031 (incorporated by reference to 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)
4.8	Officers' Certificate establishing the terms of the 7.375% Notes due 2018 (incorporated by reference to 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)
4.9	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. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-39033) filed on October 30, 1997); First Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 23, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 1-5471) for the quarter ended June 30, 2000); Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 20, 2001 (incorporated by reference to 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)
4.10	Form of 7% Note Due 2028 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Global Marine Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 1-5471) filed on May 22, 1998)
4.11	Terms of 7% Note Due 2028 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 1-5471) filed on May 22, 1998)
4.12	Senior Indenture, dated as of December 11, 2007, between Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to 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)
4.13	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 11, 2007, between Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to 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)
4.14	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 18, 2008, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 19, 2008)
4.15	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 21, 2010, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to 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)

- 4.16 Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 5, 2011, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 5, 2011)
- 4.17 Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 13, 2012, among Transocean Inc., Transocean Ltd. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on September 13, 2012)
- 4.18 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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on July 2, 2014)
- 4.19 Guarantee Agreement dated June 30, 2014 among Transocean Ltd. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent under the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on July 2, 2014)
- 4.20 Indenture, dated as of July 21, 2016, by and among Transocean Inc., the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on July 22, 2016)
- 4.21 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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on October 20, 2016)
- 4.22 Indenture, dated December 8, 2016, by and among Transocean Proteus Limited, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 8, 2016)
- * 10.1 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Transocean Ltd. (as amended and restated as of February 12, 2009) (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.2 First Amendment to Long-Term Incentive Plan of Transocean Ltd. (as amended and restated as of February 12, 2009) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on May 22, 2013)
- * 10.3 Deferred Compensation Plan of Transocean Offshore Inc., as amended and restated effective January 1, 2000 (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.4 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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the GlobalSantaFe Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004)
- * 10.5 Amendment to Transocean Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 29, 2005)
- 10.6 Master Separation Agreement dated February 4, 2004 by and among Transocean Inc., Transocean Holdings Inc. and TODCO (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on March 3, 2004)
- 10.7 Tax Sharing Agreement dated February 4, 2004 between Transocean Holdings Inc. and TODCO (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on March 3, 2004)
- 10.8 Amended and Restated Tax Sharing Agreement effective as of February 4, 2004 between Transocean Holdings Inc. and TODCO (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on November 30, 2006)
- * 10.9 Form of 2004 Performance-Based Nonqualified Share Option Award Letter (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on February 15, 2005)
- * 10.10 Form of 2004 Director Deferred Unit Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on February 15, 2005)
- * 10.11 Form of 2008 Director Deferred Unit Award (incorporated by reference to 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)

- * 10.12 Form of 2009 Director Deferred Unit Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.13 Terms and Conditions of 2013 Director Deferred Unit Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.14 Terms and Conditions of 2014 Director Deferred Unit Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.15 Terms and Conditions of 2015 Director Restricted Share Unit Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.16 Performance Award and Cash Bonus Plan of Transocean Ltd. (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.17 Amendment to Performance Award and Cash Bonus Plan of Transocean Ltd. (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.18 Terms and Conditions of 2014 Executive Equity Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.19 Terms and Conditions of 2015 Executive Equity Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.20 Terms and Conditions of the July 2008 Nonqualified Share Option Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Inc.'s Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 333-75899) for the quarter ended June 30, 2008)
- * 10.21 Terms and Conditions of the February 2009 Nonqualified Share Option Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.22 Terms and Conditions of the February 2012 Long Term Incentive Plan Award (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.23 Transocean Ltd. Incentive Recoupment Policy (incorporated by reference to 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)
- 10.24 Form of Novation Agreement dated as of November 27, 2007 by and among GlobalSantaFe Corporation, Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc. and certain executives (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 3, 2007)
- * 10.25 Global Marine Inc. 1990 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Global Marine Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 1-5471) for the year ended December 31, 1991); First Amendment (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 1-5471) for the quarter ended June 30, 1995); Second Amendment (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 of Global Marine Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 1-5471) for the year ended December 31, 1996)
- * 10.26 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-7070) filed June 13, 1997); Amendment to 1997 Long Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Annual Report on Form 20-F (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the calendar year ended December 31, 1998); Amendment to 1997 Long Term Incentive Plan dated December 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Annual Report on Form 20-F (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the calendar year ended December 31, 1999)
- * 10.27 GlobalSantaFe Corporation 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 1-5471) for the quarter ended March 31, 1998); First Amendment (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Global Marine Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 1-5471) for the quarter ended June 30, 2000)
- * 10.28 GlobalSantaFe Corporation 2001 Non-Employee Director Stock Option and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 of GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-73878) filed November 21, 2001)

- * 10.29 GlobalSantaFe Corporation 2001 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to GlobalSantaFe Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-14634) for the quarter ended June 30, 2001)
- * 10.30 GlobalSantaFe 2003 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as Amended and Restated Effective June 7, 2005) (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.31 Transocean Ltd. Pension Equalization Plan, as amended and restated, effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.32 Transocean U.S. Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, as amended and restated, effective as of November 27, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on December 3, 2007)
- * 10.33 GlobalSantaFe Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the GlobalSantaFe Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002)
- * 10.34 Transocean U.S. Supplemental Savings Plan (incorporated by reference to 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)
- 10.35 Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between Transocean Ltd. and each of its Directors and Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-75899) filed on October 10, 2008)
- * 10.36 Form of Assignment Memorandum for Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2008)
- 10.37 Drilling Contract between Vastar Resources, Inc. and R&B Falcon Drilling Co. dated December 9, 1998 with respect to *Deepwater Horizon*, as amended (incorporated by reference to 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)
- * 10.38 Executive Severance Benefit Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on February 23, 2012)
- * 10.39 Agreement with Steven L. Newman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 23, 2013)
- * 10.40 Agreement with John Stobart (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 23, 2013)
- * 10.41 Agreement with Esa Ikäheimonen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on December 23, 2013)
- * 10.42 Transocean Ltd. 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Annex B to Transocean Ltd.'s definitive proxy statement (Commission File No. 001-53533) filed on March 23, 2015)
- * 10.43 Separation Agreement, dated March 31, 2015, among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc. and Steven Newman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-53533) filed on April 1, 2015)
- * 10.44 Employment Agreement between Transocean Ltd. and Ian C. Strachan dated April 15, 2015, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-53533) filed on April 16, 2015)
- * 10.45 Employment Agreement among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc. and Jeremy D. Thigpen dated April 21, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-53533) filed on April 22, 2015)
- * 10.46 Employment Agreement among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc. and Mark Mey dated May 27, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-53533) filed on May 27, 2015)
- * 10.47 Letter Agreement by and among Transocean Ltd., Transocean Management Ltd. and Esa Ikäheimonen dated July 21, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-53533) filed on July 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 *Deepwater Horizon* Economic and Property Damages Settlement Class (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-53533) 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. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-53533) 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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-53533) 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 (incorporated by reference to 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 Jeremy D. Thigpen effective September 1, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-53533) for the quarter ended September 30, 2016)
* 10.53	Employment Agreement with Mark L. Mey effective September 1, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 001-53533) for the quarter ended September 30, 2016)
† 21	Subsidiaries of Transocean Ltd.
† 23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
† 24	Powers of Attorney
† 31.1	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
† 31.2	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
† 32.1	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
† 32.2	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.2	Cooperation Guilty Plea Agreement by and among Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Ltd. and the United States (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on January 3, 2013)
99.3	Consent Decree by and among Triton Asset Leasing GmbH, Transocean Holdings LLC, Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Transocean Deepwater Inc. and the United States (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Transocean Ltd.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 000-53533) filed on January 3, 2013)
99.4	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 (incorporated by reference to 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 March 6, 2017.

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, Supply Chain 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 March 6, 2017.

<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, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<hr/> /s/ David Tonnel <hr/> David Tonnel	Senior Vice President, Supply Chain 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/> Martin B. McNamara	Director
<hr/> * <hr/> Edward R. Muller	Director
<hr/> By: /s/ David Tonnel <hr/> (Attorney-in-Fact)	

Statuten
von Transocean Ltd.
vom 8. Februar 2017

Articles of Association of
Transocean Ltd.
as of February 8, 2017

Abschnitt 1:
Firma, Sitz, Zweck und Dauer der Gesellschaft

Artikel 1

Firma, Sitz

Unter der Firma
Transocean Ltd.
(die **Gesellschaft**)

Name, Place of
Incorporation

besteht eine Aktiengesellschaft mit Sitz in
Steinhausen, Kanton Zug, Schweiz.

Zweck

Artikel 2

Purpose

- 1 Zweck der Gesellschaft ist der Erwerb, das Halten, die Verwaltung, die Verwertung und die Veräusserung von Beteiligungen an Unternehmen im In- und Ausland, ob direkt oder indirekt, insbesondere an Unternehmen, die im Bereich der Erbringung von Dienstleistungen für Offshore Öl- und Gasbohrungen, einschliesslich Management Dienstleistungen, Bohringenieurs- und Bohr-Projekt Management-Dienstleistungen für Öl- und Gasbohrungen, sowie von Öl- und Gas-Exploration und -Produktionsaktivitäten tätig sind, sowie die Finanzierung dieser Aktivitäten. Die Gesellschaft kann Grundstücke und gewerbliche Schutzrechte im In- und Ausland erwerben, halten, verwalten, belasten und verkaufen.
- 2 Die Gesellschaft kann alle Tätigkeiten ausüben und Massnahmen ergreifen, die geeignet erscheinen, den Zweck der Gesellschaft zu fördern, oder die mit diesem zusammenhängen.

Artikel 3

Dauer

Die Dauer der Gesellschaft ist
unbeschränkt.

Duration

Section 1:
Name, Place of Incorporation, Purpose and Duration of the Company

Article 1

Under the name
Transocean Ltd.
(the **Company**)

there exists a corporation with its place of incorporation in Steinhausen, Canton of Zug, Switzerland.

Article 2

- 1 The purpose of the Company is to acquire, hold, manage, exploit and sell, whether directly or indirectly, participations in businesses in Switzerland and abroad, in particular in businesses that are involved in offshore contract drilling services for oil and gas wells, oil and gas drilling management services, drilling engineering services and drilling project management services and oil and gas exploration and production activities, and to provide financing for this purpose. The Company may acquire, hold, manage, mortgage and sell real estate and intellectual property rights in Switzerland and abroad.
- 2 The Company may engage in all types of transactions and may take all measures that appear appropriate to promote the purpose of the Company or that are related thereto.

Article 3

The duration of the Company is
unlimited.

Abschnitt 2:
Aktienkapital

Artikel 4

Aktienkapital

Das Aktienkapital der Gesellschaft beträgt CHF 39'480'199, eingeteilt in 394'801'990 voll liberierte Namenaktien. Jede Namenaktie hat einen Nennwert von CHF 0.10 (jede Namenaktie nachfolgend bezeichnet als **Aktie** bzw. die **Aktien**).

Share Capital

Section 2:
Share Capital

Article 4

The share capital of the Company is CHF 39,480,199 and is divided into 394,801,990 fully paid registered shares. Each registered share has a par value of CHF 0.10 (each such registered share hereinafter a **Share** and collectively the **Shares**).

Artikel 5

Genehmigtes Aktienkapital

- 1 Der Verwaltungsrat ist ermächtigt, das Aktienkapital jederzeit bis zum 12. Mai 2018 im Maximalbetrag von CHF 2'225'804.30 durch Ausgabe von höchstens 22'258'043 vollständig zu liberierenden Aktien mit einem Nennwert von je CHF 0.10 zu erhöhen. Eine Erhöhung (i) auf dem Weg einer Festübernahme durch eine Bank, ein Bankenkonsortium oder Dritte und eines anschliessenden Angebots an die bisherigen Aktionäre sowie (ii) in Teilbeträgen ist zulässig.
- 2 Der Verwaltungsrat legt den Zeitpunkt der Ausgabe, den Ausgabebetrag, die Art, wie die neuen Aktien zu liberieren sind, den Beginn der Dividendenberechtigung, die Bedingungen für die Ausübung der Bezugsrechte sowie die Zuteilung der Bezugsrechte, welche nicht ausgeübt wurden, fest. Nicht-ausgeübte Bezugsrechte kann der Verwaltungsrat verfallen lassen, oder er kann diese bzw. Aktien, für welche Bezugsrechte eingeräumt, aber nicht ausgeübt werden, zu Marktkonditionen platzieren oder anderweitig im Interesse der Gesellschaft verwenden.
- 3 Der Verwaltungsrat ist ermächtigt, die Bezugsrechte der Aktionäre zu entziehen oder zu beschränken und einzelnen Aktionären oder Dritten zuzuweisen:

Authorized Share Capital

Article 5

- 1 The Board of Directors is authorized to increase the share capital, at any time until May 12, 2018, by a maximum amount of CHF 2,225,804.30 by issuing a maximum of 22,258,043 fully paid up Shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each. An increase of the share capital (i) by means of an offering underwritten by a financial institution, a syndicate of financial institutions or another third party or third parties, followed by an offer to the then-existing shareholders of the Company, and (ii) in partial amounts shall be permissible.
- 2 The Board of Directors shall determine the time of the issuance, the issue price, the manner in which the new Shares have to be paid up, the date from which the Shares carry the right to dividends, the conditions for the exercise of the preemptive rights and the allotment of preemptive rights that have not been exercised. The Board of Directors may allow the preemptive rights that have not been exercised to expire, or it may place such rights or Shares, the preemptive rights of which have not been exercised, at market conditions or use them otherwise in the interest of the Company.
- 3 The Board of Directors is authorized to withdraw or limit the preemptive rights of the shareholders and to allot them to individual shareholders or third parties:



- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) wenn der Ausgabebetrag der neuen Aktien unter Berücksichtigung des Marktpreises festgesetzt wird; oder</p> <p>(b) für die Übernahme von Unternehmen, Unternehmensteilen oder Beteiligungen oder für die Finanzierung oder Refinanzierung solcher Transaktionen oder die Finanzierung von neuen Investitionsvorhaben der Gesellschaft; oder</p> <p>(c) zum Zwecke der Erweiterung des Aktionärskreises in bestimmten Finanz- oder Investoren-Märkten, zur Beteiligung von strategischen Partnern, oder im Zusammenhang mit der Kotierung von neuen Aktien an inländischen oder ausländischen Börsen; oder</p> <p>(d) für die Einräumung einer Mehrzuteilungsoption (<i>Greenshoe</i>) von bis zu 20% der zu platzierenden oder zu verkaufenden Aktien an die betreffenden Erstkäufer oder Festübernehmer im Rahmen einer Aktienplatzierung oder eines Aktienverkaufs; oder</p> <p>(e) für die Beteiligung von Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates, Mitglieder der Geschäftsleitung, Mitarbeitern, Beauftragten, Beratern oder anderen Personen, die für die Gesellschaft oder eine ihrer Tochtergesellschaften Leistungen erbringen.</p> | <p>(a) if the issue price of the new Shares is determined by reference to the market price; or</p> <p>(b) for the acquisition of an enterprise, part(s) of an enterprise or participations, or for the financing or refinancing of any of such transactions, or for the financing of new investment plans of the Company; or</p> <p>(c) for purposes of broadening the shareholder constituency of the Company in certain financial or investor markets, for purposes of the participation of strategic partners, or in connection with the listing of new Shares on domestic or foreign stock exchanges; or</p> <p>(d) for purposes of granting an over-allotment option (<i>Greenshoe</i>) of up to 20% of the total number of Shares in a placement or sale of Shares to the respective initial purchaser(s) or underwriter(s); or</p> <p>(e) for the participation of members of the Board of Directors, members of the Executive Management Team, employees, contractors, consultants or other persons performing services for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.</p> |
| <p>4 Die neuen Aktien unterliegen den Eintragungsbeschränkungen in das Aktienbuch von Artikel 7 und 9 dieser Statuten.</p> | <p>4 The new Shares shall be subject to the limitations for registration in the share register pursuant to Articles 7 and 9 of these Articles of Association.</p> |

Artikel 6

Article 6

Bedingtes
Aktienkapital

1 Das Aktienkapital kann sich durch Ausgabe von höchstens 143'783'041 voll zu liberierenden Aktien im Nennwert von je CHF 0.10 um höchstens CHF 14'378'304.10 erhöhen durch:

- (a) die Ausübung von Wandel-, Tausch-, Options-, Bezugs- oder ähnlichen Rechten auf den Bezug von Aktien (nachfolgend die **Rechte**), welche Dritten oder Aktionären in Verbindung mit auf nationalen oder internationalen Kapitalmärkten neu oder bereits begebenen Anlehensobligationen, Optionen, Warrants oder anderen Finanzmarktinstrumenten oder neuen oder bereits bestehenden vertraglichen Verpflichtungen der Gesellschaft, einer ihrer Gruppengesellschaften oder einer deren Rechtsvorgänger eingeräumt werden (nachfolgend zusammen die **mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen**); und/oder
- (b) die Ausgabe von Aktien oder mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen an Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates, Mitglieder der Geschäftsleitung, Arbeitnehmer, Beauftragte, Berater oder anderen Personen, welche Dienstleistungen für die Gesellschaft oder ihre Tochtergesellschaften erbringen.

2 Bei der Ausgabe von mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen durch die Gesellschaft, eine ihrer Gruppengesellschaften oder eine deren Rechtsvorgänger ist das Bezugsrecht der Aktionäre ausgeschlossen. Zum Bezug der neuen Aktien, die bei Ausübung von mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen ausgegeben werden, sind die jeweiligen Inhaber der mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen berechtigt. Die Bedingungen der mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen sind durch den Verwaltungsrat festzulegen.

Conditional
Share Capital

1 The share capital may be increased in an amount not to exceed CHF 14,378,304.10 through the issuance of up to 143,783,041 fully paid-up Shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 per Share through:

- (a) the exercise of conversion, exchange, option, warrant or similar rights for the subscription of Shares (hereinafter the **Rights**) granted to third parties or shareholders 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 the Company, one of its group companies, or any of their respective predecessors (hereinafter collectively, the **Rights-Bearing Obligations**); and/or
- (b) the issuance of Shares or Rights-Bearing Obligations granted to members of the Board of Directors, members of the executive management, employees, contractors, consultants or other persons providing services to the Company or its subsidiaries.

2 The preemptive rights of the shareholders shall be excluded in connection with the issuance of any Rights-Bearing Obligations by the Company, one of its group companies, or any of their respective predecessors. The then-current owners of such Rights-Bearing Obligations shall be entitled to subscribe for the new Shares issued upon conversion, exchange or exercise of any Rights-Bearing Obligations. The conditions of the Rights-Bearing Obligations shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

- 3 Der Verwaltungsrat ist ermächtigt, die Vorwegzeichnungsrechte der Aktionäre im Zusammenhang mit der Ausgabe von mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen durch die Gesellschaft oder eine ihrer Gruppengesellschaften zu beschränken oder aufzuheben, falls (1) die Ausgabe zum Zwecke der Finanzierung oder Refinanzierung der Übernahme von Unternehmen, Unternehmensteilen, Beteiligungen oder Investitionen, oder (2) die Ausgabe auf nationalen oder internationalen Finanzmärkten oder im Rahmen einer Privatplatzierung erfolgt.

Wird das Vorwegzeichnungsrecht weder direkt noch indirekt durch den Verwaltungsrat gewährt, gilt Folgendes:

- (a) Die mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen sind zu den jeweils marktüblichen Bedingungen auszugeben oder einzugehen; und
- (b) der Umwandlungs-, Tausch- oder sonstige Ausübungspreis der mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen ist unter Berücksichtigung des Marktpreises im Zeitpunkt der Ausgabe der mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen festzusetzen; und
- (c) die mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen sind höchstens während 30 Jahren ab dem jeweiligen Zeitpunkt der betreffenden Ausgabe oder des betreffenden Abschlusses wandel-, tausch- oder ausübbar.

- 3 The Board of Directors shall be authorized to withdraw or limit the advance subscription rights of the shareholders in connection with the issuance by the Company or one of its group companies of Rights-Bearing Obligations if (1) the issuance is for purposes of financing or refinancing the acquisition of an enterprise, parts of an enterprise, participations or investments or (2) the issuance occurs in national or international capital markets or through a private placement.

If the advance subscription rights are neither granted directly nor indirectly by the Board of Directors, the following shall apply:

- (a) The Rights-Bearing Obligations shall be issued or entered into at market conditions; and
 - (b) the conversion, exchange or exercise price of the Rights-Bearing Obligations shall be set with reference to the market conditions prevailing at the date on which the Rights-Bearing Obligations are issued; and
 - (c) the Rights-Bearing Obligations may be converted, exchanged or exercised during a maximum period of 30 years from the date of the relevant issuance or entry.
-

- 4 Bei der Ausgabe von Aktien oder mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen gemäss Artikel 6 Absatz 1(b) dieser Statuten sind das Bezugsrecht wie auch das Vorwegzeichnungsrecht der Aktionäre der Gesellschaft ausgeschlossen. Die Ausgabe von Aktien oder mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen an die in Artikel 6 Absatz 1(b) dieser Statuten genannten Personen erfolgt gemäss einem oder mehreren Beteiligungsplänen der Gesellschaft. Die Ausgabe von Aktien an die Artikel 6 Absatz 1(b) dieser Statuten genannten Personen kann zu einem Preis erfolgen, der unter dem Kurs der Börse liegt, an der die Aktien gehandelt werden, muss aber mindestens zum Nennwert erfolgen.
- 5 Die neuen Aktien, welche über die Ausübung von mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen erworben werden, unterliegen den Eintragungsbeschränkungen in das Aktienbuch gemäss Artikel 7 und 9 dieser Statuten.

Artikel 7

- 1 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr beauftragte Dritte führen ein Aktienbuch. Darin werden die Eigentümer und Nutzniesser der Aktien sowie Nominees mit Namen und Vornamen, Wohnort, Adresse und Staatsangehörigkeit (bei juristischen Personen mit Firma und Sitz) eingetragen. Die Gesellschaft oder der von ihr mit der Aktienbuchführung beauftragte Dritte ist berechtigt, bei Eintragung im Aktienbuch von der antragstellenden Person einen angemessenen Nachweis seiner Berechtigung an den Aktien zu verlangen. Ändert eine im Aktienbuch eingetragene Person ihre Adresse, so hat sie dies dem Aktienbuchführer mitzuteilen. Solange dies nicht geschehen ist, gelten alle brieflichen Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft an die im Aktienbuch eingetragenen Personen als rechtsgültig an die bisher im Aktienbuch eingetragene Adresse erfolgt.

Share Register, Exercise of Rights, Restrictions on Registration, Nominees

- 4 The preemptive rights and advance subscription rights of the shareholders shall be excluded in connection with the issuance of any Shares or Rights-Bearing Obligations pursuant to Article 6 para 1(b) of these Articles of Association. Shares or Rights-Bearing Obligations shall be issued to any of the persons referred to in Article 6 para 1(b) of these Articles of Association in accordance with one or more benefit or incentive plans of the Company. Shares may be issued to any of the persons referred to in Article 6 para 1(b) of these Articles of Association at a price lower than the current market price quoted on the stock exchange on which the Shares are traded, but at least at par value.
- 5 The new Shares acquired through the exercise of Rights-Bearing Obligations shall be subject to the limitations for registration in the share register pursuant to Articles 7 and 9 of these Articles of Association.

Article 7

- 1 The Company shall maintain, itself or through a third party, a share register that lists the surname, first name, address and citizenship (in the case of legal entities, the company name and company seat) of the holders and usufructuaries of the Shares as well as the nominees. The Company or the third party maintaining the share register on behalf of the Company shall be entitled to request at the time of the entry into the share register from the Person requesting such entry appropriate evidence of that Person's title to the Shares. A person recorded in the share register shall notify the share registrar of any change in address. Until such notification shall have occurred, all written communication from the Company to persons of record shall be deemed to have validly been made if sent to the address recorded in the share register.

- 2 Ein Erwerber von Aktien wird auf Gesuch als Aktionär mit Stimmrecht im Aktienbuch eingetragen, vorausgesetzt, dass ein solcher Erwerber ausdrücklich erklärt, die Aktien im eigenen Namen und auf eigene Rechnung erworben zu haben. Der Verwaltungsrat kann Nominees, welche Aktien im eigenen Namen aber auf fremde Rechnung halten, als Aktionäre mit Stimmrecht im Aktienbuch der Gesellschaft eintragen. Die an den Aktien wirtschaftlich Berechtigten, welche die Aktien über einen Nominee halten, üben Aktionärsrechte mittelbar über den Nominee aus.
- 3 Der Verwaltungsrat kann nach Anhörung des eingetragenen Aktionärs dessen Eintragung im Aktienbuch als Aktionär mit Stimmrecht mit Rückwirkung auf das Datum der Eintragung streichen, wenn diese durch falsche oder irreführende Angaben zustande gekommen ist. Der Betroffene muss über die Streichung sofort informiert werden.

Artikel 8

Form der Aktien

- 1 Die Gesellschaft gibt Aktien in Form von Einzelurkunden, Globalurkunden oder Wertrechten aus. Der Gesellschaft steht es im Rahmen der gesetzlichen Vorgaben frei, ihre in einer dieser Formen ausgegebenen Aktien jederzeit und ohne Zustimmung der Aktionäre in eine andere Form umzuwandeln. Die Gesellschaft trägt die Kosten, die bei einer solchen Umwandlung anfallen.
- 2 Ein Aktionär hat keinen Anspruch auf Umwandlung von in bestimmter Form ausgegebenen Aktien in eine andere Form. Jeder Aktionär kann jedoch jederzeit die Ausstellung einer Bescheinigung über die von ihm gemäss Aktienbuch gehaltenen Namenaktien verlangen.

- 2 An acquirer of Shares shall be recorded upon request in the share register as a shareholder with voting rights; *provided, however*, that any such acquirer expressly declares to have acquired the Shares in its own name and for its own account, save that the Board of Directors may record nominees who hold Shares in their own name, but for the account of third parties, as shareholders of record with voting rights in the share register of the Company. Beneficial owners of Shares who hold Shares through a nominee exercise the shareholders' rights through the intermediation of such nominee.
- 3 After hearing the registered shareholder concerned, the Board of Directors may cancel the registration of such shareholder as a shareholder with voting rights in the share register with retroactive effect as of the date of registration, if such registration was made based on false or misleading information. The relevant shareholder shall be informed promptly of the cancellation.

Article 8

Form of Shares

- 1 The Company may issue Shares in the form of individual certificates, global certificates or uncertificated securities. Subject to applicable law, the Company may convert the Shares from one form into another form at any time and without the approval of the shareholders. The Company shall bear all cost associated with any such conversion.
 - 2 A shareholder has no right to request a conversion of the Shares from one form into another form. Each shareholder may, however, at any time request a written attestation of the number of Shares held by it as reflected in the share register.
-

	3	Werden Bucheffekten im Auftrag der Gesellschaft oder des Aktionärs von einer Verwahrungsstelle, einem Registrar, Transfer Agenten, einer Trust Gesellschaft, Bank oder einer ähnlichen Gesellschaft verwaltet (die Verwahrungsstelle), so setzt Wirksamkeit gegenüber der Gesellschaft voraus, dass diese Bucheffekten und die damit verbundenen Rechte unter Mitwirkung der Verwahrungsstelle übertragen oder daran Sicherheiten bestellt werden.		3	If intermediated securities are administered on behalf of the Company or a shareholder by an intermediary, registrar, transfer agent, trust company, bank or similar entity (the Intermediary), any transfer or grant of a security interest in such intermediated securities and the appurtenant rights associated therewith, in order for such transfer or grant of a security interest to be valid against the Company, requires the cooperation of the Intermediary.
	4	Für den Fall, dass die Gesellschaft beschliesst, Aktienzertifikate zu drucken und auszugeben, müssen die Aktienzertifikate die Unterschrift von zwei zeichnungsberechtigten Personen tragen. Mindestens eine dieser Personen muss ein Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates sein. Faksimile-Unterschriften sind erlaubt.		4	If the Company decides to print and deliver share certificates, the share certificates shall bear the signatures of two duly authorized signatories of the Company, at least one of which shall be a member of the Board of Directors. These signatures may be facsimile signatures.
		Artikel 9			Article 9
Rechtsausübung	1	Die Gesellschaft anerkennt nur einen Vertreter pro Aktie.	Exercise of Rights	1	The Company shall only accept one representative per Share.
	2	Stimmrechte und die damit verbundenen Rechte können der Gesellschaft gegenüber von einem Aktionär, Nutzniesser der Aktien oder Nominee jeweils nur im Umfang ausgeübt werden, wie dieser mit Stimmrecht im Aktienbuch eingetragen ist.		2	Voting rights and appurtenant rights associated therewith may be exercised in relation to the Company by a shareholder, usufructuary of Shares or nominee only to the extent that such person is recorded in the share register with the right to exercise his voting rights.
		<hr/> Abschnitt 3: <i>Gesellschaftsorgane</i> <hr/>			<hr/> Section 3: <i>Corporate Bodies</i> <hr/>
		<i>A. Generalversammlung</i>			<i>A. General Meeting of Shareholders</i>
		Artikel 10			Article 10
Zuständigkeit		Die Generalversammlung ist das oberste Organ der Gesellschaft.	Authority		The General Meeting of Shareholders is the supreme corporate body of the Company.
		Artikel 11			Article 11

Ordentliche
Generalver-
sammlung

Die ordentliche Generalversammlung findet alljährlich innerhalb von sechs Monaten nach Schluss des Geschäftsjahres statt. Spätestens zwanzig Kalendertage vor der Versammlung sind der Geschäftsbericht, der Vergütungsbericht und die Revisionsberichte den Aktionären am Gesellschaftssitz zur Einsicht aufzulegen. Jeder Aktionär kann verlangen, dass ihm unverzüglich eine Ausfertigung des Geschäftsberichts, des Vergütungsberichts und der Revisionsberichte ohne Kostenfolge zugesandt wird. Die im Aktienbuch eingetragenen Aktionäre werden über die Verfügbarkeit des Geschäftsberichts, des Vergütungsberichts und der Revisionsberichte durch schriftliche Mitteilung unterrichtet.

Annual
General
Meeting

The Annual General Meeting shall be held each year within six months after the close of the fiscal year of the Company. The Annual Report, the Compensation Report and the Auditor's Reports shall be made available for inspection by the shareholders at the registered office of the Company no later than twenty calendar days prior to the Annual General Meeting. Each shareholder is entitled to request prompt delivery of a copy of the Annual Report, the Compensation Report and the Auditor's Reports free of charge. Shareholders of record will be notified of the availability of the Annual Report, the Compensation Report and the Auditor's Reports in writing.

Artikel 12

Ausser-ordentliche
Generalversammlung

- 1 Ausserordentliche Generalversammlungen finden in den vom Gesetz vorgesehenen Fällen statt, insbesondere, wenn der Verwaltungsrat es für notwendig oder angezeigt erachtet oder die Revisionsstelle dies verlangt.
- 2 Ausserdem muss der Verwaltungsrat eine ausserordentliche Generalversammlung einberufen, wenn es eine Generalversammlung so beschliesst oder wenn ein oder mehrere Aktionäre, welche zusammen mindestens den zehnten Teil des im Handelsregister eingetragenen Aktienkapitals vertreten, dies verlangen, unter der Voraussetzung, dass folgende Angaben gemacht werden: (a)(1) die Verhandlungsgegenstände, schriftlich unterzeichnet von dem/den antragstellenden Aktionär(en), (2) die Anträge sowie (3) der Nachweis der erforderlichen Anzahl der im Aktienbuch eingetragenen Aktien; und (b) die weiteren Informationen, die von der Gesellschaft nach den Regeln der U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in einem sog. Proxy Statement aufgenommen und veröffentlicht werden müssen.

Extraordinary
General
Meetings

- 1 Extraordinary General Meetings shall be held in the circumstances provided by law, in particular when deemed necessary or appropriate by the Board of Directors or if so requested by the Auditor.
- 2 An Extraordinary General Meeting shall further be convened by the Board of Directors upon resolution of a General Meeting of Shareholders or if so requested by one or more shareholders who, in the aggregate, represent at least one-tenth of the share capital recorded in the Commercial Register and who submit (a)(1) a request signed by such shareholder(s) that specifies the item(s) to be included on the agenda, (2) the respective proposals of the shareholders and (3) evidence of the required shareholdings recorded in the share register and (b) such other information as would be required to be included in a proxy statement pursuant to the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Artikel 13

Article 13

Einberufung	<p>1 Die Generalversammlung wird durch den Verwaltungsrat, nötigenfalls die Revisionsstelle, spätestens 20 Kalendertage vor dem Tag der Generalversammlung einberufen. Die Einberufung erfolgt durch einmalige Bekanntmachung im Publikationsorgan der Gesellschaft gemäss Artikel 32 dieser Statuten. Für die Einhaltung der Einberufungsfrist ist der Tag der Veröffentlichung der Einberufung im Publikationsorgan massgeblich, wobei der Tag der Veröffentlichung nicht mitzuzählen ist. Die im Aktienbuch eingetragenen Aktionäre können zudem auf dem ordentlichen Postweg über die Generalversammlung informiert werden.</p> <p>2 Die Einberufung muss die Verhandlungsgegenstände sowie die Anträge des Verwaltungsrates und des oder der Aktionäre, welche die Durchführung einer Generalversammlung oder die Traktandierung eines Verhandlungsgegenstandes verlangt haben, und bei Wahlgeschäften die Namen des oder der zur Wahl vorgeschlagenen Kandidaten enthalten.</p>	Notice of Shareholders' Meetings	<p>1 Notice of a General Meeting of Shareholders shall be given by the Board of Directors or, if necessary, by the Auditor, no later than twenty calendar days prior to the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Notice of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be given by way of a one-time announcement in the official means of publication of the Company pursuant to Article 32 of these Articles of Association. The notice period shall be deemed to have been observed if notice of the General Meeting of Shareholders is published in such official means of publication, it being understood that the date of publication is not to be included for purposes of computing the notice period. Shareholders of record may in addition be informed of the General Meeting of Shareholders by ordinary mail.</p> <p>2 The notice of a General Meeting of Shareholders shall specify the items on the agenda and the proposals of the Board of Directors and the shareholder(s) who requested that a General Meeting of Shareholders be held or an item be included on the agenda, and, in the event of elections, the name(s) of the candidate(s) that has or have been put on the ballot for election.</p>
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Artikel 14

Article 14

Traktandierung			
	<p>1 Jeder Aktionär kann die Traktandierung eines Verhandlungsgegenstandes verlangen. Das Traktandierungsbegehren muss mindestens 30 Kalendertage vor dem Jahrestag des sog. Proxy Statements der Gesellschaft, das im Zusammenhang mit der Generalversammlung im jeweiligen Vorjahr veröffentlicht und gemäss den anwendbaren SEC Regeln bei der SEC eingereicht wurde, schriftlich unter Angabe des Verhandlungsgegenstandes und der Anträge sowie unter Nachweis der erforderlichen Anzahl im Aktienbuch eingetragenen Aktien eingereicht werden. Falls das Datum der anstehenden Generalversammlung mehr als 30 Kalendertage vor oder nach dem Jahrestag der vorangegangenen Generalversammlung angesetzt worden ist, ist das Traktandierungsbegehren stattdessen spätestens 10 Kalendertage nach dem Tag einzureichen, an dem die Gesellschaft das Datum der Generalversammlung öffentlich bekannt gemacht hat.</p> <p>2 Zu nicht gehörig angekündigten Verhandlungsgegenständen können keine Beschlüsse gefasst werden. Hiervon ausgenommen sind jedoch der Beschluss über den in einer Generalversammlung gestellten Antrag auf (i) Einberufung einer ausserordentlichen Generalversammlung sowie (ii) Durchführung einer Sonderprüfung gemäss Artikel 697a des Schweizerischen Obligationenrechts (OR).</p> <p>3 Zur Stellung von Anträgen im Rahmen der Verhandlungsgegenstände und zu Verhandlungen ohne Beschlussfassung bedarf es keiner vorgängigen Ankündigung.</p> <p>Artikel 15</p>	Agenda	<p>1 Any shareholder may request that an item be included on the agenda of a General Meeting of Shareholders. An inclusion of an item on the agenda must be requested in writing at least 30 calendar days prior to the anniversary date of the Company's proxy statement in connection with the previous year's General Meeting of Shareholders, as filed with the SEC pursuant to the applicable rules of the SEC, and shall specify in writing the relevant agenda items and proposals, together with evidence of the required shareholdings recorded in the share register; <i>provided, however</i>, that if the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders is more than 30 calendar days before or after such anniversary date, such request must instead be made at least by the 10th calendar day following the date on which the Company has made public disclosure of the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p> <p>2 No resolution may be passed at a General Meeting of Shareholders concerning an agenda item in relation to which due notice was not given. Proposals made during a General Meeting of Shareholders to (i) convene an Extraordinary General Meeting or (ii) initiate a special investigation in accordance with article 697a of the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO) are not subject to the due notice requirement set forth herein.</p> <p>3 No prior notice is required to bring motions related to items already on the agenda or for the discussion of matters on which no resolution is to be taken.</p> <p>Article 15</p>

Vorsitz der Generalversammlung, Protokoll, Stimmzähler	<p>1 An der Generalversammlung führt der Präsident des Verwaltungsrates oder, bei dessen Verhinderung, der Vizepräsident oder eine andere vom Verwaltungsrat bezeichnete Person den Vorsitz.</p> <p>2 Der Vorsitzende der Generalversammlung bestimmt den Protokollführer und die Stimmzähler, die alle nicht Aktionäre sein müssen. Das Protokoll ist vom Vorsitzenden und vom Protokollführer zu unterzeichnen.</p> <p>3 Der Vorsitzende der Generalversammlung hat sämtliche Leitungsbefugnisse, die für die ordnungsgemässe Durchführung der Generalversammlung nötig und angemessen sind.</p>	Acting Chair, Minutes, Vote Counters	<p>1 At the General Meeting of Shareholders the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman or any other person designated by the Board of Directors, shall take the chair.</p> <p>2 The acting chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall appoint the secretary and the vote counters, none of whom need be shareholders. The minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be signed by the acting chair and the secretary.</p> <p>3 The acting chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall have all powers and authority necessary and appropriate to ensure the orderly conduct of the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p>
<p>Artikel 16 Article 16</p>			
Recht auf Teilnahme, Vertretung der Aktionäre	<p>1 Jeder im Aktienbuch eingetragene Aktionär ist berechtigt, an der Generalversammlung und deren Beschlüssen teilzunehmen. Ein Aktionär kann sich an der Generalversammlung durch einen unabhängigen Stimmrechtsvertreter vertreten lassen, wobei die Vollmacht und die Weisungen an den unabhängigen Stimmrechtsvertreter auch in einer vom Verwaltungsrat von Zeit zu Zeit näher bestimmten elektronischen Form erteilt werden können, oder durch jeden anderen Bevollmächtigten, der jedoch kein Aktionär sein muss. Der Verwaltungsrat regelt die Einzelheiten über die Vertretung und Teilnahme an der Generalversammlung in Verfahrensvorschriften, einschliesslich mittels Verfahrensvorschriften in der Einladung zur Generalversammlung oder in den Stimmrechtskarten, die den Aktionären zugestellt werden.</p>	Right to Participation and Representation	<p>1 Each shareholder recorded in the share register is entitled to participate at the General Meeting of Shareholders and in any vote taken. The shareholders may be represented by the independent proxy, including, without limitation, by granting proxy and providing instructions to such independent proxy by electronic means, as determined by the Board of Directors from time to time, or by any other proxy who need not be a shareholder. The Board of Directors shall issue the particulars of the right to representation and participation at the General Meeting of Shareholders in procedural rules, including in procedural rules included in the notice of the General Meeting of Shareholders or the proxy cards made available to shareholders.</p>

- 2 Die Aktionäre wählen den unabhängigen Stimmrechtsvertreter an einer Generalversammlung für eine Amtszeit bis zum Abschluss der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung. Wiederwahl ist möglich. Ist das Amt des unabhängigen Stimmrechtsvertreters aus irgendeinem Grund vakant, ernennt der Verwaltungsrat den unabhängigen Stimmrechtsvertreter für die nächste Generalversammlung.

Artikel 17

Stimmrecht

Jede Aktie berechtigt zu einer Stimme. Das Stimmrecht untersteht den Bedingungen von Artikel 7 und 9 dieser Statuten.

Voting Rights

2 Shareholders shall elect the independent proxy at a General Meeting of Shareholders for a term of office extending until completion of the next Annual General Meeting. Re-election is possible. If the office of the independent proxy is vacant, for any reason, the Board of Directors shall appoint the independent proxy for the next General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 17

Each Share shall convey the right to one vote. The right to vote is subject to the conditions of Articles 7 and 9 of these Articles of Association.

Artikel 18

Beschlüsse und Wahlen

- 1 Die Generalversammlung fasst Beschlüsse und entscheidet Wahlen, soweit das Gesetz oder diese Statuten es nicht anders bestimmen, mit der relativen Mehrheit der abgegebenen Aktienstimmen (wobei Enthaltungen, sog. Broker Nonvotes, leere oder ungültige Stimmen für die Bestimmung des Mehrs nicht berücksichtigt werden).

Resolutions and Elections

- 1 Unless otherwise required by law or these Articles of Association, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall take resolutions and decide elections upon a relative majority of the votes cast at the General Meeting of Shareholders (whereby abstentions, broker nonvotes, blank or invalid ballots shall be disregarded for purposes of establishing the majority).

Article 18

- 2 Die Generalversammlung entscheidet über die Wahl von Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates nach dem proportionalen Wahlverfahren, wonach diejenige Person, welche die grösste Zahl der abgegebenen Aktienstimmen für einen Verwaltungsratssitz erhält, als für den betreffenden Verwaltungsratssitz gewählt gilt. Aktienstimmen gegen einen Kandidaten, Stimmenthaltungen, sog. Broker Nonvotes, ungültige oder leere Stimmen haben für die Zwecke dieses Artikels 18 Abs. 2 keine Auswirkungen auf die Wahl von Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates.
- 3 Für die Abwahl von amtierenden Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates gilt das Mehrheitserfordernis gemäss Artikel 20 Abs. 2(e) sowie das Präsenzquorum von Artikel 21 Abs. 1(a).

- 2 The General Meeting of Shareholders shall decide elections of members of the Board of Directors upon a plurality of the votes cast at the General Meeting of Shareholders. A plurality means that the individual who receives the largest number of votes for a board seat is elected to that board seat. Votes against any candidate, abstentions, broker nonvotes, blank or invalid ballots shall have no impact on the election of members of the Board of Directors under this Article 18 para. 2.
- 3 For the removal of a serving member of the Board of Directors, the voting requirement set forth in Article 20 para. 2(e) and the presence quorum set forth in Article 21 para. 1(a) shall apply.

- 4 Die Abstimmungen und Wahlen erfolgen offen, es sei denn, dass die Generalversammlung schriftliche Abstimmung respektive Wahl beschliesst oder der Vorsitzende dies anordnet. Der Vorsitzende kann Abstimmungen und Wahlen auch mittels elektronischem Verfahren durchführen lassen. Elektronische Abstimmungen und Wahlen sind schriftlichen Abstimmen und Wahlen gleichgestellt.
- 5 Der Vorsitzende kann eine offene Wahl oder Abstimmung immer durch eine schriftliche oder elektronische wiederholen lassen, sofern nach seiner Meinung Zweifel am Abstimmungsergebnis bestehen. In diesem Fall gilt die vorausgegangene offene Wahl oder Abstimmung als nicht geschehen.

Artikel 19

- 4 Resolutions and elections shall be decided by a show of hands, unless a written ballot is resolved by the General Meeting of Shareholders or is ordered by the acting chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The acting chair may also hold resolutions and elections by use of an electronic voting system. Electronic resolutions and elections shall be considered equal to resolutions and elections taken by way of a written ballot.
- 5 The chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders may at any time order that an election or resolution decided by a show of hands be repeated by way of a written or electronic ballot if he considers the vote to be in doubt. The resolution or election previously held by a show of hands shall then be deemed to have not taken place.

Article 19

Befugnisse
der
Generalver-
sammlung

Der Generalversammlung sind folgende
Geschäfte vorbehalten:

- (a) Die Festsetzung und Änderung dieser Statuten;
- (b) die Wahl der Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates, des Verwaltungsratspräsidenten, der Mitglieder des Vergütungsausschusses, der Revisionsstelle und des unabhängigen Stimmrechtsvertreters;
- (c) die Genehmigung des Lageberichts und der Konzernrechnung;
- (d) die Genehmigung der Jahresrechnung sowie die Beschlussfassung über die Verwendung des Bilanzgewinnes, insbesondere die Festsetzung der Dividende;
- (e) die Genehmigung der Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung gemäss Artikel 29a dieser Statuten;
- (f) die Entlastung der Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung;
- (g) die Genehmigung eines Zusammenschlusses mit einem Nahestehenden Aktionär (gemäss der Definition dieser Begriffe in Artikel 35 dieser Statuten); und
- (h) die Beschlussfassung über die Gegenstände, die der Generalversammlung durch das Gesetz oder die Statuten vorbehalten sind oder ihr, vorbehältlich Artikel 716a OR, durch den Verwaltungsrat vorgelegt werden.

Powers of the
General
Meeting of
Shareholders

The following powers shall be vested
exclusively in the General Meeting of
Shareholders:

- (a) The adoption and amendment of these Articles of Association;
- (b) the election of the members of the Board of Directors, the Chair of the Board of Directors, the members of the Compensation Committee, the Auditor and the independent proxy;
- (c) the approval of the Management Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- (d) the approval of the Annual Statutory Financial Statements of the Company and the resolution on the allocation of profit shown on the Annual Statutory Balance Sheet, in particular the determination of any dividend;
- (e) the ratification of the compensation of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team pursuant to Article 29a of these Articles of Association;
- (f) the discharge from liability of the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team;
- (g) the approval of a Business Combination with an Interested Shareholder (as each such term is defined in Article 35 of these Articles of Association); and
- (h) the adoption of resolutions on matters that are reserved to the General Meeting of Shareholders by law, these Articles of Association or, subject to article 716a CO, that are submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders by the Board of Directors.

Artikel 20

Article 20

Besonderes
Quorum

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | Ein Beschluss der Generalversammlung, der mindestens zwei Drittel der an der Generalversammlung vertretenen Stimmen und die absolute Mehrheit der an der Generalversammlung vertretenen Aktiennennwerte auf sich vereinigt, ist erforderlich für:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Die Ergänzung oder Änderung des Gesellschaftszweckes gemäss Artikel 2 dieser Statuten;(b) die Einführung und Abschaffung von Stimmrechtsaktien;(c) die Beschränkung der Übertragbarkeit der Aktien und die Aufhebung einer solche Beschränkung;(d) die Beschränkung der Ausübung des Stimmrechts und die Aufhebung einer solchen Beschränkung;(e) eine genehmigte oder bedingte Kapitalerhöhung;(f) die Kapitalerhöhung (i) aus Eigenkapital, (ii) gegen Sacheinlage oder zwecks Sachübernahme oder (iii) die Gewährung von besonderen Vorteilen;(g) die Einschränkung oder Aufhebung des Bezugsrechts;(h) die Verlegung des Sitzes der Gesellschaft;(i) die Umwandlung von Namen- in Inhaberaktien und umgekehrt; und(j) die Auflösung der Gesellschaft. | Special Vote 1 | 1 The approval of at least two-thirds of the votes and the absolute majority of the par value of Shares, each as represented at a General Meeting of Shareholders, shall be required for resolutions with respect to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) The amendment or modification of the purpose of the Company as described in Article 2 of these Articles of Association;(b) the creation and the cancelation of shares with privileged voting rights;(c) the restriction on the transferability of Shares and the cancelation of such restriction;(d) the restriction on the exercise of the right to vote and the cancelation of such restriction;(e) an authorized or conditional increase in share capital;(f) an increase in share capital (i) through the conversion of capital surplus, (ii) through contribution in kind or for purposes of an acquisition of assets, or (iii) the granting of special privileges;(g) the limitation on or withdrawal of preemptive rights;(h) the relocation of the registered office of the Company;(i) the conversion of registered shares into bearer shares and vice versa; and(j) the dissolution of the Company. |
| 2 | Ein Beschluss der Generalversammlung, der mindestens zwei Drittel aller stimmberechtigten Aktien auf sich vereinigt, ist erforderlich für:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Jede Änderung von Artikel 14 Abs. 1 dieser Statuten;(b) jede Änderung von Artikel 18 dieser Statuten;(c) jede Änderung dieses Artikels 20 Abs. 2; | 2 | 2 The approval of at least two-thirds of the Shares entitled to vote shall be required for:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Any change to Article 14 para. 1 of these Articles of Association;(b) any change to Article 18 of these Articles of Association;(c) any change to this Article 20 para. 2; |
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- (d) jede Änderung von Artikel 21, 22, 23 oder 24 dieser Statuten; und
- (e) die Abwahl eines amtierenden Mitglieds des Verwaltungsrates.
- 3 Zusätzlich zu etwaigen gesetzlich bestehenden Zustimmungserfordernissen ist ein Beschluss der Generalversammlung mit einer Mehrheit, die mindestens die Summe von: (i) zwei Drittel aller stimmberechtigten Aktien; zuzüglich (ii) einer Zahl von stimmberechtigten Aktien, die einem Drittel der von Nahestehenden Aktionären (wie in Artikel 35 dieser Statuten definiert) gehaltenen Aktienstimmen entspricht, auf sich vereinigt, erforderlich für (1) jeden Zusammenschluss der Gesellschaft mit einem Nahestehenden Aktionär innerhalb eines Zeitraumes von drei Jahren, seitdem diese Person zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär wurde, (2) jede Änderung von Artikel 19(f) dieser Statuten oder (3) jede Änderung von Artikel 20 Abs. 3 dieser Statuten (einschliesslich der dazugehörigen Definitionen in Artikel 35 dieser Statuten). Das im vorangehenden Satz aufgestellte Zustimmungserfordernis ist jedoch nicht anwendbar falls:
- (a) der Verwaltungsrat, bevor diese Person zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär wurde, entweder den Zusammenschluss oder eine andere Transaktion genehmigte, als Folge derer diese Person zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär wurde;
- (d) any change to Article 21, 22, 23 or 24 of these Articles of Association; and
- (e) a resolution with respect to the removal of a serving member of the Board of Directors.
- 3 In addition to any approval that may be required under applicable law, the approval of a majority at least equal to the sum of: (i) two-thirds of the Shares entitled to vote; plus (ii) a number of Shares entitled to vote that is equal to one-third of the number of Shares held by Interested Shareholders (as defined in Article 35 of these Articles of Association), shall be required for the Company to (1) engage in any Business Combination with an Interested Shareholder for a period of three years following the time that such Person became an Interested Shareholder, (2) amend Article 19(f) of these Articles of Association or (3) amend this Article 20 para. 3 of these Articles of Association (including any of the definitions pertaining thereto as set forth in Article 35 of these Articles of Association); *provided, however*, that the approval requirement in the preceding sentence shall not apply if:
- (a) Prior to such time that such Person became an Interested Shareholder, the Board of Directors approved either the Business Combination or the transaction which resulted in such Person becoming an Interested Shareholder;
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- (b) nach Vollzug der Transaktion, als Folge derer diese Person zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär wurde, der Nahestehende Aktionär mindestens 85% der unmittelbar vor Beginn der betreffenden Transaktion allgemein stimmberechtigten Aktien hält, wobei zur Bestimmung der Anzahl der allgemein stimmberechtigten Aktien (nicht jedoch zur Bestimmung der durch den Nahestehenden Aktionär gehaltenen Aktien) folgende Aktien nicht zu berücksichtigen sind: Aktien, (x) welche von Personen gehalten werden, die sowohl Verwaltungsrats- wie Geschäftsleitungsmitglieder sind, und (y) welche für Mitarbeiteraktienpläne reserviert sind, soweit die diesen Plänen unterworfenen Mitarbeiter nicht das Recht haben, unter Wahrung der Vertraulichkeit darüber zu entscheiden, ob Aktien, die dem betreffenden Mitarbeiteraktienplan unterstehen, in einem Übernahme- oder Austauschangebot angedient werden sollen oder nicht;
- (c) eine Person unbeabsichtigtweise zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär wird und (x) das Eigentum an einer genügenden Anzahl Aktien sobald als möglich veräußert, so dass sie nicht mehr länger als Nahestehender Aktionär qualifiziert und (y) zu keinem Zeitpunkt während der drei dem Zusammenschluss zwischen der Gesellschaft und dieser Person unmittelbar vorangehenden Jahren als Nahestehender Aktionär gegolten hätte, ausgenommen aufgrund des unbeabsichtigten Erwerbs der Eigentümerschaft.
- (b) upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in such Person becoming an Interested Shareholder, the Interested Shareholder Owned at least 85% of the Shares generally entitled to vote at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining such number of Shares then in issue (but not for purposes of determining the Shares Owned by the Interested Shareholder), those Shares Owned (x) by Persons who are both members of the Board of Directors and officers of the Company and (y) by employee share plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether Shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer;
- (c) a Person becomes an Interested Shareholder inadvertently and (x) as soon as practicable divests itself of Ownership of sufficient Shares so that such Person ceases to be an Interested Shareholder and (y) would not, at any time within the three-year period immediately prior to a Business Combination between the Company and such Person, have been an Interested Shareholder but for the inadvertent acquisition of Ownership;
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- (d) der Zusammenschluss vor Vollzug oder Verzicht auf und nach öffentlicher Bekanntgabe oder der nach diesem Abschnitt erforderlichen Mitteilung (was auch immer früher erfolgt) eine(r) beabsichtigten Transaktion vorgeschlagen wird, welche (i) eine der Transaktionen im Sinne des zweiten Satzes dieses Artikels 20 Abs. 3(d) darstellt; (ii) mit oder von einer Person abgeschlossen wird, die entweder während den letzten drei Jahren kein Nahestehender Aktionär war oder zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär mit der Genehmigung des Verwaltungsrates wurde; und (iii) von einer Mehrheit der dann zumal amtierenden Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates (aber mindestens einem) genehmigt oder nicht abgelehnt wird, die entweder bereits Verwaltungsratsmitglieder waren, bevor in den drei vorangehenden Jahren irgendeine Person zu einem Nahestehenden Aktionär wurde, oder die auf Empfehlung einer Mehrheit solcher Verwaltungsratsmitglieder als deren Nachfolger zur Wahl vorgeschlagen wurden. Die im vorangehenden Satz erwähnten beabsichtigten Transaktionen sind auf folgende beschränkt: (x) eine Fusion oder andere Form des Zusammenschlusses der Gesellschaft (mit Ausnahme einer Fusion, welche keine Genehmigung durch die Generalversammlung der Gesellschaft voraussetzt); (y) ein Verkauf, eine Vermietung oder Verpachtung, hypothekarische Belastung oder andere Verpfändung, Übertragung oder andere Verfügung (ob in einer oder mehreren Transaktionen), einschliesslich im Rahmen eines Tauschs, von Vermögenswerten der Gesellschaft oder einer direkten oder indirekten Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird (jedoch nicht an eine direkt oder indirekt zu 100% gehaltene

- (d) the Business Combination is proposed prior to the consummation or abandonment of and subsequent to the earlier of the public announcement or the notice required hereunder of a proposed transaction which (i) constitutes one of the transactions described in the second sentence of this Article 20 para. 3(d); (ii) is with or by a person who either was not an Interested Shareholder during the previous three years or who became an Interested Shareholder with the approval of the Board of Directors; and (iii) is approved or not opposed by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors then in office (but not less than one) who were Directors prior to any person becoming an Interested Shareholder during the previous three years or were recommended for election to succeed such Directors by a majority of such Directors. The proposed transactions referred to in the preceding sentence are limited to (x) a merger or consolidation of the Company (except for a merger in respect of which no vote of the Company's shareholders is required); (y) a sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition (in one transaction or a series of transactions), whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of the Company or of any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company (other than to any direct or indirect wholly Owned subsidiary or to the Company) having an aggregate market value equal to 50% or more of either that aggregate market value of all of the assets of the Company determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the issued shares; or (z) a proposed tender or exchange offer for 50% or more of the voting shares then in issue. The Company shall give not less than 20 days' notice to all Interested Shareholders as well as to the other
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Konzerngesellschaft oder an die Gesellschaft), soweit diese Vermögenswerte einen Marktwert von 50% oder mehr entweder des auf konsolidierter Basis aggregierten Marktwertes aller Vermögenswerte der Gesellschaft oder des aggregierten Marktwertes aller dann ausgegebenen Aktien haben, unabhängig davon, ob eine dieser Transaktionen Teil einer Auflösung der Gesellschaft ist oder nicht; oder (z) ein vorgeschlagenes Übernahme- oder Umtauschangebot für 50% oder mehr der ausstehenden Stimmrechte der Gesellschaft. Die Gesellschaft muss Nahestehenden Aktionären sowie den übrigen Aktionären den Vollzug einer der unter (x) oder (y) des zweiten Satzes dieses Artikels 20 Abs. 3(d) erwähnten Transaktionen mindestens 20 Kalendertage vorher mitteilen.

shareholders prior to the consummation of any of the transactions described in clause (x) or (y) of the second sentence of this Article 20 para. 3(d).

Artikel 21

Präsenzquorum 1 Die nachfolgend aufgeführten Angelegenheiten erfordern zum Zeitpunkt der Konstituierung der Generalversammlung ein Präsenzquorum von Aktionären oder deren Vertretern, welche mindestens zwei Drittel des im Handelsregister eingetragenen Aktienkapitals vertreten, damit die Generalversammlung beschlussfähig ist:

- (a) Die Beschlussfassung über die Abwahl eines amtierenden Verwaltungsratsmitglieds; und
- (b) die Beschlussfassung, diesen Artikel 21 oder Artikel 18, 19(f), 20, 22, 23 oder 24 dieser Statuten zu ergänzen, zu ändern, nicht anzuwenden oder ausser Kraft zu setzen.

Article 21

Presence Quorum 1 The matters set forth below require that a quorum of shareholders of record holding in person or by proxy at least two-thirds of the share capital recorded in the Commercial Register are present at the time when the General Meeting of Shareholders proceeds to business:

- (a) the adoption of a resolution to remove a serving Director; and
- (b) the adoption of a resolution to amend, vary, suspend the operation of, disapply or cancel this Article 21 or Articles 18, 19(f), 20, 22, 23 or 24 of these Articles of Association.

- 2 Jede andere Beschlussfassung oder Wahl setzt zu ihrer Gültigkeit voraus, dass zum Zeitpunkt der Konstituierung der Generalversammlung zumindest die Mehrheit aller stimmberechtigten Aktien anwesend ist. Die Aktionäre können mit der Behandlung der Traktanden fortfahren, selbst wenn Aktionäre nach Bekanntgabe des Quorums durch den Vorsitzenden die Generalversammlung verlassen und damit weniger als das geforderte Präsenzquorum an der Generalversammlung verbleibt.

B. Verwaltungsrat

Artikel 22

Der Verwaltungsrat besteht aus mindestens zwei und höchstens 11 Mitgliedern. Vorbehalten bleibt Artikel 38 dieser Statuten.

Artikel 23

- 1 Die Aktionäre wählen die Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates und den Verwaltungsratspräsidenten einzeln an einer Generalversammlung für eine Amtsdauer bis zum Abschluss der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung. Wiederwahl ist möglich. Ist das Amt des Verwaltungsratspräsidenten aus irgendeinem Grund vakant, ernennt der Verwaltungsrat den Verwaltungsratspräsidenten für eine Amtsdauer bis zum Abschluss der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung.
- 2 Wenn ein Verwaltungsratsmitglied vor Ablauf seiner Amtsdauer aus welchen Gründen auch immer ersetzt wird, endet die Amtsdauer des an seiner Stelle gewählten neuen Verwaltungsratsmitgliedes mit dem Ende der Amtsdauer seines Vorgängers.

- 2 The adoption of any other resolution or election requires that at least a majority of all the Shares entitled to vote be represented at the time when the General Meeting of Shareholders proceeds to business. The shareholders present at a General Meeting of Shareholders may continue to transact business, despite the withdrawal of shareholders from such General Meeting of Shareholders following announcement of the presence quorum at that meeting.

B. Board of Directors

Article 22

The Board of Directors shall consist of no less than two and no more than 11 members. Article 38 of these Articles of Association remains reserved.

Article 23

- 1 The Shareholders shall elect the members of the Board of Directors and the Chair of the Board of Directors individually at a General Meeting of Shareholders for a term of office extending until completion of the next Annual General Meeting. Re-election is possible. If the office of the Chair of the Board of Directors is vacant, for any reason, the Board of Directors shall appoint the Chair from among its members for a term of office extending until completion of the next Annual General Meeting.
- 2 If, before the expiration of his term of office, a Director should be replaced for whatever reason, the term of office of the newly elected member of the Board of Directors shall expire at the end of the term of office of his predecessor.

Anzahl der
Verwaltungsräte

Number of
Directors

Amtsdauer

Term of
Office

Artikel 24

Organisation des 1 Vorbehältlich der Wahl des
Verwaltungs- Verwaltungsratspräsidenten und der
rates, Mitglieder des Vergütungsausschusses
Entschädigung durch die Aktionäre an einer
Generalversammlung bestimmt der
Verwaltungsrat seine Organisation selbst.
Er kann einen oder mehrere Vize-
Präsidenten wählen. Er bestellt weiter
einen Sekretär, welcher nicht Mitglied des
Verwaltungsrates sein muss. Der
Verwaltungsrat regelt unter Vorbehalt der
Bestimmungen des Gesetzes und dieser
Statuten die Einzelheiten seiner
Organisation in einem
Organisationsreglement.

2 [absichtlich leer gelassen]

Article 24

Organization of 1 Except for the election of the Chair
the Board, of the Board of Directors and the
Remuneration members of the Compensation
Committee by the shareholders at a
General Meeting of Shareholders,
the Board of Directors shall
determine its own organization. It
may elect one or more Vice-Chairs.
It shall further appoint a Secretary,
who need not be a member of the
Board of Directors. Subject to
applicable law and these Articles of
Association, the Board of Directors
shall establish the particulars of its
organization in organizational
regulations.

2 [intentionally omitted]

- 3 Soweit gesetzlich zulässig, hält die Gesellschaft aktuelle und ehemalige Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung sowie deren Erben, Konkurs- oder Nachlassmassen aus Gesellschaftsmitteln für Schäden, Verluste und Kosten aus drohenden, hängigen oder abgeschlossenen Klagen, Verfahren oder Untersuchungen zivil-, straf- oder verwaltungsrechtlicher oder anderer Natur schadlos, welche ihnen oder ihren Erben, Konkurs- oder Nachlassmassen entstehen aufgrund von tatsächlichen oder behaupteten Handlungen, Zustimmungen oder Unterlassungen im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung ihrer Pflichten oder behaupteten Pflichten oder aufgrund der Tatsache, dass sie Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung der Gesellschaft sind oder waren oder auf Aufforderung der Gesellschaft als Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates, der Geschäftsleitung oder als Arbeitnehmer oder Agent eines anderen Unternehmens, einer anderen Gesellschaft, einer nicht-rechtsfähigen Personengesellschaft oder eines Trusts sind oder waren. Diese Pflicht zur Schadloshaltung besteht nicht, soweit in einem endgültigen, nicht weiterziehbaren Entscheid eines zuständigen Gerichts bzw. einer zuständigen Verwaltungsbehörde entschieden worden ist, dass eine der genannten Personen ihre Pflichten als Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung absichtlich oder grobfahrlässig verletzt hat.
- 3 The Company shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the existing and former members of the Board of Directors and officers, and their heirs, executors and administrators, out of the assets of the Company from and against all threatened, pending or completed actions, suits or proceedings – whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative – and all costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, their heirs, executors or administrators, shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done or alleged to be done, concurred or alleged to be concurred in or omitted or alleged to be omitted in or about the execution of their duty, or alleged duty, or by reason of the fact that he is or was a member of the Board of Director or officer of the Company, or while serving as a member of the Board of Director or officer of the Company is or was serving at the request of the Company as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise; *provided, however*, that this indemnity shall not extend to any matter in which any of said persons is found, in a final judgment or decree of a court or governmental or administrative authority of competent jurisdiction not subject to appeal, to have committed an intentional or grossly negligent breach of his statutory duties as a member of the Board of Director or officer.
-

- 4 Ohne den vorangehenden Absatz 3 dieses Artikels 24 einzuschränken, bevorschusst die Gesellschaft Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung Gerichts- und Anwaltskosten. Die Gesellschaft kann solche Vorschüsse zurückfordern, wenn ein zuständiges Gericht oder eine zuständige Verwaltungsbehörde in einem endgültigen, nicht weiterziehbaren Urteil bzw. Entscheid zum Schluss kommt, dass eine der genannten Personen ihre Pflichten als Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung absichtlich oder grobfahrlässig verletzt hat.

Artikel 25

Befugnisse des Verwaltungsrates

- 1 Der Verwaltungsrat hat die in Artikel 716a OR statuierten unübertragbaren und unentziehbaren Aufgaben, insbesondere:
- (a) die Oberleitung der Gesellschaft und die Erteilung der nötigen Weisungen;
 - (b) die Festlegung der Organisation; und
 - (c) die Oberaufsicht über die mit der Geschäftsführung betrauten Personen, namentlich im Hinblick auf die Befolgung der Gesetze, Statuten, Reglemente und Weisungen.
- 2 Der Verwaltungsrat kann überdies in allen Angelegenheiten Beschluss fassen, die nicht nach Gesetz oder Statuten der Generalversammlung zugeteilt sind.
- 3 Der Verwaltungsrat kann Beteiligungspläne der Gesellschaft der Generalversammlung zur Genehmigung vorlegen.

Artikel 26

- 4 Without limiting the foregoing paragraph 3 of this Article 24, the Company shall advance court costs and attorneys' fees to the existing and former members of the Board of Directors and officers. The Company may however recover such advanced costs if any of said persons is found, in a final judgment or decree of a court or governmental or administrative authority of competent jurisdiction not subject to appeal, to have committed an intentional or grossly negligent breach of his statutory duties as a Director of officer.

Article 25

Specific Powers of the Board

- 1 The Board of Directors has the non-delegable and inalienable duties as specified in Article 716a CO, in particular:
- (a) the ultimate direction of the business of the Company and the issuance of the required directives;
 - (b) the determination of the organization of the Company; and
 - (c) the ultimate supervision of the persons entrusted with management duties, in particular with regard to compliance with law, these Articles of Association, regulations and directives.
- 2 In addition, the Board of Directors may pass resolutions with respect to all matters that are not reserved to the General Meeting of Shareholders by law or under these Articles of Association.
- 3 The Board of Directors may submit benefit or incentive plans of the Company to the General Meeting of Shareholders for approval.

Article 26

Übertragung von Befugnissen

Der Verwaltungsrat kann unter Vorbehalt von Artikel 25 Abs. 1 dieser Statuten sowie der Vorschriften des OR die Geschäftsleitung nach Massgabe eines Organisationsreglements ganz oder teilweise an eines oder mehrere seiner Mitglieder, an einen oder mehrere Ausschüsse des Verwaltungsrates oder an Dritte übertragen. Die Verwaltungsratsmitglieder, Ausschüsse oder die Dritten, die vom Verwaltungsrat mit Geschäftsleitungsaufgaben betraut sind, werden in diesen Statuten als "**Geschäftsleitung**" bezeichnet.

Delegation of Powers

Subject to Article 25 para. 1 of these Articles of Association and the applicable provisions of the CO, the Board of Directors may delegate the executive management of the Company in whole or in part to individual directors, one or more committees of the Board of Directors or to persons other than Directors pursuant to organizational regulations. The directors, committees or persons to whom the Board of Directors delegates executive management shall be referred to in these Articles of Association as the "**Executive Management Team.**"

Sitzungen des Verwaltungsrats

Artikel 27

- 1 Sofern das vom Verwaltungsrat erlassene Organisationsreglement nichts anderes festlegt, ist zur gültigen Beschlussfassung über Geschäfte des Verwaltungsrates die Anwesenheit einer Mehrheit der Mitglieder des gesamten Verwaltungsrates notwendig. Kein Präsenzquorum ist erforderlich für die Statutenanpassungs- und Feststellungsbeschlüsse des Verwaltungsrates im Zusammenhang mit Kapitalerhöhungen.
- 2 Der Verwaltungsrat fasst seine Beschlüsse mit einer Mehrheit der von den anwesenden Verwaltungsräten abgegebenen Stimmen, vorausgesetzt, das Präsenzquorum von Absatz 1 dieses Artikels 27 ist erfüllt. Der Vorsitzende hat bei Stimmengleichheit keinen Stichentscheid.

Meeting of the Board of Directors

Article 27

- 1 Except as otherwise set forth in organizational regulations of the Board of Directors, the attendance quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board of Directors shall be a majority of the whole Board of Directors. No attendance quorum shall be required for resolutions of the Board of Directors providing for the confirmation of a capital increase or for the amendment of the Articles of Association in connection therewith.
- 2 The Board of Directors shall pass its resolutions with the majority of the votes cast by the Directors present at a meeting at which the attendance quorum of para. 1 of this Article 27 is satisfied. The Chairman shall have no casting vote.

Zeichnungsberechtigung

Artikel 28

Die rechtsverbindliche Vertretung der Gesellschaft durch Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates und durch Dritte wird in einem Organisationsreglement festgelegt.

Signature Power

Article 28

The due and valid representation of the Company by members of the Board of Directors and other persons shall be set forth in organizational regulations.

B^{bis}. Vergütungsausschuss

Artikel 28a

B^{bis}. Compensation Committee

Article 28a

Amts-dauer,
Organisation des
Vergütungs-aus-
schusses

- 1 Der Vergütungsausschuss (der **Vergütungsausschuss**) ist der Ausschuss des Verwaltungsrates, der für Vergütungsfragen zuständig ist. Er besteht aus mindestens drei (3) Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates. Die Mitglieder des Vergütungsausschusses müssen die anwendbaren Anforderungen an Unabhängigkeit, Erfahrung oder andere regulatorische oder börsenspezifische Anforderungen erfüllen.
- 2 Die Aktionäre wählen die Mitglieder des Vergütungsausschusses einzeln an einer Generalversammlung für eine Amtsdauer bis zum Abschluss der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung. Wiederwahl ist möglich. Ist der Vergütungsausschuss nicht vollständig besetzt, ernennt der Verwaltungsrat aus seiner Mitte Ersatzmitglieder für eine Amtsdauer bis zum Abschluss der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung.
- 3 Der Verwaltungsrat ernennt den Vorsitzenden des Vergütungsausschusses. Unter Vorbehalt der Bestimmungen des Gesetzes und dieser Statuten regelt der Verwaltungsrat die Einzelheiten der Organisation des Vergütungsausschusses in einem Reglement oder einer Satzung.

Artikel 28b

Befugnisse und
Pflichten

- 1 Der Vergütungsausschuss hat unter anderem die Aufgabe, den Verwaltungsrat (1) bei der Erarbeitung eines angemessenen Vergütungs- und Leistungsprogrammes für die Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung und (2) bei der Vorbereitung der Anträge des Verwaltungsrates an die Generalversammlung betreffend die Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung zu unterstützen. Der Vergütungsausschuss übernimmt weiter andere mit der Vergütung in Zusammenhang stehende Aufgaben, wie sie von Zeit zu Zeit vom Verwaltungsrat an ihn delegiert werden.

Term of office,
Organization of
the
Compensation
Committee

- 1 The compensation committee (the **Compensation Committee**) shall be the committee of the Board of Directors responsible for compensation matters. It shall consist of no fewer than three (3) members of the Board of Directors. The members of the Compensation Committee shall meet any applicable independence, experience or other regulatory or stock exchange requirements.
- 2 The shareholders shall elect the members of the Compensation Committee individually at a General Meeting of Shareholders for a term of office extending until completion of the next Annual General Meeting. Re-election is possible. If there are vacancies on the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members substitutes for a term of office extending until completion of the next Annual General Meeting.
- 3 The Board of Directors shall elect the Chair of the Compensation Committee. Subject to applicable law and these Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall establish the particulars of the organization of the Compensation Committee in regulations or in a charter.

Article 28b

Powers and
Duties

- 1 The Compensation Committee shall, among other things, assist the Board of Directors in (1) developing an appropriate compensation and benefit program for the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team and (2) preparing the proposals of the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the compensation of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team. The Compensation Committee shall further perform such other compensation-related duties as delegated to it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

- 2 Der Verwaltungsrat regelt die Einzelheiten der Befugnisse und Pflichten des Vergütungsausschusses in einem Reglement oder einer Satzung. Insbesondere legt der Verwaltungsrat fest, inwieweit der Vergütungsausschuss Leistungsziele, Zielwerte und die individuelle Vergütung der Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung selbst bestimmt, und inwieweit der Vergütungsausschuss dem Verwaltungsrat Vorschläge hierzu zur definitiven Beschlussfassung unterbreitet.
- 3 Der Verwaltungsrat kann weitere Befugnisse und Pflichten an den Vergütungsausschuss delegieren.

C. Revisionsstelle

Artikel 29

Amtsdauer,
Befugnisse und
Pflichten

- 1 Die Revisionsstelle wird von der Generalversammlung gewählt und es obliegen ihr die vom Gesetz zugewiesenen Befugnisse und Pflichten.
- 2 Die Amtsdauer der Revisionsstelle beträgt ein Jahr, beginnend am Tage der Wahl an einer ordentlichen Generalversammlung und endend am Tage der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung.

Term,
Powers and
Duties

- 2 The Board of Directors shall establish the particulars of the powers and duties of the Compensation Committee in regulations or in a charter. In particular, the Board of Directors shall establish to what extent the Compensation Committee shall determine performance objectives, target values and the individual compensation of the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team itself, and to what extent the Compensation Committee shall submit proposals in relation thereto to the Board of Directors for its final determination.
- 3 The Board of Directors may delegate further authorities and duties to the Compensation Committee.

C. Auditor

Article 29

- 1 The Auditor shall be elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders and shall have the powers and duties vested in it by law.
 - 2 The term of office of the Auditor shall be one year, commencing on the day of election at an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and terminating on the day of the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
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Abschnitt 3a:
*Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates und der
Geschäftsleitung*

Artikel 29a

Genehmigung der
Vergütung des
Verwaltungsrates
und der
Geschäftsleitung
durch die
Aktionäre

- 1 Die Aktionäre genehmigen, unter Vorbehalt der nachstehenden Abs. 3 und Abs. 4, an jeder ordentlichen Generalversammlung die Anträge des Verwaltungsrates betreffend den Maximalgesamtbetrag (in US Dollars, Schweizer Franken oder einer anderen Währung):
 - (a) der Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates für die Periode zwischen der ordentlichen Generalversammlung, an der um Genehmigung ersucht wird, und der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung; und
 - (b) der Vergütung der Geschäftsleitung für das Geschäftsjahr, das nach der ordentlichen Generalversammlung, an der um Genehmigung ersucht wird, beginnt.
- 2 Der Verwaltungsrat kann die Aktionäre an einer Generalversammlung um Genehmigung eines Gesamtbetrages oder eines Maximalgesamtbetrages der Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates bzw. der Geschäftsleitung, oder von Elementen davon, oder zusätzlicher oder bedingter Beträge für von Abs. 1 dieses Artikels 29a abweichende Zeitperioden ersuchen, sei es auf retrospektiver Basis, prospektiver Basis oder einer Kombination davon.

Shareholder
Ratification of
Compensation
of the Board of
Directors and
the Executive
Management
Team

Section 3a:
*Compensation of the Board of
Directors and the Executive
Management Team*

Article 29a

- 1 The shareholders shall, subject to para. 3 and para. 4 below, at each Annual General Meeting ratify the proposals of the Board of Directors as regards the maximum aggregate amount (expressed in U.S. dollars, Swiss francs or any other currency) of, respectively:
 - (a) the compensation of the Board of Directors for the period between the Annual General Meeting at which ratification is sought and the next Annual General Meeting; and
 - (b) the compensation of the Executive Management Team for the fiscal year commencing after the Annual General Meeting at which ratification is sought.
- 2 The Board of Directors may seek ratification by the shareholders at a General Meeting of Shareholders on a retrospective or prospective basis, or a combination thereof, of the aggregate amount, or maximum aggregate amount, of compensation, respectively, of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team, or any element thereof, or any additional or contingent amount, in relation to different time periods than those referred to in para. 1 of this Article 29a.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 3 | Innerhalb des von den Aktionären an der jeweiligen Generalversammlung genehmigten Gesamtbetrages oder Maximalgesamtbetrages ist ausschliesslich der Verwaltungsrat, oder soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss befugt und verantwortlich, die tatsächliche individuelle Vergütung jedes Mitglieds des Verwaltungsrates beziehungsweise der Geschäftsleitung zu bestimmen. Zu diesem Zweck wird der Wert der Vergütung in der Regel gemäss allgemein anerkannten Bewertungsmethoden per Datum der Zuteilung des jeweiligen Vergütungselements bestimmt. | 3 | Within the aggregate amount, or maximum aggregate amount ratified by the shareholders at the relevant General Meeting of Shareholders, it shall be the exclusive authority and responsibility of the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee, to determine the actual individual compensation of, respectively, each member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team.
For such purposes, the value of compensation shall as a rule be determined in accordance with generally recognized valuation methods as per the grant date of the respective compensation element. |
| 4 | Genehmigen die Aktionäre an einer Generalversammlung einen Antrag des Verwaltungsrates gemäss Abs. 1 oder Abs. 2 hiervor nicht, so zieht der Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss den nicht-genehmigten Antrag unter Berücksichtigung, soweit feststellbar, der Gründe, aus denen die Aktionäre den Antrag nicht genehmigt haben, in Wiedererwägung und ersucht die Aktionäre um Genehmigung eines revidierten Antrags; die Genehmigung kann an der Generalversammlung, an welcher der Antrag gemäss Abs. 1 oder Abs. 2 hiervor nicht genehmigt wurde, an einer ausserordentlichen Generalversammlung oder an der nächsten ordentlichen Generalversammlung erfolgen. | 4 | If the shareholders at a General Meeting of Shareholders have not ratified a proposal of the Board of Directors pursuant to para. 1 or para. 2 above, the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee shall reconsider the proposal that has not been ratified, taking into account, to the extent identifiable, the reasons for which the shareholders did not ratify the proposal, and seek shareholder ratification for a revised proposal at the General Meeting of Shareholders at which the proposal pursuant to para. 1 or para. 2 above has not been ratified, at an Extraordinary General Meeting or at the next Annual General Meeting. |
| 5 | Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften können, unter Vorbehalt der nachträglichen Genehmigung durch die Aktionäre, Vergütung vor der Genehmigung durch die Aktionäre an einer Generalversammlung zuteilen oder bezahlen. | 5 | The Company or companies under its control may grant or pay compensation subject to subsequent shareholder ratification prior to shareholder ratification at a General Meeting of Shareholders. |
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6 Der Begriff "Vergütung", so wie er in diesen Statuten verwendet wird (ausser soweit im Rahmen einer spezifischen Bestimmung dieser Statuten anders definiert), umfasst jegliche Form der Entschädigung, einschliesslich (ohne Beschränkung auf) anteilsbasierte Vergütung oder Leistungs-, Erfolgs- oder andere Vergütung, in bar, Aktien, gesperrten Aktien, gesperrten Aktieneinheiten, aufgeschobenen Einheiten, Optionen, Aktienwertsteigerungsrechten, Bonus-Aktien, Leistungsprämien oder anderen Finanzinstrumenten oder Derivaten, oder irgendeine Kombination davon, und andere Leistungen und Vorteile, welche den betreffenden Empfängern zugeteilt oder bezahlt wird bzw. welche diese erhalten (vorausgesetzt, dass Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates nur eine anteilsbasierte Vergütung in der Form von Aktien, gesperrten Aktien, gesperrten Aktieneinheiten, aufgeschobenen Einheiten oder ähnlichen Instrumenten erhalten dürfen), in jedem Fall unabhängig davon, ob die Vergütung, die Leistungen oder die Vorteile in Aktien, in anderen Finanzmarktinstrumenten, in bar oder als Sach- oder Dienstleistung ausgerichtet oder beglichen werden. Der Begriff "Vergütung" umfasst nicht den Ersatz oder die Bevorschussung von Auslagen, die der betreffende Empfänger im Interesse der Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierten Gesellschaften getätigt hat, oder eine Schadloshaltung oder Bevorschussung von Auslagen, die an ein Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung gemäss Artikel 24 Abs. 3 und Abs. 4 dieser Statuten ausgerichtet wird.

Artikel 29b

6 The term "compensation," as used in these Articles of Association (except to the extent defined otherwise in a specific provision of these Articles of Association), shall include any form of remuneration, including, without limitation, equity awards, or incentive awards or other awards, in cash, shares, restricted shares, restricted share units, deferred units, options, share appreciation rights, bonus shares, performance awards, awards of other financial instruments or derivatives, or any combination of the foregoing, granted or paid to, and any other benefits and perquisites received by, the respective recipients (it being understood that members of the Board of Directors may only receive equity awards in the form of shares, restricted shares, restricted share units, deferred units or similar instruments), in each case irrespective of whether any of such awards, benefits or perquisites are provided or settled in shares, other securities, cash, in kind or in form of services. The term "compensation" shall not include the reimbursement or the advancement of expenses incurred by the respective recipient in the interest of the Company or companies under its control, or any indemnification or advancement of expenses provided to a member of the Board of Directors or the Executive Management Team pursuant to Article 24 para. 3 and para. 4 of these Articles of Association.

Article 29b

- 1 Die Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates kann (i) Barkomponenten, (ii) Aktien, gesperrte Aktien, gesperrte Aktieneinheiten, aufgeschobene Einheiten oder ähnliche Instrumente und/oder (iii) Leistungen oder Vorteile in der Form von Sach- oder Dienstleistungen umfassen, wie im Einzelnen vom Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, vom Vergütungsausschuss von Zeit zu Zeit unter Vorbehalt der anwendbaren Planbestimmungen festgelegt. Die so festgelegte Vergütung soll unter anderem die Funktion und die Aufgaben der Verwaltungsräte im Verwaltungsrat und in Ausschüssen des Verwaltungsrates berücksichtigen. Exekutive Verwaltungsräte erhalten keine Vergütung zusätzlich zur Vergütung, welche ihnen im Rahmen ihrer Funktion als Officers der Gesellschaft ausgerichtet wird.
- 2 Sofern vom Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, vom Vergütungsausschuss nicht anders festgelegt, besteht die Vergütung der Geschäftsleitung in der Regel aus (i) einem Basissalär, (ii) kurzfristiger Leistungs- oder Erfolgsvergütung gemäss den anwendbaren Plänen, (iii) langfristiger Leistungs- oder Erfolgsvergütung gemäss den anwendbaren Plänen und (iv) weiterer Vergütung, die der Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss als angemessen erachtet, einschliesslich (ohne Beschränkung auf) Beiträge an Vorsorgeleistungspläne und Spesenpauschalen.

- 1 The compensation of the Board of Directors may include (i) cash components, (ii) shares, restricted shares, restricted share units, deferred units or similar instruments, and/or (iii) benefits or perquisites in kind or in the form of services, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee from time to time, subject to the terms of the applicable plans. The compensation so determined shall, among other things, take into account the position and the roles of the directors within the Board of Directors and on committees of the Board of Directors. Executive directors shall not receive any compensation in addition to the compensation paid to them in their roles as officers of the Company.
 - 2 Except as otherwise determined by the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee, the compensation of the Executive Management Team shall generally consist of (i) a base salary, (ii) short-term incentive compensation pursuant to the applicable plans, (iii) long-term incentive compensation pursuant to the applicable plans and (iv) any other compensation as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee, including, without limitation, contributions to post-retirement benefit plans and allowances.
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- 3 Kurzfristige Leistungs- oder Erfolgsvergütung soll Mitgliedern der Geschäftsleitung die Möglichkeit geben, einen jährlichen Bar-Bonus, andere an kurzfristigen Leistungs- oder Erfolgszielen ausgerichtete Vergütung, oder eine Kombination davon zu verdienen, jeweils wie vom Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, vom Vergütungsausschuss von Zeit zu Zeit festgelegt, und ist gestützt auf Performance festzulegen, gemessen an vordefinierten Zielen, einschliesslich (ohne Beschränkung auf) Sicherheitszielen, finanziellen Zielen, strategischen Unternehmenszielen, individuellen Leistungszielen, Leistungszielen bezogen auf vergleichbare Unternehmen, und anderen Zielen, wie vom Verwaltungsrat, oder soweit delegiert, vom Vergütungsausschuss von Zeit zu Zeit festgelegt.
- 3 Short-term incentive compensation shall provide members of the Executive Management Team with the opportunity to earn an annual cash bonus, other short-term incentive awards, or a combination thereof, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee from time to time, and shall be based on performance as measured against predetermined objectives, including, without limitation, safety performance objectives, financial performance objectives, strategic corporate objectives, individual performance objectives, peer performance objectives, and such other objectives, all as established by the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee from time to time.
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- 4 Langfristige Leistungs- oder Erfolgsvergütung ist mit dem Ziel auszugestalten, einen Anreiz für eine erhöhte Leistung und die Erreichung von langfristigen Zielen durch die Geschäftsleitung zu setzen, das Wachstum von Shareholder Value zu fördern und Schlüsseltalente anzubinden, unter anderem dadurch, dass Mitgliedern der Geschäftsleitung Möglichkeiten gegeben werden, am langfristigen Wachstum und der Profitabilität der Gesellschaft teilzuhaben. Zu diesem Zweck, einschliesslich (ohne Beschränkung) zwecks Bestimmung der relevanten Zielwerte der Vergütung gemäss den anwendbaren Plänen, kann der Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss unter anderem die Position und den Grad der Verantwortung des betreffenden Vergütungsempfängers, individuelle Leistungsziele, Ziele der Gesellschaft oder Teilen davon, einschliesslich (ohne Beschränkung) die Aktienrendite im Verhältnis zum Markt, anderen Unternehmen oder anderen Richtgrössen, berücksichtigen. Der endgültige Wert von langfristigen Leistungs- oder Erfolgsvergütung kann den jeweiligen Zielwert übersteigen. Der Verwaltungsrat oder, soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss bestimmt das relative Gewicht der Leistungskriterien und die jeweiligen Referenzwerte.
- 5 Der Verwaltungsrat, oder soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss legt, soweit anwendbar, die Zuteilungs-, Vesting-, Ausübungs- und Verfallsbedingungen fest; der Verwaltungsrat, oder soweit delegiert, der Vergütungsausschuss kann vorsehen, dass bei Eintritt von im Voraus bestimmten Ereignissen wie etwa einem Kontrollwechsel oder der Beendigung eines Arbeits-, Mandats- oder anderen Vertrags Vesting- und Ausübungsbedingungen fortbestehen, verkürzt oder aufgehoben werden, Vergütungen unter Annahme der Zielerreichung ausgerichtet werden oder Vergütungen verfallen.
- 4 Long-term incentive compensation shall be designed so as to motivate superior performance and achievement of long-term goals by the Executive Management Team, to promote the growth of shareholder value and retain key talent, among other things, by providing members of the Executive Management Team with opportunities to participate in the long-term growth and profitability of the Company. For such purposes, including, without limitation, for purposes of determining the relevant target values of compensation pursuant to the applicable plans, the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee may, among other things, take into account the position and level of responsibility of the respective compensation recipient, individual performance targets, targets of the Company or parts thereof, including, without limitation, total shareholder return relative to market, other companies or other benchmarks. The definitive value of long-term incentive compensation may exceed the relevant target value. The Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee shall determine the relative weight of the performance criteria and the respective target values.
- 5 The Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee shall, as applicable, determine the grant, vesting, exercise and forfeiture conditions; the Board of Directors or, where delegated to it, the Compensation Committee may provide for the continuation, acceleration or removal of vesting and exercise conditions, for the payment or grant of compensation based upon assumed target achievement, or for forfeiture, in each case with regard to pre-determined events such as a change-in-control or termination of an employment, mandate or other agreement.
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- 6 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften können die Aktien, die im Rahmen der aktienbezogenen Vergütung an die Begünstigten auszugeben oder zu liefern sind, jeweils soweit verfügbar, aus genehmigtem oder bedingtem Aktienkapital oder unter Verwendung von eigenen Aktien bereitstellen.
- 7 Vergütung gemäss diesen Statuten kann durch die Gesellschaft oder durch von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften zugeteilt oder bezahlt werden.

Artikel 29c

- 6 The Company or companies under its control may procure the Shares to be issued or delivered to beneficiaries of equity-based awards, to the extent available, from authorized share capital, conditional share capital, or through use of treasury shares.
- 7 Compensation pursuant to these Articles of Association may be granted or paid by the Company or companies under its control.

Article 29c

Zusatzbetrag
für Änderungen
in der
Geschäfts-
leitung

Reicht der von den Aktionären an einer Generalversammlung genehmigte Maximalgesamtbetrag der Vergütung der Geschäftsleitung für die Vergütung einer Person, die während einer Vergütungsperiode, für welche die Aktionäre bereits ihre Genehmigung erteilt haben, neu eine Geschäftsleitungsfunktion antritt, nicht aus, sind die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften ermächtigt, jeder solchen Person für die Dauer der bereits durch die Aktionäre an einer Generalversammlung genehmigten Vergütungsperiode(n) eine Vergütung (der **Zusatzbetrag**) zuzuteilen oder zu bezahlen, die keiner Genehmigung durch die Aktionäre unterliegt. Als Zusatzbetrag können die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften jeder solcher Person je relevante Vergütungsperiode für jeden der beiden nachfolgenden Zwecke je einen die Gesamtjahresvergütung des betreffenden Vorgängers bzw. für eine ähnliche vorbestehende Funktion um bis zu 40% übersteigenden Betrag zuteilen oder bezahlen: (1) als Vergütung für die relevante Vergütungsperiode; und zusätzlich (2) zum Ausgleich der Nachteile, die im Zusammenhang mit dem Stellenwechsel entstehen. Für die Zwecke dieser Bestimmung gilt als Gesamtjahresvergütung die im jüngsten Proxy Statement der Gesellschaft für das vorangehende Geschäftsjahr ausgewiesene Gesamtjahresvergütung des betreffenden Vorgängers bzw. für eine ähnliche vorbestehende Funktion; für die kurzfristige und langfristige Leistungs- oder Erfolgsvergütung ist dabei auf die tatsächlichen Werte oder, sofern höher, die Zielwerte der betreffenden Vergütungselemente abzustellen, je wie sie im jüngsten Proxy Statement der Gesellschaft für das vorangehende Geschäftsjahr ausgewiesen sind. Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften dürfen gestützt auf die Bestimmung dieses Artikel 29c je relevante Vergütungsperiode keinesfalls an mehr als fünf (5) Personen einen Zusatzbetrag im Rahmen der

Supplementary
Amount for
Changes to the
Executive
Management
Team

If the maximum aggregate amount of compensation of the Executive Management Team ratified by shareholders at a General Meeting of Shareholders is not sufficient to also cover the compensation of a person who newly assumes an Executive Management Team function during a compensation period for which shareholder ratification has already been granted, the Company or companies under its control shall be authorized to grant or pay, in relation to the compensation period(s) already ratified by the shareholders at a General Meeting of Shareholders, to each such person compensation (the **Supplementary Amount**), which shall not be subject to ratification by the shareholders. The Company or companies under its control may grant or pay as Supplementary Amount to each such person for each relevant compensation period for each of the following two purposes a separate amount of up to 40% in excess of the Total Annual Compensation of the respective predecessor or for a similar preexisting position: (1) as compensation for the relevant compensation period; and, in addition, (2) as compensation for any prejudice incurred in connection with the change of employment. For purposes of this provision, Total Annual Compensation shall mean the total annual compensation of the respective predecessor or for a similar preexisting position as disclosed in the most recent proxy statement of the Company in relation to the preceding fiscal year; for such purposes, short-term and long-term incentive compensation shall be included on the basis of the actual values or, if higher, the target values of the respective compensation elements, in each case as disclosed in the most recent proxy statement of the Company in relation to the preceding fiscal year. On the basis of this Article 29c, the Company or companies under its control may in no event grant or pay, in each relevant compensation period, a Supplementary Amount to more than five (5) persons within the limitations of the maximum values pursuant to the provision of this Article 29c.

Maximalwerte gemäss der Bestimmung dieses Artikels 29c zuteilen oder bezahlen.

Abschnitt 3b:

Verträge betreffend Vergütung mit Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung

Artikel 29d

Verträge betreffend Vergütung mit Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung

- 1 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften können mit Mitgliedern des Verwaltungsrates unbefristete oder befristete Mandatsverträge oder andere Verträge über deren Vergütung als Verwaltungsräte abschliessen. Die Dauer von befristeten Verträgen darf die Amtsdauer eines Verwaltungsrates nicht überschreiten. Eine Erneuerung eines befristeten Vertrags ist zulässig. Unbefristete Verträge haben eine Kündigungsfrist von maximal einer Amtsdauer.
- 2 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften können mit Mitgliedern der Geschäftsleitung unbefristete oder befristete Arbeitsverträge oder andere Verträge über ihre Vergütung als Mitglieder der Geschäftsleitung abschliessen. Die maximale Dauer eines befristeten Vertrags beträgt ein (1) Jahr. Eine Erneuerung eines befristeten Vertrags ist zulässig. Unbefristete Verträge haben eine Kündigungsfrist von maximal zwölf (12) Monaten.
- 3 Mitglieder der Geschäftsleitung können während der Kündigungsfrist von ihrer Arbeitspflicht befreit werden. Des Weiteren ist es zulässig, dass die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften Aufhebungs- oder ähnliche Vereinbarungen abschliessen.

Agreements Regarding Compensation With Members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team

Section 3b:

Agreements Regarding Compensation With Members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team

Article 29d

- 1 The Company or companies under its control may enter into mandate or other agreements with the members of the Board of Directors regarding their compensation as directors for a fixed term or for an indefinite term. The duration of fixed term agreements may not exceed a director's term of office. A renewal of a fixed term agreement is permissible. Agreements for an indefinite term may have a termination notice period not exceeding a term of office.
 - 2 The Company or companies under its control may enter into employment or other agreements with the members of the Executive Management Team regarding their compensation as members of the Executive Management Team for a fixed term or for an indefinite term. The duration of fixed term agreements may not exceed one (1) year. A renewal of a fixed term agreement is permissible. Agreements for an indefinite term may have a termination notice period of a maximum of twelve (12) months.
 - 3 Members of the Executive Management Team may be released from their obligation of work during the period of the termination notice period. Further, it shall be permissible for the Company or companies under its control to enter into termination or similar agreements.
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- 4 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften können mit Mitgliedern der Geschäftsleitung Konkurrenzverbote für die Zeit nach Beendigung des Arbeitsvertrags vereinbaren. Die Dauer eines solchen Konkurrenzverbots für ein Mitglied der Geschäftsleitung darf ein (1) Jahr nicht überschreiten, und die Entschädigung für ein Konkurrenzverbot darf die Summe des Basissalärs und des Ziel-Bar-Bonus des betreffenden Mitglieds der Geschäftsleitung im letzten vollen Geschäftsjahr, während dem er oder sie von der Gesellschaft oder von einer von ihr kontrollierten Gesellschaft angestellt war, nicht übersteigen.

Abschnitt 3c:

Mandate ausserhalb des Konzerns, Darlehen, Vorsorgeleistungen ausserhalb der beruflichen Vorsorge

Artikel 29e

Mandate
ausserhalb des
Konzerns

- 1 Kein Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates kann zusätzlich zum Mandat bei der Gesellschaft mehr als zehn (10) Mandate in Personen wahrnehmen, wovon nicht mehr als vier (4) in Personen sein dürfen, deren Aktien an einer Börse kotiert sind.
- 2 Kein Mitglied der Geschäftsleitung kann mehr als vier (4) Mandate in Personen wahrnehmen, wovon zusätzlich zu einem allfälligen Mandat bei der Gesellschaft nicht mehr als eines (1) in einer Person sein darf, deren Aktien an einer Börse kotiert sind.
- 3 Die folgenden Mandate fallen nicht unter die Beschränkungen gemäss Abs. 1 und Abs. 2 dieses Artikels 29e:

Mandates
Outside the
Group

- 4 The Company or companies under its control may enter into non-competition agreements with members of the Executive Management Team for the period after the termination of the employment agreement. The duration of any such non-competition undertaking by an Executive Management Team member shall not exceed one (1) year, and the consideration paid for a non-competition undertaking shall not exceed the sum of the base salary and the target cash bonus of the respective Executive Management Team member in the last full fiscal year in which he or she was employed with the Company or one of its companies under its control.

Section 3c:

Mandates Outside the Group, Loans, Post-Retirement Benefits Beyond Occupational Pensions

Article 29e

- 1 No member of the Board of Directors may hold more than ten (10) Mandates in Persons other than the Company, of which not more than four (4) may be in Persons whose shares are listed on a stock exchange.
- 2 No member of the Executive Management Team may hold more than four (4) Mandates in Persons of which, in addition to a Mandate at the Company, if any, not more than one (1) may be in Persons whose shares are listed on a stock exchange.
- 3 The following Mandates shall not be subject to the limitations set forth in para. 1 and para. 2 of this Article 29e:

- (a) Mandate in Personen, welche die Gesellschaft kontrollieren, durch die Gesellschaft kontrolliert werden oder unter gemeinsamer Kontrolle mit der Gesellschaft stehen;
- (b) Ohne Einschränkung von lit. a hiervor, Mandate, die auf Anordnung der Gesellschaft oder von Personen, welche die Gesellschaft kontrollieren, durch die Gesellschaft kontrolliert werden oder unter gemeinsamer Kontrolle mit der Gesellschaft stehen, wahrgenommen werden. Kein Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung kann mehr als zehn (10) solche Mandate wahrnehmen; und
- (c) Mandate in Vereinen und Verbänden, gemeinnützigen Organisationen, Non-För-Profit Organisationen, Stiftungen (einschliesslich Personalfürsorgestiftungen), Trusts und ähnliche Personen. Kein Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung kann mehr als zehn (10) solche Mandate wahrnehmen.

- 4 Der Begriff "Mandat", so wie er in diesen Statuten verwendet wird, umfasst jeglichen Einsitz in das oberste Leitungs- oder Verwaltungsorgan einer Person, die zur Eintragung in ein schweizerisches Handelsregister oder ein entsprechendes ausländisches Register verpflichtet ist. Bis zu zehn (10) Mandate in verschiedenen Personen, welche ausserhalb des Anwendungsbereichs von Artikel 29e Abs. 3(a) unter einheitlicher Kontrolle oder gleicher wirtschaftlicher Berechtigung stehen, gelten als ein Mandat.

Artikel 29f

- 1 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften entrichten keine Darlehen an Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates oder der Geschäftsleitung.

Darlehen /
Vorsorge-
leistungen
ausserhalb
der
beruflichen
Vorsorge

- (a) Mandates in any Person which Controls, is Controlled by or is under common Control with the Company;
- (b) Without limitation to subpara. a above, Mandates held at the instruction of the Company or any Person which Controls, is Controlled by or is under common Control with the Company; *provided, however*, that no member of the Board of Directors or the Executive Management Team shall hold more than ten (10) such Mandates; and
- (c) Mandates in associations, charitable organizations, non-for-profit organizations, foundations (including in relation to post-retirement benefits), trusts and similar Persons; *provided, however*, that no member of the Board of Directors or the Executive Management Team shall hold more than ten (10) such Mandates.

- 4 The term "Mandate," as used in these Articles of Association, shall refer to any position in the supreme governing body of a Person that is required to be registered in a Swiss Commercial Register or a foreign register of equivalent nature. Up to ten (10) Mandates in different Persons that are under joint Control or common beneficial ownership outside the scope of application of Article 29e para. 3(a) shall be deemed to be one Mandate.

Article 29f

- 1 The Company or companies under its control shall not grant any loans to members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Management Team.

Loans / Post-
Retirement
Benefits
Beyond
Occupational
Pensions

- 2 Die Gesellschaft oder von ihr kontrollierte Gesellschaften können an ein Mitglied der Geschäftsleitung Vorsorgeleistungen ausserhalb der beruflichen Vorsorge ausrichten, wobei solche Vorsorgeleistungen 50% des Basissalärs im Geschäftsjahr, das der Pensionierung unmittelbar vorausgeht, nicht übersteigen dürfen.

Abschnitt 4:
Jahresrechnung, Konzernrechnung und Gewinnverteilung

Artikel 30

Geschäftsjahr

Der Verwaltungsrat legt das Geschäftsjahr fest.

Fiscal Year

Artikel 31

Verteilung des Bilanzgewinns, Reserven

- 1 Über den Bilanzgewinn verfügt die Generalversammlung im Rahmen der anwendbaren gesetzlichen Vorschriften. Der Verwaltungsrat unterbreitet ihr seine Vorschläge.
- 2 Neben der gesetzlichen Reserve können weitere Reserven geschaffen werden.
- 3 Dividenden, welche nicht innerhalb von fünf Jahren nach ihrem Auszahlungsdatum bezogen werden, fallen an die Gesellschaft und werden in die allgemeinen gesetzlichen Reserven verbucht.

Allocation of Profit Shown on the Annual Statutory Balance Sheet, Reserves

Abschnitt 5:
Auflösung und Liquidation

Artikel 32

- 2 The Company or companies under its control may grant a member of the Executive Management Team post-retirement benefits beyond occupational pensions; *provided, however*, that any such post-retirement benefits may not exceed 50% of the base salary in the fiscal year immediately preceding the retirement.

Section 4:
Annual Statutory Financial Statements, Consolidated Financial Statements and Profit Allocation

Article 30

The Board of Directors determines the fiscal year.

Article 31

- 1 The profit shown on the Annual Statutory Balance Sheet shall be allocated by the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with applicable law. The Board of Directors shall submit its proposals to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- 2 Further reserves may be taken in addition to the reserves required by law.
- 3 Dividends that have not been collected within five years after their payment date shall enure to the Company and be allocated to the general statutory reserves.

Section 5:
Winding-up and Liquidation

Article 32

Auflösung und Liquidation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Die Generalversammlung kann jederzeit die Auflösung und Liquidation der Gesellschaft nach Massgabe der gesetzlichen und statutarischen Vorschriften beschliessen.2 Die Liquidation wird durch den Verwaltungsrat durchgeführt, sofern sie nicht durch die Generalversammlung anderen Personen übertragen wird.3 Die Liquidation der Gesellschaft erfolgt nach Massgabe der gesetzlichen Vorschriften.4 Nach erfolgter Tilgung der Schulden wird das Vermögen unter die Aktionäre nach Massgabe der eingezahlten Beträge verteilt, soweit diese Statuten nichts anderes vorsehen.	Winding-up and Liquidation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 The General Meeting of Shareholders may at any time resolve on the winding-up and liquidation of the Company pursuant to applicable law and the provisions set forth in these Articles of Association.2 The liquidation shall be effected by the Board of Directors, unless the General Meeting of Shareholders shall appoint other persons as liquidators.3 The liquidation of the Company shall be effectuated pursuant to the statutory provisions.4 Upon discharge of all liabilities, the assets of the Company shall be distributed to the shareholders pursuant to the amounts paid in, unless these Articles of Association provide otherwise.
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Abschnitt 6:
Bekanntmachungen, Mitteilungen

Section 6:
Announcements, Communications

Artikel 33

Article 33

Bekanntmachungen, Mitteilungen	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Publikationsorgan der Gesellschaft ist das Schweizerische Handelsamtsblatt.2 Soweit keine individuelle Benachrichtigung durch das Gesetz, börsengesetzliche Bestimmungen oder diese Statuten verlangt wird, gelten sämtliche Mitteilungen an die Aktionäre als gültig erfolgt, wenn sie im Schweizerischen Handelsamtsblatt veröffentlicht worden sind. Schriftliche Bekanntmachungen der Gesellschaft an die Aktionäre werden auf dem ordentlichen Postweg an die letzte im Aktienbuch verzeichnete Adresse des Aktionärs oder des bevollmächtigten Empfängers geschickt. Finanzinstitute, welche Aktien für wirtschaftlich Berechtigte halten und als solches im Aktienbuch eingetragen sind, gelten als bevollmächtigte Empfänger.	Announcements, Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 The official means of publication of the Company shall be the Swiss Official Gazette of Commerce.2 To the extent that individual notification is not required by law, stock exchange regulations or these Articles of Association, all communications to the shareholders shall be deemed valid if published in the Swiss Official Gazette of Commerce. Written communications by the Company to its shareholders shall be sent by ordinary mail to the last address of the shareholder or authorized recipient recorded in the share register. Financial institutions holding Shares for beneficial owners and recorded in such capacity in the share register shall be deemed to be authorized recipients.
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Abschnitt 7: <i>Verbindlicher Originaltext</i>		Section 7: <i>Original Language</i>	
Verbindlicher Originaltext	Artikel 34 Falls sich zwischen der deutschen und englischen Fassung dieser Statuten Differenzen ergeben, hat die deutsche Fassung Vorrang.	Original Language	Article 34 In the event of deviations between the German and English version of these Articles of Association, the German text shall prevail.
Abschnitt 8: <i>Definitionen</i>		Section 8: <i>Definitions</i>	
Aktie(n)	1 Der Begriff Aktie(n) hat die in Artikel 4 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Share(s)	1 The term Share(s) has the meaning assigned to it in Article 4 of these Articles of Association.
Eigentümer	2 Eigentümer(in) , unter Einschluss der Begriffe Eigentum, halten, gehalten, Eigentümerschaft oder ähnlicher Begriffe, bedeutet, wenn verwendet mit Bezug auf Aktien, jede Person, welche allein oder zusammen mit oder über Nahestehende Gesellschaften oder Nahestehende Personen: (a) wirtschaftliche Eigentümerin dieser Aktien ist, ob direkt oder indirekt;	Owner	2 Owner , including the terms Own, Owned and Ownership when used with respect to any Shares means a Person that individually or with or through any of its Affiliates or Associates: (a) beneficially Owns such Shares, directly or indirectly;

- (b) (1) das Recht hat, aufgrund eines Vertrags, einer Absprache oder einer anderen Vereinbarung, oder aufgrund der Ausübung eines Wandel-, Tausch-, Bezugs- oder Optionsrechts oder anderweitig Aktien zu erwerben (unabhängig davon, ob dieses Recht sofort ausübbar ist oder nur nach einer gewissen Zeit); vorausgesetzt, dass eine Person nicht als Eigentümerin derjenigen Aktien gelten soll, die im Rahmen eines Übernahme- oder Umtauschangebots, das diese Person oder eine dieser Person Nahestehende Gesellschaft oder Nahestehende Person eingeleitet hat, angedient werden, bis diese Aktien zum Kauf oder Tausch akzeptiert werden; oder (2) das Recht hat, die Stimmrechte dieser Aktien aufgrund eines Vertrags, einer Absprache oder einer anderen Vereinbarung auszuüben; vorausgesetzt, dass eine Person nicht als Eigentümerin von Aktien gilt infolge des Rechts, das Stimmrecht auszuüben, soweit der diesbezügliche Vertrag, die diesbezügliche Absprache oder die diesbezügliche andere Vereinbarung nur aufgrund einer widerruflichen Vollmacht (*proxy*) oder Zustimmung zustande gekommen ist, und diese Vollmacht (*proxy*) oder Zustimmung in Erwiderung auf eine an 10 oder mehr Personen gemachte diesbezügliche Aufforderung ergangen ist; oder
- (c) zwecks Erwerbs, Haltens, Stimmrechtsausübung (mit Ausnahme der Stimmrechtsausübung aufgrund einer widerruflichen Vollmacht (*proxy*) oder Zustimmung wie in Artikel 35 Abs. 2(b)(ii)(2) umschrieben) oder Veräußerung dieser Aktien mit einer anderen Person in einen Vertrag, eine Absprache oder eine andere Vereinbarung getreten ist, die direkt oder indirekt entweder selbst oder über ihr Nahestehende Gesellschaften oder Nahestehende Personen wirtschaftlich Eigentümerin dieser Aktien ist.
- (b) has (1) the right to acquire such Shares (whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time) pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon the exercise of conversion rights, exchange rights, warrants or options, or otherwise; *provided, however*, that a Person shall not be deemed the Owner of Shares tendered pursuant to a tender or exchange offer made by such Person or any of such Person's Affiliates or Associates until such tendered Shares are accepted for purchase or exchange; or (2) the right to vote such Shares pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding; *provided, however*, that a Person shall not be deemed the Owner of any Shares because of such Person's right to vote such Shares if the agreement, arrangement or understanding to vote such Shares arises solely from a revocable proxy or consent given in response to a proxy or consent solicitation made to 10 or more Persons; or
- (c) has any agreement, arrangement or understanding for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting (except voting pursuant to a revocable proxy or consent as described in Article 35 para. 2(b)(ii)(2)), or disposing of such Shares with any other Person that beneficially Owns, or whose Affiliates or Associates beneficially Own, directly or indirectly, such Shares.
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Gesamtjahresvergütung	2a	Der Begriff Gesamtjahresvergütung hat für Zwecke der Bestimmung von Artikel 29c dieser Statuten die in Artikel 29c dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Total Annual Compensation	2a	The term Total Annual Compensation has, for purposes of the provision of Article 29c of these Articles of Association, the meaning assigned to it in Article 29c of these Articles of Association.
Geschäftsleitung	2b	Der Begriff Geschäftsleitung hat die in Artikel 26 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung. In Bezug auf Artikel 20 Abs. 3 und den dazugehörigen Definitionen in diesem Abschnitt 8 sowie in Bezug auf Artikel 24 Abs. 3 und Abs. 4 ist der Begriff "Mitglieder der Geschäftsleitung" weiterhin als Bezugnahme auf alle Mitglieder der Geschäftsleitung zusammen mit allen anderen Officers der Gesellschaft zu verstehen.	Executive Management Team	2b	The term Executive Management Team has the meaning assigned to it in Article 26 of these Articles of Association. In relation to Article 20 para. 3 and the definitions pertaining thereto as set forth in this Section 8 and Article 24 para. 3 and para. 4, the term "officer" shall continue to be a reference to the members of the Executive Management Team together with all other officers of the Company.
Gesellschaft	3	Der Begriff Gesellschaft hat die in Artikel 1 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Company	3	The term Company has the meaning assigned to it in Article 1 of these Articles of Association.

Kontrolle	4	<p>Kontrolle, einschliesslich die Begriffe kontrollierend, kontrolliert von und unter gemeinsamer Kontrolle mit, bedeutet die Möglichkeit, direkt oder indirekt auf die Geschäftsführung und die Geschäftspolitik einer Person Einfluss zu nehmen, sei es aufgrund des Haltens von Stimmrechten, eines Vertrags oder auf andere Weise. Eine Person, welche 20% oder mehr der ausgegebenen oder ausstehenden Stimmrechte einer Kapitalgesellschaft, rechts- oder nicht-rechtsfähigen Personengesellschaft oder eines anderen Rechtsträgers hält, hat mangels Nachweises des Gegenteils unter Anwendung des Beweismasses der überwiegenden Wahrscheinlichkeit der Beweismittel vermutungsweise Kontrolle über einen solchen Rechtsträger. Ungeachtet des Voranstehenden gilt diese Vermutung der Kontrolle nicht, wenn eine Person in Treu und Glauben und nicht zur Umgehung dieser Bestimmung Stimmrechte als Stellvertreter (<i>agent</i>), Bank, Börsenmakler (<i>broker</i>), Nominee, Depotbank (<i>custodian</i>) oder Treuhänder (<i>trustee</i>) für einen oder mehrere Eigentümer hält, die für sich allein oder zusammen als Gruppe keine Kontrolle über den betreffenden Rechtsträger haben.</p>	Control	4	<p>Control, including the terms controlling, controlled by and under common control with, means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a Person, whether through the Ownership of voting shares, by contract, or otherwise. A Person who is the Owner of 20% or more of the issued or outstanding voting shares of any corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity shall be presumed to have control of such entity, in the absence of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to the contrary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a presumption of control shall not apply where such Person holds voting shares, in good faith and not for the purpose of circumventing this provision, as an agent, bank, broker, nominee, custodian or trustee for one or more Owners who do not individually or as a group have control of such entity.</p>
Mandat	4a	<p>Der Begriff Mandat hat die in Artikel 29e Abs. 4 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.</p>	Mandate	4a	<p>The term Mandate has the meaning assigned to it in Article 29e para. 4 of these Articles of Association.</p>

Nahestehender
Aktionär

5 **Nahestehender Aktionär** bedeutet jede Person (unter Ausschluss der Gesellschaft oder jeder direkten oder indirekten Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird), (i) die Eigentümerin von 15% oder mehr der ausgegebenen Aktien ist, oder (ii) die als Nahestehende Gesellschaft oder Nahestehende Person anzusehen ist und irgendwann in den drei unmittelbar vorangehenden Jahren vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem bestimmt werden muss, ob diese Person ein Nahestehender Aktionär ist, Eigentümerin von 15% oder mehr der ausgegebenen Stimmrechte gewesen ist, ebenso wie jede Nahestehende Gesellschaft und Nahestehende Person dieser Person; vorausgesetzt, dass eine Person nicht als **Nahestehender Aktionär** gilt, die aufgrund von Handlungen, die ausschliesslich der Gesellschaft zuzurechnen sind, Eigentümerin von Aktien in Überschreitung der 15%-Beschränkung ist; wobei jedoch jede solche Person dann als Nahestehender Aktionär gilt, falls sie später zusätzliche Aktien erwirbt, ausser dieser Erwerb erfolgt aufgrund von weiteren Gesellschaftshandlungen, die weder direkt noch indirekt von dieser Person beeinflusst werden. Zur Bestimmung, ob eine Person ein Nahestehender Aktionär ist, sind die als ausgegeben geltenden Aktien unter Einschluss der von dieser Person gehaltenen Aktien (unter Anwendung des Begriffs "gehalten" wie in Artikel 35 Abs. 2 dieser Statuten definiert) zu berechnen, jedoch unter Ausschluss von nichtausgegebenen Aktien, die aufgrund eines Vertrags, einer Absprache oder einer anderen Vereinbarung, oder aufgrund der Ausübung eines Wandel-, Bezugs- oder Optionsrechts oder anderweitig ausgegeben werden können;

Interested
Shareholder

5 **Interested Shareholder** means any Person (other than the Company or any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company) (i) that is the Owner of 15% or more of the issued Shares of the Company or (ii) that is an Affiliate or Associate of the Company and was the Owner of 15% or more of the issued Shares at any time within the three-year period immediately prior to the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such Person is an Interested Shareholder, and also the Affiliates and Associates of such Person; *provided, however*, that the term Interested Shareholder shall not include any Person whose Ownership of Shares in excess of the 15% limitation is the result of action taken solely by the Company; provided that such Person shall be an Interested Shareholder if thereafter such Person acquires additional Shares, except as a result of further corporate action not caused, directly or indirectly, by such Person. For the purpose of determining whether a Person is an Interested Shareholder, the Shares deemed to be in issue shall include Shares deemed to be Owned by the Person (through the application of the definition of Owner in Article 35 para. 2 of these Articles of Association) but shall not include any other unissued Shares which may be issuable pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon exercise of conversion rights, warrants or options, or otherwise.

Nahestehende Gesellschaft	6	Nahestehende Gesellschaft bedeutet jede Person, die direkt oder indirekt über eine oder mehrere Mittelspersonen eine andere Person kontrolliert, von einer anderen Person kontrolliert wird, oder unter gemeinsamer Kontrolle mit einer anderen Person steht.	Affiliate	6	Affiliate means a Person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, another Person.
Nahestehende Person	7	Nahestehende Person bedeutet, wenn verwendet zur Bezeichnung einer Beziehung zu einer Person, (i) jede Kapitalgesellschaft, rechts- oder nicht-rechtsfähige Personengesellschaft oder ein anderer Rechtsträger, von welcher diese Person Mitglied des Leitungs- oder Verwaltungsorgans, der Geschäftsleitung oder Gesellschafter ist oder von welcher diese Person, direkt oder indirekt, Eigentümerin von 20% oder mehr einer Kategorie von Aktien oder anderer Anteilsrechte ist, die ein Stimmrecht vermitteln, (ii) jedes Treuhandvermögen (<i>Trust</i>) oder jede andere Vermögenseinheit, an der diese Person wirtschaftlich einen Anteil von 20% oder mehr hält oder in Bezug auf welche diese Person als Verwalter (<i>trustee</i>) oder in ähnlich treuhändischer Funktion tätig ist, und (iii) jeder Verwandte, Ehe- oder Lebenspartner dieser Person, oder jede Verwandte des Ehe- oder Lebenspartners, jeweils soweit diese den gleichen Wohnsitz haben wie diese Person.	Associate	7	Associate , when used to indicate a relationship with any Person, means (i) any corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity of which such Person is a director, officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the Owner of 20% or more of any class of voting shares, (ii) any trust or other estate in which such Person has at least a 20% beneficial interest or as to which such Person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (iii) any relative or spouse of such Person, or any relative of such spouse, who has the same residence as such Person.
OR	8	Der Begriff OR hat die in Artikel 14 Abs. 2 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	CO	8	The term CO has the meaning assigned to it in Article 14 para. 2 of these Articles of Association.
Person	9	Person bedeutet jede natürliche Person, jede Kapitalgesellschaft, rechts- oder nicht-rechtsfähige Personengesellschaft oder jeder andere Rechtsträger. Für die Zwecke von Artikel 29e dieser Statuten sind Individuen nicht erfasst.	Person	9	Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity. For purposes of Article 29e of these Articles of Association, it shall not include individuals.

Rechte	10	Der Begriff Rechte hat die in Artikel 6 Abs. 1 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Rights	10	The term Rights has the meaning assigned to it in Article 6 para. 1 of these Articles of Association.
Mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen	11	Der Begriff mit Rechten verbundenen Obligationen hat die in Artikel 6 Abs. 1 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Rights-Bearing Obligations	11	The term Rights-Bearing Obligations has the meaning assigned to it in Article 6 para. 1 of these Articles of Association.
SEC	12	Der Begriff SEC hat die in Artikel 12 Abs. 2 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	SEC	12	The term SEC has the meaning assigned to it in Article 12 para. 2 of these Articles of Association.
Transfer Agent	13	Der Begriff Transfer Agent hat die in Artikel 8 Abs. 3 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Transfer Agent	13	The term Transfer Agent has the meaning assigned to it in Article 8 para. 3 of these Articles of Association.
Vergütung	13a	Der Begriff Vergütung hat die in Artikel 29a Abs. 6 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Compensation	13a	The term Compensation has the meaning assigned to it in Article 29a para. 6 of these Articles of Association.
Vergütungs-ausschuss	13b	Der Begriff Vergütungsausschuss hat die in Artikel 28a Abs. 1 dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.	Compensation Committee	13b	The term Compensation Committee has the meaning assigned to it in Article 28a para. 1 of these Articles of Association.
Zusammenschluss	14	Zusammenschluss bedeutet, wenn im Rahmen dieser Statuten in Bezug auf die Gesellschaft oder einen Nahestehenden Aktionär der Gesellschaft verwendet:	Business Combination	14	Business Combination , when used in these Articles of Association in reference to the Company and any Interested Shareholder of the Company, means:

- (a) Jede Fusion oder andere Form des Zusammenschlusses der Gesellschaft oder einer direkten oder indirekten Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, mit (1) dem Nahestehenden Aktionär oder (2) einer anderen Kapitalgesellschaft, rechts- oder nicht-rechtsfähigen Personengesellschaft oder einem anderen Rechtsträger, soweit diese Fusion oder andere Form des Zusammenschlusses durch den Nahestehenden Aktionär verursacht worden ist und als Folge dieser Fusion oder anderen Form des Zusammenschlusses Artikel 19(f) und Artikel 20 Abs. 3 dieser Statuten (sowie jede der dazu gehörigen Definitionen in Artikel 35 dieser Statuten) oder im Wesentlichen gleiche Bestimmungen wie Artikel 19(f), Artikel 20 Abs. 3 (und die dazugehörigen Definitionen in Artikel 35 dieser Statuten auf den überlebenden Rechtsträger) nicht anwendbar sind;
- (a) Any merger or consolidation of the Company or any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company with (1) the Interested Shareholder or (2) with any other corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity if the merger or consolidation is caused by the Interested Shareholder and as a result of such merger or consolidation Article 19(f) and Article 20 para. 3 of these Articles of Association (including the relevant definitions in Article 35 of these Articles of Association pertaining thereto) or a provision substantially the same as such Article 19(f) and Article 20 para. 3 (including the relevant definitions in Article 35) are not applicable to the surviving entity;
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- (b) jeder Verkauf, Vermietung oder Verpachtung, hypothekarische Belastung oder andere Verpfändung, Übertragung oder andere Verfügung (ob in einer oder mehreren Transaktionen), einschliesslich im Rahmen eines Tauschs, von Vermögenswerten der Gesellschaft oder einer direkten oder indirekten Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, an einen Nahestehenden Aktionär (ausser soweit der Zuerwerb unter einer der genannten Transaktionen proportional als Aktionär erfolgt), soweit diese Vermögenswerte einen Marktwert von 10% oder mehr entweder des auf konsolidierter Basis aggregierten Marktwertes aller Vermögenswerte der Gesellschaft oder des aggregierten Marktwertes aller dann ausgegebenen Aktien haben, unabhängig davon, ob eine dieser Transaktionen Teil einer Auflösung der Gesellschaft ist oder nicht;
- (b) any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition (in one transaction or a series of transactions), except proportionately as a shareholder, to or with the Interested Shareholder, whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of the Company or of any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company which assets have an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of either the aggregate market value of all the assets of the Company determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the Shares then in issue;
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- (c) jede Transaktion, die dazu führt, dass die Gesellschaft oder eine direkte oder indirekte Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, Aktien oder Tochtergesellschafts-Aktien an den Nahestehenden Aktionär ausgibt oder überträgt, es sei denn (1) aufgrund der Ausübung, des Tauschs oder der Wandlung von Finanzmarktinstrumenten, die in Aktien oder Aktien einer direkten oder indirekten Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, ausgeübt, getauscht oder gewandelt werden können, vorausgesetzt, die betreffenden Finanzmarktinstrumente waren zum Zeitpunkt, in dem der Nahestehende Aktionär zu einem solchem wurde, bereits ausgegeben; (2) als Dividende oder Ausschüttung an alle Aktionäre, oder aufgrund der Ausübung, des Tauschs oder der Wandlung von Finanzmarktinstrumenten, die in Aktien oder Aktien einer direkten oder indirekten Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, ausgeübt, getauscht oder gewandelt werden können, vorausgesetzt, diese Finanzinstrumente werden allen Aktionäre anteilmässig ausgegeben, nachdem der Nahestehende Aktionär zu einem solchem wurde; (3) gemäss einem Umtauschangebot der Gesellschaft, Aktien von allen Aktionären zu den gleichen Bedingungen zu erwerben; oder (4) aufgrund der Ausgabe oder der Übertragung von Aktien durch die Gesellschaft; vorausgesetzt, dass in keinem der unter (2) bis (4) genannten Fällen der proportionale Anteil des Nahestehenden Aktionärs an den Aktien erhöht werden darf;
- (c) any transaction which results in the issuance or transfer by the Company or by any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company of any Shares or shares of such subsidiary to the Interested Shareholder, except (1) pursuant to the exercise, exchange or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for or convertible into Shares or the shares of a direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company which securities were in issue prior to the time that the Interested Shareholder became such; (2) pursuant to a dividend or distribution paid or made, or the exercise, exchange or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for or convertible into Shares or the shares of a direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company which security is distributed, pro rata, to all shareholders subsequent to the time the Interested Shareholder became such; (3) pursuant to an exchange offer by the Company to purchase Shares made on the same terms to all holders of said Shares; or (4) any issuance or transfer of Shares by the Company; *provided, however,* that in no case under (2)–(4) above shall there be an increase in the Interested Shareholder's proportionate interest in the Shares;
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|-----|---|-----|---|
| (d) | jede Transaktion, in welche die Gesellschaft oder eine direkte oder indirekte Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, involviert ist, und die direkt oder indirekt dazu führt, dass der proportionale Anteil der vom Nahestehenden Aktionär gehaltenen Aktien, in Aktien wandelbare Obligationen oder Tochtergesellschafts-Aktien erhöht wird, ausser eine solche Erhöhung ist nur unwesentlich und die Folge eines Spitzenausgleichs für Fraktionen oder eines Rückkaufs oder einer Rücknahme von Aktien, soweit diese(r) weder direkt noch indirekt durch den Nahestehenden Aktionär verursacht wurde; oder | (d) | any transaction involving the Company or any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company which has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing the proportionate interest in the Shares, or securities convertible into the Shares, or in the shares of any such subsidiary which is Owned by the Interested Shareholder, except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share adjustments or as a result of any purchase or redemption of any Shares not caused, directly or indirectly, by the Interested Shareholder; or |
| (e) | jede direkte oder indirekte Gewährung von Darlehen, Vorschüssen, Garantien, Bürgschaften, oder garantieähnlicher Verpflichtungen, Pfändern oder anderen finanziellen Begünstigungen (mit Ausnahme einer solchen, die gemäss den Unterabschnitten (a) – (d) dieses Artikels 35 Abs. 14 ausdrücklich erlaubt ist sowie einer solchen, die proportional an alle Aktionäre erfolgt) durch die oder über die Gesellschaft oder eine direkte oder indirekte Tochtergesellschaft, die zur Mehrheit von der Gesellschaft gehalten wird, an den Nahestehenden Aktionär. | (e) | any receipt by the Interested Shareholder of the benefit, directly or indirectly (except proportionately as a shareholder), of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits (other than those expressly permitted in subsections (a)–(d) of this Article 35 para. 14) provided by or through the Company or any direct or indirect majority-Owned subsidiary of the Company. |

Zusatzbetrag 15 Der Begriff **Zusatzbetrag** hat die in Artikel 29c dieser Statuten aufgeführte Bedeutung.

Supplementary Amount 15 The term **Supplementary Amount** has the meaning assigned to it in Article 29c of these Articles of Association.

Abschnitt 9:
Übergangsbestimmungen

Artikel 36

Section 9:
Transitional Provisions

Article 36

Die Gesellschaft übernimmt bei der Kapitalerhöhung vom 19. Dezember 2008 von der Transocean Inc. in Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands (**Transocean Inc.**), gemäss Sacheinlagevertrag per 18. Dezember 2008 (**Sacheinlagevertrag**) 319'228'632 Aktien (*ordinary shares*) der Transocean Inc. Diese Aktien werden zu einem Übernahmewert von insgesamt CHF 16'476'107'961.80 übernommen. Als Gegenleistung für diese Sacheinlage gibt die Gesellschaft einem Umtauschagenten, handelnd auf Rechnung der Aktionäre der Transocean Inc. im Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor Vollzug des Sacheinlagevertrages und im Namen und auf Rechnung der Transocean Inc., insgesamt 335'228'632 voll einbezahlte Aktien mit einem Nennwert von insgesamt CHF 5'028'429'480 aus. Die Gesellschaft weist die Differenz zwischen dem totalen Nennwert der ausgegebenen Aktien und dem Übernahmewert der Sacheinlage im Gesamtbetrag von CHF 11'447'678'481.80 den Reserven der Gesellschaft zu.

In connection with the capital increase of December 19, 2008, and in accordance with the contribution in kind agreement as of December 18, 2008 (the **Contribution in Kind Agreement**), the Company acquires 319,228,632 ordinary shares of Transocean Inc., Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands (**Transocean Inc.**). The shares of Transocean Inc. are acquired for a total value of CHF 16,476,107,961.80. As consideration for this contribution, the Company issues to an exchange agent, acting for the account of the holders of ordinary shares of Transocean Inc. outstanding immediately prior to the completion of the Contribution in Kind Agreement and in the name and the account of Transocean Inc, a total of 335,228,632 fully paid Shares with a total par value of CHF 5,028,429,480. The difference between the aggregate par value of the issued Shares and the total value of CHF 11,447,678,481.80 is allocated to the reserves of the Company.

Genehmigung der Vergütung gemäss Artikel 29a Abs. 1

Artikel 37

Die Genehmigung der Vergütung des Verwaltungsrates und der Geschäftsleitung durch die Aktionäre gemäss Artikel 29a Abs. 1 dieser Statuten findet erstmals an der ordentlichen Generalversammlung 2015 statt.

Ratification of the compensation pursuant to Article 29a para. 1

Article 37

The ratification by shareholders of the compensation of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Team pursuant to Article 29a para. 1 of these Articles of Association shall take place for the first time at the 2015 Annual General Meeting.

Übergangsrechtliche Ausnahme zu Artikel 22 dieser Statuten betreffend die Höchstzahl der Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates

Artikel 38

- 1 Bis zum Abschluss der ordentlichen Generalversammlung 2015 kann die Höchstzahl der Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates gemäss Artikel 22 dieser Statuten aufgrund der Wahl eines neuen Mitglieds des Verwaltungsrates an der ausserordentlichen Generalversammlung vom 22. September 2014 und des Verbleibs im Amt dieses neuen Mitglieds des Verwaltungsrates und der 11 an der ordentlichen Generalversammlung 2014 gewählten Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrates vorübergehend überschritten werden und 12 betragen.
- 2 Jede Änderung dieses Artikels 38 untersteht den gleichen Präsenz- und Mehrheitsquoten wie eine Änderung von Artikel 22.

Transitory exception to the maximum number of the members of the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 22 of the Articles of Association

Article 38

- 1 Until completion of the 2015 Annual General Meeting the maximum number of the members of the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 22 of these Articles of Association may be temporarily exceeded as a result of the election of one new member of the Board of Directors at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of September 22, 2014 and the continuance in office of this new member of the Board of Directors and the 11 members of the Board of Directors elected at the 2014 Annual General Meeting and amount to 12.
- 2 Any amendment to this Article 38 shall be subject to the same presence quorum and voting majority requirements as an amendment to Article 22.

SUBSIDIARIES OF TRANSOCEAN LTD.

(as of December 31, 2016)

Entity	Jurisdiction
15375 Memorial Corporation	Delaware
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 Company	Marshall Islands
Caledonia Offshore Drilling Prospect Limited	Cayman Islands
Caledonia Offshore Drilling Services Limited	England & Wales
Challenger Minerals (Accra) Inc.	Cayman Islands
Challenger Minerals (Celtic Sea) Limited	British Virgin Islands
Challenger Minerals (Ghana) Limited	Ghana
Challenger Minerals Inc.	California
Constellation II Limited	Cayman Islands
Covent Garden - Servicos e Marketing, Sociedade Unipessoal Lda	Portugal
Deepwater Drilling North Africa LLC - Free Zone	Egypt
Deepwater Pacific 1 Inc.	British Virgin Islands
Deepwater Pacific 2 Inc.	British Virgin 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 (South Atlantic) Inc.	Cayman Islands
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
GlobalSantaFe West Africa Drilling Limited	Bahamas
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
Key Perfuracoes Maritimas Limitada	Brazil
Laterite Mining Inc.	Philippines
Minerales Submarinos Mexicanos S.A.	Mexico
Nickel Development Inc.	Philippines
NRB Drilling Services Limited	Nigeria
Oilfield Services, Inc.	Cayman Islands
P.T. Santa Fe Supraco Indonesia	Indonesia
Platform Capital N.V.	Netherlands Antilles
Platform Financial N.V.	Netherlands Antilles
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	Oklahoma
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	Delaware
Reading & Bates Coal Co., LLC	Nevada
Reading & Bates Demaga Perfurações Ltda.	Brazil

Resource Rig/Supply Inc.	Delaware
Resource Rig/Supply Inc.	Malaysia
Santa Fe Braun Inc.	Delaware
Santa Fe Construction Company	Delaware
Santa Fe Drilling Company (U.K.) Limited	England & Wales
Santa Fe Drilling Company of Venezuela, C.A.	California
Santa Fe Servicios de Perforacao Limitada	Brazil
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
T. I. International Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Transocean Africa Drilling Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Andaman Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Ao Thai Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Arctic 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 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 (Nigeria) Ltd.	Nigeria
Transocean Drilling (U.S.A.) Inc.	Texas
Transocean Drilling Company S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
Transocean Drilling Enterprises S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
Transocean Drilling International 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 Resources Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Drilling Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Transocean Drilling Services (India) Private Limited	India
Transocean Drilling Services Offshore Inc.	British Virgin Islands
Transocean Drilling Turkey Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Drilling U.K. Limited	Scotland
Transocean Eastern Pte. Ltd.	Singapore

Transocean Entities Holdings GmbH	Switzerland
Transocean Entities Holdings GmbH	Cayman Islands
Transocean Financing GmbH	Switzerland
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 Luxembourg Holdings S.C.S.	Luxembourg
Transocean Magellan Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Management Ltd.	Switzerland
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 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 Management Services S.C.S.	Luxembourg
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 Partners Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Partners LLC	Marshall Islands
Transocean Phoenix 2 Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Phoenix 2 Opco, Inc.	Delaware

Transocean Proteus Limited, Inc	Cayman Islands
Transocean Rig 140 Limited	Delaware
Transocean Rig Management Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Rig Management S.C.S.	Cayman Islands
Transocean Rig Services Offshore LLC	Luxembourg
Transocean RIGP DCL LLC	Delaware
Transocean RIGP DCL Opco Limited	Delaware
Transocean RIGP DD3 LLC	Cayman Islands
Transocean RIGP DD3 Opco Limited	Delaware
Transocean RIGP DIN LLC	Cayman Islands
Transocean RIGP DIN Opco Limited	Delaware
Transocean Sedco Forex Ventures Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Services (India) Private Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Services AS	India
Transocean Services UK Limited	Norway
Transocean Servicios Petroliferos Ltda.	England & Wales
Transocean Siam Driller Limited	Brazil
Transocean Spitsbergen ASA	Cayman Islands
Transocean Support Services Limited	Norway
Transocean Support Services Nigeria Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Support Services Private Limited	Nigeria
Transocean Technical Services Egypt LLC	India
Transocean Technology Innovations LLC	Egypt
Transocean UK Limited	Delaware
Transocean West Africa Holdings Limited	England & Wales
Transocean West Africa South Limited	Cayman Islands
Transocean Worldwide Inc.	Cayman Islands
Triton Asset Leasing GmbH	Cayman Islands
Triton Capital I GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Capital II GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Conqueror GmbH	Switzerland
Triton Financing LLC	Switzerland
Triton Holdings Limited	Hungary
Triton Hungary Asset Management LLC	British Virgin Islands
Triton Hungary Investments 1 Limited Liability Company	Hungary
Triton Industries, Inc.	Hungary
Triton Management Services LLC	Cayman Islands
Triton Nautilus Asset Leasing GmbH	Hungary
Triton Nautilus Asset Management LLC	Switzerland
Triton Offshore Leasing Services Limited	Hungary
Triton Pacific Limited	Malaysia
Triton RIGP DCL Holdco Limited	England & Wales
Triton RIGP DCL Holding Limited	England & Wales
Triton RIGP DD3 Holdco Limited	Cayman Islands
Triton RIGP DD3 Holding Limited	England & Wales
Triton RIGP DIN Holdco Limited	Cayman Islands
Triton RIGP DIN Holding Limited	England & Wales
TSSA - Servicos de Apoio, Lda.	Cayman Islands
Wilrig Offshore (UK) Limited	Angola
	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), and
- (18) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-213146) as supplemented by Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-214768);

of our reports dated March 6, 2017, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule 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, 2016.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas
March 6, 2017

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 her 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

By: /s/ Martin B. McNamara

Name: Martin B. McNamara

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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, 2016 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 Mey, Brady K. Long, Philippe A. Huber, 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 10th day of February 2017.

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: March 6, 2017

/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: March 6, 2017

/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, 2016 (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: March 6, 2017

/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, 2016 (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: March 6, 2017

/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.
