

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO INC
Form 10-Q
May 07, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

OR

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

Commission File Number 1-12317

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

76-0475815
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

7909 Parkwood Circle Drive

Houston, Texas

77036-6565

(Address of principal executive offices)

(713) 346-7500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

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

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

As of May 1, 2013 the registrant had 427,281,236 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In millions, except share data)**

	March 31, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,441	\$ 3,319
Receivables, net	4,279	4,320
Inventories, net	6,135	5,891
Costs in excess of billings	1,333	1,225
Deferred income taxes	332	349
Prepaid and other current assets	474	574
Total current assets	14,994	15,678
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,215	2,945
Deferred income taxes	395	413
Goodwill	9,005	7,172
Intangibles, net	5,399	4,743
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	410	393
Other assets	138	140
Total assets	\$ 33,556	\$ 31,484
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,283	\$ 1,200
Accrued liabilities	2,468	2,571
Billings in excess of costs	1,093	1,189
Current portion of long-term debt and short-term borrowings		1
Accrued income taxes	406	355
Deferred income taxes	296	333
Total current liabilities	5,546	5,649
Long-term debt	4,349	3,148
Deferred income taxes	2,543	1,997
Other liabilities	439	334
Total liabilities	12,877	11,128
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock - par value \$.01; 1 billion shares authorized; 427,216,689 and 426,928,322 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	8,772	8,743
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(58)	107
Retained earnings	11,831	11,385

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Total Company stockholders' equity	20,549	20,239
Noncontrolling interests	130	117
Total stockholders' equity	20,679	20,356
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 33,556	\$ 31,484

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 5,307	\$ 4,303
Cost of revenue	4,043	3,036
Gross profit	1,264	1,267
Selling, general and administrative	513	390
Operating profit	751	877
Interest and financial costs	(28)	(8)
Interest income	3	3
Equity income in unconsolidated affiliates	19	17
Other income (expense), net	(21)	(16)
Income before income taxes	724	873
Provision for income taxes	224	269
Net income	500	604
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	(2)
Net income attributable to Company	\$ 502	\$ 606
Net income attributable to Company per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.43
Diluted	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.42
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.12
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	426	423
Diluted	428	426

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 500	\$ 604
Currency translation adjustments	(117)	65
Changes in derivative financial instruments, net of tax	(48)	63
Comprehensive income	335	732
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(2)	(2)
Comprehensive income attributable to Company	\$ 337	\$ 734

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 500	\$ 604
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	174	148
Deferred income taxes	(33)	119
Equity income in unconsolidated affiliates	(19)	(17)
Other, net	18	
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Receivables	208	(40)
Inventories	(13)	(492)
Costs in excess of billings	(108)	(217)
Prepaid and other current assets	130	(99)
Accounts payable	(8)	102
Billings in excess of costs	(97)	100
Other assets/liabilities, net	(246)	(272)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	506	(64)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(168)	(113)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2,375)	(58)
Other	8	11
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,535)	(160)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings against lines of credit and other debt	1,386	
Repayments on debt	(186)	(1)
Cash dividends paid	(56)	(51)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	5	88
Other	13	22
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,162	58
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(11)	21
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(878)	(145)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	3,319	3,535
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,441	\$ 3,390
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash payments during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 7	\$ 6
Income taxes	\$ 171	\$ 224

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported and contingent amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (the Company) present information in accordance with GAAP in the United States for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and applicable rules of Regulation S-X. They do not include all information or footnotes required by GAAP in the United States for complete consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables approximated fair value because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments. Cash equivalents include only those investments having a maturity date of three months or less at the time of purchase. See Note 7 for the fair value of long-term debt and Note 10 for the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

2. Inventories, net

Inventories consist of (in millions):

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 1,246	\$ 1,268
Work in process	1,064	905
Finished goods and purchased products	3,825	3,718
Total	\$ 6,135	\$ 5,891

3. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of (in millions):

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Customer prepayments and billings	\$ 687	\$ 699
Accrued vendor costs	493	444
Compensation	321	511
Warranty	188	194
Insurance	108	108
Taxes (non income)	105	150
Fair value of derivatives	47	18
Interest	35	14
Other	484	433
Total	\$ 2,468	\$ 2,571

Service and Product Warranties

The Company provides service and warranty policies on certain of its products. The Company accrues liabilities under service and warranty policies based upon specific claims and a review of historical warranty and service claim experience in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 450 Contingencies (ASC Topic 450). Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience change. In addition, the Company incurs discretionary costs to service its products in connection with product performance issues and accrues for them when they are encountered.

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

Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 194
Net provisions for warranties issued during the year	18
Amounts incurred	(23)
Currency translation adjustments and other	(1)
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 188

4. Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts

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

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 6,168	\$ 5,731
Estimated earnings	3,208	3,160
	9,376	8,891
Less: Billings to date	9,136	8,855
	\$ 240	\$ 36

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Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,225
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(1,093)	(1,189)
	\$ 240	\$ 36

5. Accumulated other comprehensive Income (loss)

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

	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments, Net of Tax	Defined Benefit Plans, Net of Tax	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 68	\$ (57)	\$ (34)	\$ (23)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	65	56		121
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		7		7
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 133	\$ 6	\$ (34)	\$ 105
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 132	\$ 42	\$ (67)	\$ 107
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(117)	(44)		(161)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(4)		(4)
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 15	\$ (6)	\$ (67)	\$ (58)

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

	2013				2012			
	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Defined Benefit Plans	Total	Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Defined Benefit Plans	Total
Revenue	\$	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (2)	\$	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4
Cost of revenue		(3)		(3)		6		6
Tax effect		1		1		(3)		(3)
	\$	\$ (4)	\$	\$ (4)	\$	\$ 7	\$	\$ 7

The Company's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. A majority of the Company's international entities in which there is a substantial investment have the local currency as their functional currency. As a result, currency translation adjustments resulting from the process of translating the entities' financial statements into the reporting currency are reported in Other Comprehensive Income or Loss in accordance with ASC Topic 830

Foreign Currency Matters (ASC Topic 830). For the three months ended March 31, 2013 a majority of these local currencies weakened against the U.S. dollar resulting in net Other Comprehensive Loss of \$117 million upon the translation from local currencies to the U.S. dollar. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, a majority of these local currencies strengthened against the U.S. dollar resulting in net Other Comprehensive Income of \$65 million.

The effect of changes in the fair values of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income or Loss, net of tax, until the underlying transactions to which they are designed to hedge are realized. The movement in Other Comprehensive Income or Loss from period to period will be the result of the combination of changes in fair value for open derivatives and the outflow of Other Comprehensive Income or Loss related to cumulative changes in the fair value of derivatives that have settled in the current or prior periods. The accumulated effect was Other Comprehensive Loss of \$48 million (net of tax of \$19 million) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and \$63 million Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax of \$25 million) for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

6. Business Segments

Operating results by segment are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenue:		
Rig Technology	\$ 2,628	\$ 2,259
Petroleum Services & Supplies	1,701	1,704
Distribution & Transmission	1,227	564
Eliminations	(249)	(224)
Total Revenue	\$ 5,307	\$ 4,303
Operating Profit:		
Rig Technology	\$ 550	\$ 547
Petroleum Services & Supplies	255	388
Distribution & Transmission	63	43
Unallocated expenses and eliminations	(117)	(101)
Total Operating Profit	\$ 751	\$ 877
Operating Profit %:		
Rig Technology	20.9%	24.2%
Petroleum Services & Supplies	15.0%	22.8%
Distribution & Transmission	5.1%	7.6%
Total Operating Profit %	14.2%	20.4%

Included in operating profit are other costs related to acquisitions, such as the amortization of backlog and inventory that was stepped up to fair value during purchase accounting. Other costs by segment are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Other costs:		
Rig Technology	\$ 7	\$ 4
Petroleum Services & Supplies	56	
Distribution & Transmission	2	
Total other costs	\$ 65	\$ 4

The Company had revenues of 9% and 11% of total revenue from one of its customers for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. This customer, Samsung Heavy Industries, is a shipyard acting as a general contractor for its customers, who are drillship owners and drilling contractors. This shipyard's customers have specified that the Company's drilling equipment be installed on their drillships and have required the shipyard to issue contracts to the Company.

7. Debt

Debt consists of (in millions):

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Senior Notes, interest at 6.125% payable semiannually, principal due on August 15, 2015	\$ 151	\$ 151
Senior Notes, interest at 1.35% payable semiannually, principal due on December 1, 2017	500	500
Senior Notes, interest at 2.6% payable semiannually, principal due on December 1, 2022	1,395	1,395
Senior Notes, interest at 3.95% payable semiannually, principal due on December 1, 2042	1,096	1,096
Revolving Credit Facility, expires September 28, 2017	1,200	
Other	7	7
Total debt	4,349	3,149
Less current portion		1
Long-term debt	\$ 4,349	\$ 3,148

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company has a \$3.5 billion, five-year unsecured revolving credit facility which expires September 28, 2017. At March 31, 2013 there were \$1,200 million in outstanding borrowings against the credit facility, and there were \$777 million in outstanding letters of credit issued under the credit facility, resulting in \$1,523 million of funds available under this revolving credit facility. Interest under this multicurrency facility is based upon LIBOR, NIBOR or EURIBOR plus 0.875% subject to a ratings-based grid, or the prime rate. The credit facility contains a financial covenant regarding maximum debt to capitalization and the Company was in compliance at March 31, 2013.

The Company also had \$2,325 million of additional outstanding letters of credit at March 31, 2013, primarily in Norway, that are under various bilateral committed letter of credit facilities. Other letters of credit are issued as bid bonds and performance bonds.

The fair value of the Company's debt is estimated using Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy and is based on quoted prices for those or similar instruments. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of the Company's unsecured Senior Notes approximated \$3,102 million and \$3,190 million, respectively. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the carrying value of the Company's unsecured Senior Notes approximated \$3,142 million.

8. Tax

The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was 30.9 %, compared to 30.8 % for the same period in 2012. Compared to the U.S. statutory rate, the effective tax rate was positively impacted in the period by the effect of lower tax rates on income earned in foreign jurisdictions, and the deduction in the U.S. for manufacturing activities. The effective tax rate for 2013 was negatively impacted by the foreign exchange gains for tax reporting in Norway, while 2012 was positively impacted by foreign exchange losses for tax reporting in Norway.

The difference between the effective tax rate reflected in the provision for income taxes and the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Federal income tax at U.S. federal statutory rate	\$ 253	\$ 306
Foreign income tax rate differential	(57)	(23)
State income tax, net of federal benefit	8	8
Nondeductible expenses	8	13
Tax benefit of manufacturing deduction	(8)	(9)
Foreign dividends, net of foreign tax credits	4	6
Tax impact of foreign exchange	18	(30)
Other	(2)	(2)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 224	\$ 269

The balance of unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2013 was \$128 million, \$55 million of which if ultimately realized, would be recorded as income tax benefit. The Company recognized no material changes in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

The Company does not anticipate that its total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change due to the settlement of audits or the expiration of statutes of limitation within 12 months of this reporting date.

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S., various states and foreign jurisdictions. The Company has significant operations in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Norway. Tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdiction vary by legal entity, but are generally open in the U.S. for tax years after 2007 and outside the U.S. for tax years after 2005.

To the extent penalties and interest would be assessed on any underpayment of income tax, such accrued amounts have been classified as a component of income tax expense in the financial statements.

9. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan known as the National Oilwell Varco, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan (the Plan). The Plan provides for the granting of stock options, performance-based share awards, restricted stock, phantom shares, stock payments and stock appreciation rights. The number of shares authorized under the Plan is 25.5 million. At March 31, 2013, 54,382 shares remain available for future grants under the Plan, all of which are available for grants of stock options, performance-based share awards, restricted stock awards, phantom shares, stock payments and stock appreciation rights. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company concluded that the performance conditions relating to the performance-based restricted stock awards granted on February 16, 2010 were not met. As a result, the Company reversed \$8 million in previously recognized stock-based compensation expense related to performance-based restricted stock awards that did not vest. Total stock-based compensation for all stock-based compensation arrangements under the Plan was \$17 million and \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for all stock-based compensation arrangements under the Plan was \$5 million and \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company granted 2,819,806 stock options with a fair value of \$24.10 per share and 540,194 shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units with a fair value of \$69.33 per share. In addition, the Company granted performance share awards to senior management employees with potential payouts varying from zero to 398,160 shares. The stock options were granted February 15, 2013 with an exercise price of \$69.33. These options generally vest over a three-year period from the grant date. The restricted stock and restricted stock units were granted February 15, 2013 and vest on the third anniversary of the date of grant, except for a special grant of 16,352 restricted stock units which vest on the second anniversary of the date of grant (subject to the satisfaction of a performance condition). The performance share awards were granted on March 22, 2013 and can be earned based on performance against established goals over a three-year performance period. The performance share awards are divided into two equal, independent parts that are subject to two separate performance metrics: 50% with a TSR (total shareholder return) goal (the TSR Award) and 50% with an internal ROC (return on capital) goal (the ROC Award).

Performance against the TSR goal is determined by comparing the performance of the Company's TSR with the TSR performance of the members of the OSX index for the three year performance period. Performance against the ROC goal is determined by comparing the performance of the Company's actual ROC performance average for each of the three years of the performance period against the ROC goal set by the Company's Compensation Committee.

10. Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

The Company records all derivative financial instruments at their fair value in its Consolidated Balance Sheet. Except for certain non-designated hedges discussed below, all derivative financial instruments that the Company holds are designated as cash flow hedges and are highly effective in offsetting movements in the underlying risks. Such arrangements typically have terms between 2 and 24 months, but may have longer terms depending on the underlying cash flows being hedged, typically related to the projects in our backlog. The Company may also use interest rate contracts to mitigate its exposure to changes in interest rates on anticipated long-term debt issuances.

At March 31, 2013, the Company has determined that the fair value of its derivative financial instruments representing assets of \$45 million and liabilities of \$52 million (primarily currency related derivatives) are determined using level 2 inputs (inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability) in the fair value hierarchy as the fair value is based on publicly available foreign exchange and interest rates at each financial reporting date. At March 31, 2013, the net fair value of the Company's foreign currency forward contracts totaled a net liability of \$7 million.

At March 31, 2013, the Company did not have any interest rate swaps and its financial instruments do not contain any credit-risk-related or other contingent features that could cause accelerated payments when the Company's financial instruments are in net liability positions. We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Cash Flow Hedging Strategy

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

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

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

Foreign Currency	Currency Denomination			
	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
Norwegian Krone	NOK	7,913	NOK	6,281
Euro		471		389
U.S. Dollar	\$	290	\$	331
Danish Krone	DKK	201	DKK	134
British Pound Sterling	£	44	£	6
Singapore Dollar	SGD	12	SGD	14

Non-designated Hedging Strategy

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

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

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

Foreign Currency	Currency Denomination	
	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Norwegian Krone	NOK 2,873	NOK 1,684
Russian Ruble	RUB 1,224	RUB 1,467
U.S. Dollar	\$ 1,032	\$ 967
Danish Krone	DKK 275	DKK 177
Euro	241	225
Mexican Peso	MXN 224	MXN
Brazilian Real	BRL 104	BRL 135
Singapore Dollar	SGD 37	SGD 24
British Pound Sterling	£ 16	£ 9
Swedish Krone	SEK 10	SEK 5

The Company has the following gross fair values of its derivative instruments and their balance sheet classifications:

NATIONAL OILWELL VARCO, INC.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

(In millions)

		Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value March 31, 2013 December 31, 2012	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value March 31, 2013 December 31, 2012
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815					
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid and other current assets	\$ 22	\$ 57	Accrued liabilities	\$ 24 \$ 5
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	8	24	Other Liabilities	5 1
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815			\$ 30 \$ 81		\$ 29 \$ 6
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815					
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid and other current assets	\$ 15	\$ 24	Accrued liabilities	\$ 23 \$ 13
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC Topic 815			\$ 15 \$ 24		\$ 23 \$ 13

Total derivatives	\$ 45	\$	105	\$ 52	\$	19
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The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income

(\$ in millions)

Derivatives in ASC Topic 815 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion) (a) Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)		Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) (b) Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012	
			Revenue		2	(4)				
Foreign exchange contracts	(61)	78	Cost of revenue		3	(6)	Other income (expense), net		3	(1)
Total	(61)	78			5	(10)			3	(1)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments under ASC Topic 815	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (expense), net	16
Total		16

- (a) The Company expects that \$10 million of the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months with an offset by gains from the underlying transactions resulting in no impact to earnings or cash flow.
- (b) The amount of gain (loss) recognized in income represents nil and \$(1) million related to the ineffective portion of the hedging relationships for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and nil and \$(1) million related to the amount excluded from the assessment of the hedge effectiveness for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

11. Net Income Attributable to Company Per Share

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012	
Numerator:		
Net income attributable to Company	\$ 502	\$ 606

Denominator:		
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	426	423
Dilutive effect of employee stock options and other unvested stock awards	2	3
Diluted outstanding shares	428	426
Net income attributable to Company per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.43
Diluted	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.42
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.12

ASC Topic 260, Earnings Per Share (ASC Topic 260) requires companies with unvested participating securities to utilize a two-class method for the computation of Net income attributable to Company per share. The two-class method requires a portion of Net income attributable to Company to be allocated to participating securities, which are unvested awards of share-based payments with non-forfeitable rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents, if declared. Net income attributable to Company allocated to these participating securities was immaterial for three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 and therefore not excluded from Net income attributable to Company per share calculation.

In addition, the Company had stock options outstanding that were anti-dilutive totaling 7 million and 6 million shares for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

12. Cash Dividends

On February 20, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved a cash dividend of \$0.13 per share. The cash dividend was paid on March 29, 2013, to each stockholder of record on March 15, 2013. Cash dividends aggregated \$56million and \$51 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will be dependent upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Company's Board of Directors.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

We have received federal grand jury subpoenas and subsequent inquiries from governmental agencies requesting records related to our compliance with export trade laws and regulations. We have cooperated fully with agents from the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Industry and Security, the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in responding to the inquiries. We have also cooperated with an informal inquiry from the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the inquiries previously made by the aforementioned federal agencies. We have conducted our own internal review of this matter. At the conclusion of our internal review in the fourth quarter of 2009, we identified possible areas of concern and discussed these areas of concern with the relevant agencies. We are currently negotiating a potential resolution with the agencies involved related to these matters.

In 2011, the Company acquired Ameron International Corporation (Ameron). On or about November 21, 2008, the United States Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sent a Requirement to Furnish Information to Ameron. Ameron retained counsel and conducted an internal investigation. In 2009, Ameron, through its counsel, responded to OFAC. On or about January 21, 2011, OFAC issued an administrative subpoena to Ameron. OFAC and Ameron have entered into Tolling Agreements. All of the conduct under review occurred before acquisition of Ameron by the Company. We currently anticipate that any administrative fine or penalty agreed to as part of a resolution would be within established accruals, and would not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. To the extent a resolution is not negotiated, we cannot predict the timing or effect that any resulting government actions may have on our financial position or results of operations.

On February 20, 2013, the Company acquired Robbins & Myers, Inc. (R&M). R&M was subject to an ongoing investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) regarding potential export controls violations arising from certain shipments by R&M's Belgian subsidiary to one customer in Iran, Sudan and Syria in 2005 and 2006. R&M has cooperated with the investigation and is currently negotiating a joint settlement with the DOJ and BIS. We currently anticipate that any administrative fine or penalty agreed to as part of a resolution would be within established accruals, and would not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. To the extent a resolution is not negotiated, we cannot predict the timing or effect that any resulting government actions may have on our financial position or results of operations.

In addition, we are involved in various other claims, regulatory agency audits and pending or threatened legal actions involving a variety of matters. As of March 31, 2013, the Company recorded an immaterial amount for contingent liabilities representing all contingencies believed to be probable. The Company has also assessed the potential for additional losses above the amounts accrued as well as potential losses for matters that are not probable but are reasonably possible. The total potential loss on these matters cannot be determined; however, in our opinion, any ultimate liability, to the extent not otherwise provided for and except for the specific cases referred to above, will not materially affect our financial position, cash flow or results of operations. As it relates to the specific cases referred to above we currently anticipate that any administrative fine or penalty agreed to as part of a resolution would be within established accruals, and would not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. To the extent a resolution is not negotiated as anticipated, we cannot predict the timing or effect that any resulting government actions may have on our financial position, cash flow or results of operations. These estimated liabilities are based on the Company's assessment of the nature of these matters, their progress toward resolution, the advice of legal counsel and outside experts as well as management's intention and experience.

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

14. Acquisition

On February 20, 2013, the Company completed its previously announced acquisition of all of the shares of Robbins & Myers, Inc. (R&M), a U.S.-based designer and manufacturer of products and systems for the offshore oil and gas industry. Under the merger agreement for this transaction, R&M shareholders received \$60.00 in cash for each common share for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,375 million, net of cash acquired.

The Company has included the financial results of R&M in its consolidated financial statements as of the date of acquisition with components of the R&M operations included in the Company's Rig Technology, Petroleum Services & Supplies and Distribution & Transmission segments. The Company believes the acquisition of R&M will advance its strategic goal of providing a broader selection of products and services to its customers.

The following table displays the total preliminary purchase price allocation for the R&M acquisition. The R&M purchase price allocation remains preliminary until valuations are complete. The table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. (in millions):

Current assets, net of cash acquired	\$ 446
Property, plant and equipment	198
Intangible assets	967
Goodwill	1,528
Other assets	37
 Total assets acquired	 3,176
 Current liabilities	 190
Deferred taxes	491
Other liabilities	120
 Total liabilities	 801
 Cash consideration, net of cash acquired	 \$ 2,375

The Company has preliminarily allocated \$967 million to intangible assets (19 year weighted-average life). The intangible assets are expected to be amortizable and are comprised of: \$815 million of customer relationships (20 year weighted-average life), \$58 million of trademarks (15 year weighted-average life), and \$94 million of other intangible assets (15 year weighted-average life). The amount allocated to goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill resulting from the R&M acquisition is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. Proforma information is not included because the acquired operations would not have materially impacted the Company's consolidated operating results.

15. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2013-02 Reporting of Amounts Reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU No. 2013-02), which is an update for Accounting Standards Codification Topic No. 220 Comprehensive Income. The update improves the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for the Company's interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013, and applied prospectively. There was no significant impact to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements from the adopted provisions of ASU No. 2013-02.

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

National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (the Company) is a worldwide leader in the design, manufacture and sale of equipment and components used in oil and gas drilling and production, the provision of oilfield services, and supply chain integration services to the upstream oil and gas industry.

Unless indicated otherwise, results of operations data are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). In an effort to provide investors with additional information regarding our results of operations, certain non-GAAP financial measures, including operating profit excluding other costs, operating profit percentage excluding other costs and diluted earnings per share excluding other costs, are provided. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations in Results of Operations for an explanation of our use of non-GAAP financial measures and reconciliations to their corresponding measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Rig Technology

Our Rig Technology segment designs, manufactures, sells and services complete systems for the drilling, completion, and servicing of oil and gas wells. The segment offers a comprehensive line of highly-engineered equipment that automates complex well construction and management operations, such as offshore and onshore drilling rigs; derricks; pipe lifting, racking, rotating and assembly systems; rig instrumentation systems; blowout preventers; coiled tubing equipment and pressure pumping units; well workover rigs; wireline winches; wireline trucks; cranes; flexible pipe for offshore production applications; and turret mooring systems and other products for floating production, storage and offloading vessels (FPSOs) and other offshore vessels and terminals. Demand for Rig Technology products is primarily dependent on capital spending plans by drilling contractors, oilfield service companies, and oil and gas companies; and secondarily on the overall level of oilfield drilling activity, which drives demand for spare parts for the segment's large installed base of equipment. We have made strategic acquisitions and other investments during the past several years in an effort to expand our product offering and our global manufacturing capabilities, including adding additional operations in the United States, Canada, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Brazil, China, Belarus, India, Russia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, South Africa, and Angola.

Petroleum Services & Supplies

Our Petroleum Services & Supplies segment provides a variety of consumable goods and services used to drill, complete, remediate and workover oil and gas wells and service drill pipe, tubing, casing, flowlines and other oilfield tubular goods. The segment manufactures, rents and sells a variety of products and equipment used to perform drilling operations, including drill pipe, wired drill pipe, transfer pumps, solids control systems, drilling motors, drilling fluids, drill bits, reamers and other downhole tools, and mud pump consumables. Demand for these services and supplies is determined principally by the level of oilfield drilling and workover activity by drilling contractors, oilfield service companies, major and independent oil and gas companies, and national oil companies. Oilfield tubular services include the provision of inspection and internal coating services and equipment for drill pipe, line pipe, tubing, casing and pipelines; and the design, manufacture and sale of coiled tubing pipe and advanced fiberglass composite pipe for application in highly corrosive environments. The segment sells its tubular goods and services to oil and gas companies; drilling contractors; pipe distributors, processors and manufacturers; and pipeline operators. This segment has benefited from several strategic acquisitions and other investments completed during the past few years, including additional operations in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Russia, Argentina, India, Bolivia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

Distribution & Transmission

Our Distribution & Transmission segment provides pipe, maintenance, repair and operating supplies (MRO) and spare parts to drill sites and production locations, pipeline operations, and processing plants worldwide. In addition to its comprehensive field location network, which supports land drilling operations throughout North America, the segment supports major land and offshore operations for all the major oil and gas producing regions throughout the world. The segment employs advanced information technologies to provide complete procurement, materials management and logistics services to its customers around the globe. The segment also has a global reach in oil and gas, waste water treatment, chemical, food and beverage, paper and pulp, mining, agriculture, and a variety of municipal markets and is a leading producer of water transmission pipe, fabricated steel products and specialized materials and products used in infrastructure projects. Demand for the segment's services is determined primarily by the level of drilling, servicing, and oil and gas production activities. It is also influenced by the domestic economy in general, housing starts and government policies. This segment has benefited from several strategic acquisitions and other investments completed around the world during the past few years, including the acquisition of the Wilson distribution business segment from Schlumberger Limited and CE Franklin Ltd. in Canada, both of which were completed in 2012, as well as additional operations in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, Singapore, Russia, and Malaysia.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, we identified our most critical accounting policies. In preparing the financial statements, we make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported. We periodically evaluate our estimates and judgments that are most critical in nature which are related to revenue recognition under long-term construction contracts; allowance for doubtful accounts; inventory reserves; impairment of long-lived assets (excluding goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets); goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets; purchase price allocation of acquisitions; service and product warranties; and income taxes. Our estimates are based on historical experience and on our future expectations that we believe are reasonable. The combination of these factors forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results are likely to differ from our current estimates and those differences may be material.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For its first quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company generated \$502 million in net income attributable to Company, or \$1.17 per fully diluted share, on \$5.3 billion in revenue. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2012, revenue decreased \$378 million or 7% and net income attributable to Company decreased \$166 million. Compared to the first quarter of 2012, revenue increased \$1.0 billion or 23%, and net income attributable to Company decreased \$104 million or 17%.

The first quarter of 2013 included pre-tax other costs of \$73 million, the fourth quarter of 2012 included pre-tax other costs of \$51 million, and the first quarter of 2012 included pre-tax other costs of \$7 million. Excluding the other costs from all periods, first quarter 2013 earnings were \$1.29 per fully diluted share, compared to \$1.49 per fully diluted share in the fourth quarter of 2012 and \$1.44 per fully diluted share in the first quarter of 2012.

Pre-tax other costs of \$73 million, \$51 million, and \$7 million for the first quarter of 2013, the first quarter of 2012 and the fourth quarter of 2012, respectively, included items such as administration costs and the amortization of backlog and inventory that was stepped up to fair value during purchase accounting.

Operating profit excluding other costs was \$816 million or 15.4% of sales in the first quarter of 2013, compared to \$954 million or 16.8% of sales in the fourth quarter of 2012, and \$881 million or 20.5% of sales in the first quarter of 2012. First quarter 2013 results include a partial quarter's results for Robbins & Myers, which was acquired February 20, 2013.

Also of note, in the first quarter of 2013, National Oilwell Varco's debt increased to \$4.3 billion, as the Company borrowed \$1.4 billion under its bank revolving credit facility to fund a portion of the Robbins & Myers acquisition.

Oil & Gas Equipment and Services Market

Worldwide, developed economies turned down in late 2008 as looming housing-related asset write-downs at major financial institutions paralyzed credit markets and sparked a serious global banking crisis. Major central banks responded vigorously through 2009, but a credit-driven worldwide economic recession developed nonetheless. Developed economies struggled to recover throughout 2010 and 2011, facing additional economic weakness related to potential sovereign debt defaults in Europe. As a result, commodity prices, including oil and gas prices, have been volatile. After rising steadily for six years to peak at around \$140 per barrel (West Texas Intermediate Crude Prices) earlier in 2008, oil prices collapsed back to average \$43 per barrel during the first quarter of 2009, but slowly recovered into the \$100 per barrel range by mid-2011 where they held relatively steady since (although the fourth quarter of 2012 dipped to average \$88 per barrel). After trading in the range of \$6 to \$9 an mmbtu from 2004 to 2008, North American gas prices declined to average \$3.17 per mmbtu in the third quarter of 2009. Gas prices recovered modestly, trading up above \$5 six months later, but then slowly settled into the \$3 to \$4 per mmbtu through 2011 before turning down sharply in early 2012 to the \$2 range (fourth quarter 2012 recovered to average \$3.40 per mmbtu). The recent gas price collapse appears to be a direct result of rising gas supply out of unconventional shale reservoir development across North America, including gas associated with liquids production from shales.

The steadily rising oil and gas prices seen between 2003 and 2008 led to high levels of exploration and development drilling in many oil and gas basins around the globe by 2008, but activity slowed sharply in 2009 with lower oil and gas prices and tightening credit availability. Strengthening oil prices since then have led to steadily rising oil-drilling activity over the past two years.

The count of rigs actively drilling in the U.S. as measured by Baker Hughes (a good measure of the level of oilfield activity and spending) peaked at 2,031 rigs in September 2008, but decreased to a low of 876 in June, 2009. U.S. rig count increased steadily to 2,026 by late 2011, but began to decline with lower gas prices to average 1,758 rigs during the first quarter of 2013. Many oil and gas operators reliant on external financing to fund their drilling programs significantly curtailed their drilling activity in 2009, but drilling recovered across North America as gas prices improved. Recently low gas prices have caused operators to trim drilling, driving the average U.S. gas rig count down 52% from the fourth quarter of 2011, to an average of 424 in the first quarter of 2013. However, with high oil prices, many have redirected drilling efforts towards unconventional shale plays targeting oil, rather than gas. For the first quarter of 2013, oil-directed drilling rose to almost 76% of the total domestic drilling effort; however, the average oil-directed drilling rig count has declined by 6% from its peak in the third quarter of 2012, to 1,330 rigs. Still, it remains near its highest levels in the U.S. since the early 1980's.

Most international activity is driven by oil exploration and production by national oil companies, which has historically been less susceptible to short-term commodity price swings; but, the international rig count exhibited modest declines nonetheless, falling from its September 2008 peak of 1,108 to 947 in August 2009. Recently, due to sustained high oil prices, international drilling has rebounded to average 1,274 rigs in the first quarter of 2013.

During 2009 the Company saw its Petroleum Services & Supplies and its Distribution & Transmission margins affected most acutely by a drilling downturn, through both volume and price declines. Resumption of drilling activity since enabled both of these segments to gain volume, stabilize and lift pricing, and improve margins since the fourth quarter of 2009. The Company's Rig Technology segment was less impacted by the 2009 downturn owing to its high level of contracted backlog, which it executed well. It posted higher revenues in 2009 than 2008 as a result. Its revenues declined in 2010 as its backlog declined, but increased 12% in 2011 as orders for new offshore rigs began to increase.

The recent economic decline beginning in late 2008 followed an extended period of high drilling activity which fueled strong demand for oilfield services between 2003 and 2008. Incremental drilling activity through the upswing shifted toward harsh environments, employing increasingly sophisticated technology to find and produce reserves. Higher utilization of drilling rigs tested the capability of the world's fleet of rigs, much of which is old and of limited capability. Technology has advanced significantly since most of the existing rig fleet was built. The industry invested little during the late 1980's and 1990's on new drilling equipment, but drilling technology progressed steadily nonetheless, as the Company and its competitors continued to invest in new and better ways of drilling. As a consequence, the safety, reliability, and efficiency of new, modern rigs surpass the performance of most of the older rigs at work today. Drilling rigs are now being pushed to drill deeper wells, more complex wells, highly deviated wells and horizontal wells, tasks which require larger rigs with more capabilities. The drilling process effectively consumes the mechanical components of a rig, which wear out and need periodic repair or replacement. This process was accelerated by very high rig utilization and wellbore complexity. Drilling consumes rigs; more complex and challenging drilling consumes rigs faster.

The industry responded by launching many new rig construction projects since 2005, to 1.) retool the existing fleet of jackup rigs (according to RigLogix, nearly 65% of the existing 494 jackup rigs are more than 25 years old); 2.) replace older mechanical and DC electric land rigs with improved AC power, electronic controls, automatic pipe handling and rapid rigup and rigdown technology; and 3.) build out additional deepwater floating drilling rigs, including semisubmersibles and drillships, to employ recent advancements in deepwater drilling to exploit unexplored deepwater basins. We believe that the newer rigs offer considerably higher efficiency, safety, and capability, and that many will effectively replace a portion of the existing fleet.

As a result of these trends the Company's Rig Technology segment grew its backlog of capital equipment orders from \$0.9 billion at June 30, 2005, to \$11.8 billion at September 30, 2008. However, as a result of the credit crisis and slowing drilling activity, orders declined below amounts flowing out of backlog as revenue, causing the backlog to decline to \$4.9 billion by June 30, 2010. The backlog increased steadily since, as drillers began ordering more than the Company shipped out of backlog, and finished the first quarter of 2013 at a record \$12.9 billion. Approximately \$7.7 billion of these orders are scheduled to flow out as revenue during 2013, with the balance flowing out in 2014 and beyond. Of this backlog, 92% of the total is for equipment destined for offshore operations, with 8% destined for land. Equipment destined for international markets totaled 92% of the backlog.

Segment Performance

The Rig Technology segment generated \$2.6 billion in revenues and \$550 million in operating profit or 20.9% of sales in the first quarter of 2013. Compared to the prior quarter, revenues decreased \$268 million or 9%, and operating profit decreased \$86 million, representing 32% decremental operating leverage. Compared to the first quarter of 2012, segment revenues grew \$369 million or 16%, and operating profit increased \$3 million, representing 1% year-over-year operating leverage or flow-through. Margins have moved down steadily since mid-2010 due to an adverse mix shift in the segment, the addition of lower-margin acquisitions, and incremental expenses to support several strategic growth initiatives. The mix shift arises from offshore projects contracted at high prices in 2007 and 2008, which were subsequently manufactured in low cost environments in 2009 and 2010, resulting in high margins for the group which peaked in the third quarter of 2010. As these projects have been completed and replaced with lower priced projects, margins have gradually declined. For the first quarter of 2013, margins were also negatively impacted by cost increases on some key components, which led to a rebaselining of our current projects. Revenue out of backlog decreased 10% sequentially, but increased 16% year-over-year. Non-backlog revenue, which is predominantly aftermarket spares and services, decreased 6% sequentially, but increased 18% from the first quarter of 2012. Orders for eight deepwater floating rig equipment packages, and seventeen drilling equipment packages for jackup rigs, contributed to total order additions to backlog of \$3.0 billion during the first quarter. Interest in offshore rig construction has remained strong as announced dayrates for deepwater offshore rigs are increasing, rig building costs have stabilized at attractive levels, and financing appears to be available for most established drillers. The Company continues to tender additional new offshore rig projects for Petrobras to shipyards and drilling contractors, which are to be built in Brazil. However, further potential bookings of any additional offshore rigs for Brazil may continue to be subject to delays. The segment's well intervention and stimulation product sales decreased 39% sequentially, as record shipments in the fourth quarter of 2012, coupled with a continued decline in demand for pressure pumping equipment, caused the Company to enter the year with a diminished backlog for these products.

The Petroleum Services & Supplies segment generated \$1.7 billion in revenue and \$255 million in operating profit, or 15.0% of sales, for first quarter of 2013. Compared to the prior quarter, revenue decreased \$69 million or 4%, and operating profit declined

\$85 million, representing 123% decremental operating leverage. Sequentially, a full quarter's contribution from the Fiberspar acquisition, coupled with a partial quarter's contribution from the Robbins & Myers acquisition, was not enough to offset the lower sales of drill pipe, downhole tools, fluid-end expendables and coiled tubing, which were directly attributable to the reduction in U.S. land drilling and well service activity. Compared to the first quarter of 2012, revenues decreased \$3 million, and operating profit declined \$133 million, as both pricing pressures and under-absorbed facilities continue to pressure margins. For the first quarter of 2013, approximately 57% of the segment's sales were into North American markets, and 43% of sales were into international markets.

The Distribution & Transmission segment generated \$1.2 billion in revenue and \$63 million in operating profit or 5.1% of sales during the first quarter of 2013. Revenues declined \$41 million or 3% from the fourth quarter of 2012, and operating profit increased \$9 million. Compared to the first quarter of 2012, revenues increased \$663 million or 118% and flow-through or operating leverage was 3%. Sequentially, a partial quarter's contribution from the Robbins & Myers acquisition, coupled with a 46% increase in the average rig count in Canada were not enough to offset the continued decline in U.S. drilling and well service activity, which negatively impacted day-to-day sales of maintenance, repair and operating consumables, as well as sales of tubular products. The year over year revenue growth was due primarily to the acquisitions of Wilson and CE Franklin, made during the second and third quarters of 2012, respectively. For the first quarter of 2013, approximately 83% of the group's sales were into North American markets and 17% into international markets.

Outlook

Following the credit market downturn, global recession, and lower commodity prices of 2009, we saw signs of stabilization and recovery in many of our markets in 2010 and into 2011, led by higher drilling activity in North America and slowly improving international drilling activity. Order levels for new deepwater drilling rigs have rebounded sharply, and the Rig Technology segment continues to experience a high level of interest as dayrates for deepwater offshore rigs continue to improve. Still, margins, which were 21.2% in the first quarter of 2013, may continue to be temporarily challenged to expand beyond 22% - 23%, due to lower-margin contributions from recent subsea production equipment acquisitions, a soft outlook for land drilling, workover and pressure pumping equipment markets in North America, in view of low gas and natural gas liquids prices, and incremental expenses to support long-term strategic growth initiatives.

Our outlook for the Company's Petroleum Services & Supplies segment and Distribution & Transmission segment remains closely tied to the rig count, particularly in North America. The first quarter saw domestic rig counts continue to decline, resulting in an average U.S. rig count in the first quarter of 2013 that was down 3% from the average U.S. rig count in the fourth quarter of 2012, and down 12% from the average in the first quarter of 2012, and an average Canadian rig count that was down 10% from the first quarter of 2012. As a result, pricing and volumes are beginning to come under pressure as pressure pumpers, drilling contractors and oil companies reduce operating and capital expenditures. Additionally, economic weakness may pressure oil prices, which could lead to further activity declines, particularly among North American operators which may rely on cash flows from gas production and/or external financing to fund their drilling operations. In contrast, activity generally seems to be continuing to increase in most international markets outside North America.

The Company believes it is well positioned, and should benefit from its strong balance sheet and capitalization, access to credit, global infrastructure, broad product and service offering, installed base of equipment, and a record level of contracted orders. In the event of a market downturn, the Company also believes that its long history of cost-control and downsizing in response to slowing market conditions, and of executing strategic acquisitions during difficult periods will enable it to capitalize on new opportunities to effect new organic growth and acquisition initiatives.

Operating Environment Overview

The Company's results are dependent on, among other things, the level of worldwide oil and gas drilling, well remediation activity, the prices of crude oil and natural gas, capital spending by other oilfield service companies and drilling contractors, and worldwide oil and gas inventory levels. Key industry indicators for the first quarter of 2013 and 2012, and the fourth quarter of 2012 include the following:

	1Q13*	1Q12*	4Q12*	% 1Q13 v 1Q12	% 1Q13 v 4Q12
Active Drilling Rigs:					
U.S.	1,758	1,991	1,809	(11.7%)	(2.8%)
Canada	536	592	368	(9.5%)	45.7%
International	1,274	1,189	1,260	7.1%	1.1%
Worldwide	3,568	3,772	3,437	(5.4%)	3.8%
West Texas Intermediate Crude Prices (per barrel)	\$ 94.34	\$ 102.88	\$ 87.96	(8.3%)	7.3%
Natural Gas Prices (\$/mmbtu)	\$ 3.49	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.40	42.4%	2.6%

* Averages for the quarters indicated. See sources below.

The following table details the U.S., Canadian, and international rig activity and West Texas Intermediate Oil prices for the past nine quarters ended March 31, 2013, on a quarterly basis:

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

The worldwide quarterly average rig count increased 4% (from 3,437 to 3,568) and the U.S. decreased 3% (from 1,809 to 1,758), in the first quarter of 2013 compared to the fourth quarter of 2012. The average per barrel price of West Texas Intermediate Crude increased 7% (from \$87.96 per barrel to \$94.34 per barrel) and natural gas prices increased 3% (from \$3.40 per mmbtu to \$3.49 per mmbtu) in the first quarter of 2013 compared to the fourth quarter of 2012.

U.S. rig activity at April 26, 2013 was 1,754 rigs decreasing slightly compared to the first quarter average of 1,758 rigs. The price for West Texas Intermediate Crude was at \$93.00 per barrel at April 26, 2013, decreasing one percent from the first quarter average. The price for natural gas was at \$4.15 per mmbtu at April 26, 2013, increasing 19 percent from the first quarter average.

Results of Operations

Operating results by segment are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenue:		
Rig Technology	\$ 2,628	\$ 2,259
Petroleum Services & Supplies	1,701	1,704
Distribution & Transmission	1,227	564
Eliminations	(249)	(224)
Total Revenue	\$ 5,307	\$ 4,303
Operating Profit:		
Rig Technology	\$ 550	\$ 547
Petroleum Services & Supplies	255	388
Distribution & Transmission	63	43
Unallocated expenses and eliminations	(117)	(101)
Total Operating Profit	\$ 751	\$ 877
Operating Profit %:		
Rig Technology	20.9%	24.2%
Petroleum Services & Supplies	15.0%	22.8%
Distribution & Transmission	5.1%	7.6%
Total Operating Profit %	14.2%	20.4%

Rig Technology

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Revenue from Rig Technology was \$2,628 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$2,259 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$369 million (16.3%). Deepwater offshore demand as well as demand in international markets continues to be a driving force for the increase in revenue for Rig Technology as revenue out of backlog contributed \$1,981 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Increases in the Company's aftermarket and FPSO businesses as well as the acquisitions of NKT and Enerflow, occurring towards the beginning of the second quarter of 2012, also contributed to the increase in revenue for Rig Technology. North American markets, however, continue to see a decrease in demand for land drilling equipment. This is evidenced by a decrease in rig count in the U.S. from 2012 and has resulted in lower sales of land rigs and jackups in the U.S. The average rig count in the U.S. during the first quarter of 2013 decreased to 1,758 rigs (11.7%) from the first quarter 2012 average of 1,991 rigs. Rig Technology revenues were also adversely affected due to the decrease in demand for coiled tubing and pressure pumping equipment.

Operating profit from Rig Technology was \$550 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$547 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$3 million (0.5%). Operating profit percentage decreased in the three months ended March 31, 2013 to 20.9%, from 24.2% in the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in operating profit percentage was primarily due to a shift in product mix as the segment experienced higher FPSO revenue with operating margins that are somewhat dilutive and lower coiled tubing and pressure pumping equipment revenue with margins that are generally accretive. Considerable start-up costs associated with expansion projects such as construction of an NOV Flexibles plant in Brazil along with integration costs of recent acquisitions also contributed to lower operating profit percentages.

The Rig Technology segment monitors its capital equipment backlog to plan its business. New orders are added to backlog only when the Company receives a firm written order for major drilling rig components or a signed contract related to a construction project. The capital equipment backlog was \$12.9 billion at March 31, 2013, an increase of \$2.5 billion (24.0%) from backlog of \$10.4 billion at March 31, 2012. At March 31, 2013, approximately 92% of the capital equipment backlog was for offshore products and 8% was for land. In addition, at March 31, 2013, approximately 92% of the capital equipment backlog was for international markets and 8% was for domestic markets.

As the segment enters the second quarter of 2013, we expect orders for new Drilling Equipment Packages for both drillships and jackups to remain strong. We also expect to see strong demand for new land rigs in Latin America and the Middle East. However, firm orders may not materialize until later in the year.

Petroleum Services & Supplies

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Revenue from Petroleum Services & Supplies was \$1,701 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$1,704 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$3 million (0.2%). Excluding the effect of Robbins & Myers, every business within the Petroleum Services & Supplies segment showed a decline in revenue with the exception of Fiberglass, which experienced a full quarter of the Fiberspar acquisition made in late 2012. These declines are primarily due to decreased activity in the North American markets evidenced by the decline in the U.S. rig count coupled with a Canada, spring break-up which occurred earlier than anticipated.

Operating profit from Petroleum Services & Supplies was \$255 million (which included \$56 million in other costs related to acquisitions) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$388 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$133 million (34.3%). Operating profit percentage decreased to 15.0% in the three months ended March 31, 2013, down from 22.8% in the three months ended March 31, 2012. This decrease is primarily due to the decline in North American market activity which has led to pricing pressures across a number of products in the North American land market and caused under absorption in our various manufacturing plants and service facilities, coupled with a shift in product mix, which led to lower margins.

As the segment enters the second quarter of 2013, we expect Petroleum Services & Supplies segment revenue to be relatively flat, as the negative impact of spring break-up in Canada should be offset by a full quarter of contributions from Robbins & Myers, and continued growth in international markets; and expect flat-to-down margins due to pricing pressures and incremental costs associated with integrating recently acquired companies.

Distribution & Transmission

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Revenue from Distribution & Transmission was \$1,227 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$564 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$663 million (117.6%). This increase was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Wilson during the second quarter of 2012 and CE Franklin during the third quarter of 2012.

Operating profit from Distribution & Transmission was \$63 million (which included \$2 million in other costs related to acquisitions) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$43 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$20 million (46.5%). Operating profit percentage decreased in the three months ended March 31, 2013 to 5.1%, from 7.6% in the three months ended March 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily attributable to impact of businesses acquired during 2012 combined with lower overall market activity.

As the segment enters the second quarter of 2013, we expect Distribution & Transmission revenue to be relatively flat, as the negative impact of spring break-up in Canada should be offset by a full quarter of contributions from Robbins & Myers and expect flat-to-down margins as we battle pricing pressures, and incur incremental costs associated with integrating recently acquired companies.

Unallocated expenses and eliminations

Unallocated expenses and eliminations were \$117 million and \$101 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. This increase is primarily due to higher intersegment eliminations as a result of increased activity due to recent acquisitions.

Interest and financial costs

Interest and financial costs were \$28 million and \$8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase in interest and financial costs was due to an overall increase in average debt for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net were expenses of \$21 million and \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. During the first quarter of 2013, the Venezuelan government again officially devalued the Venezuelan bolivar against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company incurred approximately \$8 million in devaluation charges in the first quarter of 2013. The devaluation charges were slightly offset by lower bank fees incurred during the quarter.

Provision for income taxes

The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was 30.9%, compared to 30.8 % for the same period in 2012. Compared to the U.S. statutory rate, the effective tax rate was positively impacted in the period by the effect of lower tax rates on income earned in foreign jurisdictions, and the deduction in the U.S. for manufacturing activities. The effective tax rate for 2013 was negatively impacted by the foreign exchange gains for tax reporting in Norway, while 2012 was positively impacted by foreign exchange losses for tax reporting in Norway.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations

In an effort to provide investors with additional information regarding our results as determined by GAAP, we disclose various non-GAAP financial measures in our quarterly earnings press releases and other public disclosures. The primary non-GAAP financial measures we focus on are: (i) operating profit excluding other costs, (ii) operating profit percentage excluding other costs, and (iii) diluted earnings per share excluding other costs. Each of these financial measures excludes the impact of certain other costs and therefore has not been calculated in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of each of these non-GAAP financial measures to its most comparable GAAP financial measure is included below.

We use these non-GAAP financial measures internally to evaluate and manage the Company's operations because we believe it provides useful supplemental information regarding the Company's on-going economic performance. We have chosen to provide this information to investors to enable them to perform more meaningful comparisons of operating results and as a means to emphasize the results of on-going operations.

The following tables set forth the reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable GAAP financial measures (in millions, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended		
	2013	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2012
Reconciliation of operating profit:			
GAAP operating profit	\$ 751	\$ 877	\$ 903
Other costs (1):			
Rig Technology	7	4	12
Petroleum Services & Supplies	56		15
Distribution & Transmission	2		24
Operating profit excluding other costs	\$ 816	\$ 881	\$ 954

	Three Months Ended		
	2013	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2012
Reconciliation of operating profit %:			
GAAP operating profit %	14.2%	20.4%	15.9%
Other costs %	1.2%	0.1%	0.9%
Operating profit % excluding other costs	15.4%	20.5%	16.8%

	Three Months Ended		
	2013	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2012
Reconciliation of diluted earnings per share:			
GAAP earnings per share	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.56
Other costs (1)	0.12	0.02	0.09
Tax benefits (2)			(0.16)
Earnings per share excluding other costs	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.49

- (1) Other costs primarily include items such as administration costs and the amortization of backlog and inventory that was stepped up to fair value during purchase accounting, items which are included in operating profit. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, other costs included in operating profit were \$65 million and \$4 million, respectively. Certain other costs are included in other income (expense), net were \$8 million and \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Other costs for the three

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months ended December 31, 2012 totaled \$51 million.

- (2) Includes a net \$69 million tax benefit related to certain U.S. foreign tax credits arising in the three months ended December 31, 2012. These credits resulted from a strategic reorganization of certain foreign operations to more fully integrate recently acquired businesses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

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

At March 31, 2013, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,441 million, and total debt of \$4,349 million. At December 31, 2012, cash and cash equivalents were \$3,319 million and total debt was \$3,149 million. The \$2,078 million shift from net cash (cash less debt) to net debt (debt less cash) balance in 2013 was due primarily to \$2,375 million in net cash paid for the Robbins & Myers acquisition completed on February 20, 2013. A significant portion of the consolidated cash balances are maintained in accounts in various foreign subsidiaries and, if such amounts were transferred among countries or repatriated to the U.S., such amounts may be subject to additional tax obligations. Of the \$2,441 million of cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2013, approximately \$2,195 million is held outside the U.S. If opportunities to invest in the U.S. are greater than available cash balances, rather than repatriating this cash, the Company may choose to borrow against its revolving credit facility.

The Company's outstanding debt at March 31, 2013 was \$4,349 million and consisted of \$151 million in 6.125% Senior Notes, \$500 million in 1.35% Senior Notes, \$1,395 million in 2.60% Senior Notes, \$1,096 million in 3.95% Senior Notes, \$1,200 million in borrowings against its Revolving Credit Facility and other debt of \$7 million.

At March 31, 2013, in addition to \$1,200 million in borrowings, there were \$777 million in outstanding letters of credit issued, resulting in \$1,523 million of funds available under the new credit facility.

The Company also had \$2,325 million of additional outstanding letters of credit at March 31, 2013, primarily in Norway, that are under various bilateral committed letter of credit facilities. Other letters of credit are issued as bid bonds and performance bonds.

The following table summarizes our net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, net cash used in investing activities and net cash provided by (used in) financing activities for the periods presented (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 506	\$ (64)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,535)	(160)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,162	58

Operating Activities

For the first three months of 2013, cash provided by operating activities was \$506 million compared to cash used in operating activities of \$64 million in the same period of 2012. Before changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions, cash was provided by operations primarily through net income of \$500 million plus non-cash charges of \$159 million, less \$19 million in equity income.

Net changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions, used \$134 million for the first three months of 2013 compared to \$918 million used in the same period in 2012. This decrease was primarily the result of increased cash collections in the first quarter of 2013 as well as less inventory purchased when compared to the same period in 2012.

Investing Activities

For the first three months of 2013, net cash used in investing activities was \$2,535 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$160 million for the same period of 2012. Net cash used in investing activities continued to primarily be the result of acquisition activity and capital expenditures both of which increased in the first three months of 2013 compared to the first three months of 2012. The Company used approximately \$2.5 billion for the purpose of for the purpose of acquiring Robbins & Myers during the first three months of 2013. For the acquisition of Robbins & Myers, the Company borrowed approximately \$1.4 billion under the \$3.5 billion revolving credit facility and used approximately \$1.1 billion of cash on hand to fund the acquisition. In addition, due to the continued growth in the Company worldwide both organically and through acquisition, the Company used \$168 million during the first three months of 2013 for capital expenditures compared to \$113 million for the same period of 2012.

Financing Activities

For the first three months of 2013, net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,162 million compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$58 million for the same period of 2012. The increase was primarily due to \$1,200 million in net borrowings on the Company's revolving credit facility, most of which was used to acquire Robbins & Myers. The remaining was used to finance working capital.

The effect of the change in exchange rates on cash flows was a negative \$11 million and a positive \$21 million for the first three months of 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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

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

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2013-02 Reporting of Amounts Reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU No. 2013-02), which is an update for Accounting Standards Codification Topic No. 220 Comprehensive Income. The update improves the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for the Company's interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013, and applied prospectively. There was no significant impact to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements from the adopted provisions of ASU No. 2013-02.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the information in this document contains, or has incorporated by reference, forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by use of terms such as may, will, expect, anticipate, estimate, and similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. All statements herein regarding expected merger synergies are forward-looking statements. You should be aware that our actual results could differ materially from results anticipated in the forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including but not limited to changes in oil and gas prices, customer demand for our products, difficulties encountered in integrating mergers and acquisitions, and worldwide economic activity. You should also consider carefully the statements under Risk Factors, as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which address additional factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Given these uncertainties, current or prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update any such factors or forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

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

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We have extensive operations in foreign countries. The net assets and liabilities of these operations are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, although such fluctuations generally do not affect income since their functional currency is typically the local currency. These operations also have net assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency, which exposes us to changes in foreign currency exchange rates that impact income. We recorded a foreign exchange loss in our income statement of approximately \$13 million in the first three months of 2013, compared to approximately a \$5 million foreign exchange loss in the same period of the prior year. The gains and losses are primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations related to monetary asset balances denominated in currencies other than the functional currency and adjustments to our hedged positions as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Strengthening of currencies against the U.S. dollar may create losses in future periods to the extent we maintain net assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of the countries using the local currency as their functional currency.

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

The following table details the Company's foreign currency exchange risk grouped by functional currency and their expected maturity periods at March 31, 2013 (in millions, except contract rates):

Functional Currency	2013	As of March 31, 2013		Total	December 31, 2012
CAD Buy USD/Sell CAD:					
Notional amount to buy (in Canadian dollars)	608			608	511
Average USD to CAD contract rate	1.0210			1.0210	0.9895
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(1)			(1)	5
Sell USD/Buy CAD:					
Notional amount to sell (in Canadian dollars)	146	14		160	255
Average USD to CAD contract rate	1.0331	1.0098		1.0310	1.0230
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	2			2	6
EUR Buy USD/Sell EUR:					
Notional amount to buy (in euros)	3			3	7
Average USD to EUR contract rate	0.7592	0.7595		0.7592	0.7711
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy EUR:					
Notional amount to buy (in euros)	179	25		204	205
Average USD to EUR contract rate	0.7797	0.7643		0.7778	0.7687
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars		(1)		(1)	4
KRW Buy USD/Sell KRW:					
Notional amount to buy (in South Korean won)	22,525			22,525	261
Average USD to KRW contract rate	1,118			1,118	919
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy KRW:					
Notional amount to buy (in South Korean won)	511	58		569	697
Average USD to KRW contract rate	1,049	941		1,037	1,013
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					

Functional Currency	2013	As of March 31, 2013		Total	December 31, 2012
GBP Buy USD/Sell GBP:					
Notional amount to buy (in British Pounds Sterling)	42			42	47
Average USD to GBP contract rate	0.6595			0.6595	0.6149
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell USD/Buy GBP:					
Notional amount to buy (in British Pounds Sterling)	59	9		68	37
Average USD to GBP contract rate	0.6299	0.6332		0.6304	0.6347
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(4)	(1)		(5)	2
USD Buy DKK/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	51	11		62	42
Average DKK to USD contract rate	0.1749	0.1788		0.1756	0.1743
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(1)			(1)	
Buy EUR/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	599	129		728	664
Average EUR to USD contract rate	1.3131	1.3196		1.3143	1.3095
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(14)	(3)		(17)	8
Buy GBP/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	65			65	18
Average GBP to USD contract rate	1.5406	1.5578		1.5407	1.6044
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(1)			(1)	
Buy NOK/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	912	533	6	1,451	1,065
Average NOK to USD contract rate	0.1709	0.1665	0.1758	0.1693	0.1671
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(2)	7		5	66
Buy MXN/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	18			18	
Average MXN to USD contract rate	0.0805			0.0805	
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Buy SGD/Sell USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	34	3		37	31
Average SGD to USD contract rate	0.8046	0.7920		0.8034	0.8115
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell CAD/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	2			2	
Average CAD to USD contract rate	1.0178			1.0178	
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell DKK/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	22			22	12
Average DKK to USD contract rate	0.1756			0.1756	0.1749
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell EUR/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	196	10		206	141
Average EUR to USD contract rate	1.2987	1.3408		1.3008	1.3109
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	2			2	(1)
Sell GBP/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	18	8		26	
Average GBP to USD contract rate	1.5679	1.5571		1.5646	
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	1			1	
Sell NOK/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	333	57		390	274
Average NOK to USD contract rate	0.1769	0.1743		0.1765	0.1723
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	12	2		14	(10)
Sell SGD/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	2			2	
Average SGD to USD contract rate	0.8117			0.8117	
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars					
Sell RUB/Buy USD:					
Notional amount to sell (in U.S. dollars)	39			39	47
Average RUB to USD contract rate	0.0319			0.0319	0.0320

Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars

Functional Currency	As of March 31, 2013			December 31,
	2013	2014	2015	2012
NOK Sell NOK/Buy USD:				
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	563			617
Average NOK to USD contract rate	5.5160			6.0467
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(6)			8
DKK Sell DKK/Buy USD:				
Notional amount to buy (in U.S. dollars)	63			111
Average DKK to USD contract rate	5.7153			5.6126
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars				
Other Currencies				
Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	1			(2)
Total Fair Value at March 31, 2013 in U.S. dollars	(11)	4	(7)	86

The Company had other financial market risk sensitive instruments denominated in foreign currencies for transactional exposures totaling \$303 million and translation exposures totaling \$736 million as of March 31, 2013 excluding trade receivables and payables, which approximate fair value. These market risk sensitive instruments consisted of cash balances and overdraft facilities. The Company estimates that a hypothetical 10% movement of all applicable foreign currency exchange rates on the transactional exposures financial market risk sensitive instruments could affect net income by \$20 million and the translational exposures financial market risk sensitive instruments could affect the future fair value by \$74 million.

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

During the first quarter of 2013, the Venezuelan government again officially devalued the Venezuelan bolivar against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company incurred approximately \$8 million in devaluation charges in the first quarter of 2013. The Company's net investment in Venezuela was \$26 million at March 31, 2013.

Interest Rate Risk

At March 31, 2013, long term borrowings consisted of \$151 million in 6.125% Senior Notes, \$500 million in 1.35% Senior Notes, \$1,400 million in 2.60% Senior Notes and \$1,100 million in 3.95% Senior Notes, and \$1,200 million in borrowings under our revolving credit facility. Occasionally a portion of borrowings under our credit facility could be denominated in multiple currencies which could expose us to market risk with exchange rate movements. These instruments carry interest at a pre-agreed upon percentage point spread from either LIBOR, NIBOR or EURIBOR, or at the prime interest rate. Under our credit facility, we may, at our option, fix the interest rate for certain borrowings based on a spread over LIBOR, NIBOR or EURIBOR for 30 days to six months. Our objective is to maintain a portion of our debt in variable rate borrowings for the flexibility obtained regarding early repayment without penalties and lower overall cost as compared with fixed-rate borrowings.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this report at a reasonable assurance level.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

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

Item 6. Exhibits

Reference is hereby made to the Exhibit Index commencing on page 36.

SIGNATURE

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

Date: May 7, 2013

By: */s/ Jeremy D. Thigpen*
Jeremy D. Thigpen
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

- 2.1 Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger, effective as of August 11, 2004 between National-Oilwell, Inc. and Varco International, Inc. (4)
- 2.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger, effective as of December 16, 2007, between National Oilwell Varco, Inc., NOV Sub, Inc., and Grant Prideco, Inc. (8)
- 3.1 Fifth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (Exhibit 3.1) (1)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws of National Oilwell Varco, Inc. (Exhibit 3.1) (9)
- 10.1 Employment Agreement dated as of January 1, 2002 between Merrill A. Miller, Jr. and National Oilwell. (Exhibit 10.1) (2)
- 10.2 Employment Agreement dated as of January 1, 2002 between Dwight W. Rettig and National Oilwell. (Exhibit 10.2) (2)
- 10.3 Form of Amended and Restated Executive Agreement of Clay C. Williams. (Exhibit 10.12) (3)
- 10.4 National Oilwell Varco Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated. (5)*
- 10.5 Form of Employee Stock Option Agreement. (Exhibit 10.1) (6)
- 10.6 Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement. (Exhibit 10.2) (6)
- 10.7 Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock. (18 Month) Agreement (Exhibit 10.1) (7)
- 10.8 Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock. (36 Month) Agreement (Exhibit 10.2) (7)
- 10.9 Credit Agreement, dated as of September 28, 2012, among National Oilwell Varco, Inc., the financial institutions signatory thereto, including Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., in their capacities as Administrative Agent, Co-Lead Arranger and Joint Book Runner. (Exhibit 10.1) (10)
- 10.10 First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 22, 2008 between Merrill A. Miller, Jr. and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.1) (11)
- 10.11 Second Amendment to Executive Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2008 of Clay Williams and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.2) (11)
- 10.12 First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 22, 2008 between Dwight W. Rettig and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.4) (11)
- 10.13 Employment Agreement dated as of December 22, 2008 between Robert W. Blanchard and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.5) (11)
- 10.14 Second Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 31, 2009 between Merrill A. Miller, Jr. and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.1) (12)
- 10.15 Third Amendment to Executive Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2009, of Clay Williams and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.2) (12)
- 10.16 Second Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 31, 2009 between Dwight W. Rettig and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.4) (12)

- 10.17 First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 31, 2009 between Robert W. Blanchard and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.5) (12)
- 10.18 Employment Agreement dated as of January 1, 2004 between Jeremy Thigpen and National Oilwell. (Exhibit 10.1) (13)
- 10.19 First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 22, 2008 between Jeremy Thigpen and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.2) (13)
- 10.20 Second Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 31, 2009 between Jeremy Thigpen and National Oilwell Varco. (Exhibit 10.3) (13)
- 10.21 Form of Performance Award Agreement (Exhibit 10.1) (14)
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14a and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended.
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14a and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 95 Mine Safety Information pursuant to section 1503 of the Dodd-Frank Act.
- 101 The following materials from our Annual Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2013 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as block text. (15)

* Compensatory plan or arrangement for management or others.

- (1) Filed as an Exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 5, 2011.
- (2) Filed as an Exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 28, 2002.
- (3) Filed as an Exhibit to Varco International, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 6, 2004.
- (4) Filed as Annex A to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on September 16, 2004.
- (5) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 24, 2012.
- (6) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 23, 2006.
- (7) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2007.
- (8) Filed as Annex A to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 28, 2008.
- (9) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 17, 2011.
- (10) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2012.
- (11) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2008.
- (12) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2010.
- (13) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 7, 2012.
- (14) Filed as an Exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2013.
- (15) As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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