

ATWOOD OCEANICS INC
Form 10-K
November 12, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549
Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-13167
ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas 74-1611874
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

15011 Katy Freeway, Suite 800 Houston, Texas 77094
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (281) 749-7800

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock \$1.00 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company"

Edgar Filing: ATWOOD OCEANICS INC - Form 10-K

in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a Smaller Reporting Company)

Smaller Reporting Company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which our Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such Common Stock, as of March 31, 2015 was \$1.8 billion.

The number of shares outstanding of our Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, as of November 5, 2015: 64,654,062.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Proxy Statement for 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders - Referenced in Part III of this report.

ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC.
 Form 10-K
 For the Year Ended September 30, 2015
 Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Part I.</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u> <u>Business</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Item 1A.</u> <u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Item 1B.</u> <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 2.</u> <u>Properties</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 3.</u> <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 4.</u> <u>Mine Safety Disclosure</u>	<u>24</u>
 <u>Part II.</u>	
<u>Item 5.</u> <u>Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 6.</u> <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Item 7.</u> <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Item 7A.</u> <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>Item 8.</u> <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>42</u>
	<u>Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>
	<u>42</u>
	<u>Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm</u>
	<u>43</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>
	<u>44</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>
	<u>45</u>
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>
	<u>46</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</u>
	<u>47</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>
	<u>48</u>
	<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>
	<u>49</u>
<u>Item 9.</u> <u>Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Item 9A.</u> <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Item 9B.</u> <u>Other Information</u>	<u>65</u>
 <u>Part III.</u>	
<u>Item 10.</u> <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 11.</u> <u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 12.</u> <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 13.</u> <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 14.</u> <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	<u>66</u>
 <u>Part IV.</u>	
<u>Item 15.</u> <u>Exhibits</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements included in this Form 10-K regarding future financial performance, capital sources and results of operations and other statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such statements are those concerning strategic plans, expectations and objectives for future operations and performance. When used in this report, the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “intends,” “estimates,” “projects,” “could,” “may,” or similar expressions are intended to be among the statements that identify forward-looking statements.

Such statements are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are beyond our ability to control, including, but not limited to:

- prices of oil and natural gas and industry expectations about future prices;
- market conditions and level of activity in the drilling industry and the global economy in general;
- the level of capital expenditures by our customers;
- the termination or renegotiation of contracts or payment delays by our customers;
- the operational risks involved in drilling for oil and gas;
- the highly competitive and volatile nature of our business;
- our ability to enter into, and the terms of, future drilling contracts, including contracts for our newbuild units, for rigs currently idled and for rigs whose contracts are expiring;
- the impact of governmental or industry regulation, both in the United States and internationally;
- the risks of and disruptions to international operations, including political instability and the impact of terrorist acts, acts of piracy, embargoes, war or other military operations;
- our ability to obtain and retain qualified personnel to operate our vessels;
- unplanned downtime and repairs on our rigs;
- timely access to spare parts, equipment and personnel to maintain and service our fleet;
- customer requirements for drilling capacity and customer drilling plans;
- the adequacy of sources of liquidity for us and for our customers;
- changes in tax laws, treaties and regulations;
- the risks involved in the construction, upgrade, and repair of our drilling units; and
- such other risks discussed in Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of this Form 10-K and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

Forward-looking statements are made based upon management’s current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, which are applicable only on the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Atwood Oceanics, Inc. (which together with its subsidiaries is identified as the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our,” except where stated or the context requires otherwise) is a global offshore drilling contractor engaged in the drilling and completion of exploratory and developmental oil and gas wells. We currently own a diversified fleet of 11 mobile offshore drilling units located in the United States (“U.S.”) Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean Sea, offshore West Africa, offshore Southeast Asia and offshore Australia. We are constructing two ultra-deepwater drillships currently scheduled for delivery in fiscal year 2016. We were founded in 1968 and are headquartered in Houston, Texas with support offices in Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom.

We report our offshore contract drilling operation as a single reportable segment: Offshore Contract Drilling Services. The mobile offshore drilling units and related equipment comprising our offshore rig fleet operate in a single, global market for contract drilling services and are often redeployed globally due to changing demands of our customers, which consist largely of major integrated oil and natural gas companies and independent oil and natural gas companies. The offshore drilling markets where we currently operate, including the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean Sea, offshore West Africa, offshore Southeast Asia and offshore Australia, are rich in hydrocarbon deposits and thus offer the potential for drilling activity over the long-term.

OFFSHORE DRILLING EQUIPMENT

Each type of drilling rig is uniquely designed for different purposes and applications, for operations in different water depths, bottom conditions, environments and geographical areas, and for different drilling and operating requirements. We classify rigs with the ability to operate in 5,000 feet of water or greater as deepwater rigs and rigs with the ability to operate in 7,500 feet of water or greater as ultra-deepwater rigs. The following descriptions of the various types of drilling rigs we own or are constructing illustrate the diversified range of applications of our rig fleet.

Ultra-Deepwater Drillships

Drillships are self-propelled vessels, shaped like conventional ships and are the most mobile of the major rig types. Our high-specification drillships, including the two currently under construction at the Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Co. Ltd. (“DSME”) yard in South Korea, are dynamically-positioned, which allows them to maintain position without anchors through the use of their onboard propulsion and station-keeping systems. Drillships typically have greater load capacity than semisubmersible rigs, which enables them to carry more supplies on board, often making them better suited for drilling in remote locations where resupply is more difficult. Drillships are designed to operate in greater water depths than bottom support drilling rigs. Drillships are a subset of floating rigs or floaters.

Semisubmersible Rigs

Semisubmersible rigs can be either dynamically-positioned, which renders them self-propelled similar to drillships, or moored. They typically have two hulls, the lower of which is capable of being flooded. Drilling equipment is mounted on the main hull. After the drilling unit is towed to location, the ballast tanks in the lower hull are flooded, lowering the entire drilling unit to its operating draft, and the drilling unit is then either anchored in place (conventionally moored drilling unit) or maintains position through the use of onboard propulsion and station-keeping systems (dynamically-positioned drilling unit). On completion of operations, the lower hull is deballasted, raising the entire drilling unit to its towing draft. Similar to drillships, this type of drilling unit is designed to operate in greater water depths than bottom supported drilling rigs. Semisubmersibles also operate in more severe sea conditions than other types of drilling units. Semisubmersible rigs are also a subset of floating rigs or floaters.

Jackup Drilling Rigs

A jackup drilling rig consists of a single hull supported by at least three legs positioned on the sea floor. It is typically towed to the well site and once on location, its legs are lowered to the sea floor and the unit is raised out of the water by jacking the hull up the legs. Jackup drilling units typically operate in water depths no greater than 500 feet.

The following table presents our rig fleet as of November 2, 2015, all of which are wholly owned:

Rig Name	Rig Type	Construction Completed/Last Upgraded (Calendar Year)	Water Depth Rating (feet)
Atwood Achiever	Drillship	construction completed 2014	12,000
Atwood Advantage	Drillship	construction completed 2013	12,000
Atwood Condor	Semisubmersible	construction completed 2012	10,000
Atwood Osprey	Semisubmersible	construction completed 2011	8,200
Atwood Eagle	Semisubmersible	upgraded 2002	5,000
Atwood Falcon	Semisubmersible	upgraded 2012	5,000
Atwood Mako (1)	Jackup	construction completed 2012	400
Atwood Manta (1)	Jackup	construction completed 2012	400
Atwood Orca	Jackup	construction completed 2013	400
Atwood Beacon	Jackup	construction completed 2003	400
Atwood Aurora	Jackup	construction completed 2009	350

(1) Currently idled and actively marketed.

In addition to the above drilling units, we are in the process of constructing two additional drillships. The following table presents our current newbuild projects as of November 2, 2015:

Rig Name	Rig Type	Shipyard	Scheduled Delivery Date	Expected Cost (in millions)	Water Depth Rating (feet)
Atwood Admiral	Drillship	DSME	March 31, 2016	\$ 635	12,000
Atwood Archer	Drillship	DSME	June 30, 2016	635	12,000

The Atwood Admiral and Atwood Archer are DP-3 dynamically-positioned, dual derrick, ultra-deepwater drillships rated to operate in water depths up to 12,000 feet and are currently under construction at the DSME shipyard in South Korea. These drillships will have enhanced technical capabilities, including two seven-ram BOPs, three 100-ton knuckle boom cranes, a 165-ton active heave “tree-running” knuckle boom crane and 200 person accommodations. As of September 30, 2015, we had approximately \$575 million of total remaining firm commitments related to the construction of these two drillships.

Maintaining high equipment utilization and revenue efficiency through the industry cycles is a significant factor in generating cash flow to satisfy current and future obligations and has been one of our primary initiatives. We had a 99% available utilization rate in fiscal year 2015 for our in-service rigs, while our available utilization rate for in-service rigs averaged approximately 98% during the past five fiscal years. See "Item 6: Selected Financial Data" for further discussion on in-service rigs and the calculation of available utilization rates.

Our contract backlog at September 30, 2015 was approximately \$1.6 billion, representing an approximate 47% decrease compared to our contract backlog of \$3.0 billion at September 30, 2014. As of November 2, 2015, our nine in-service rigs had approximately 66% and 13% of our available rig days contracted for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively. As noted in the contract status below, only one of our current contracts extends beyond fiscal year 2017. For a discussion of the challenges faced in the current market for offshore drilling services as a result of recent declines in the price of oil please read "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Market Outlook" in Item 7 of this Form 10-K. Also see Item 1A. "Risk Factors—Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may not be ultimately realized".

Edgar Filing: ATWOOD OCEANICS INC - Form 10-K

The following table presents information regarding the contract status of our drilling units as of November 2, 2015:

Rig Name	Percentage of FY 2015 Contract Drilling Revenues	Location at November 2, 2015	Customer	Contract Status at November 2, 2015
ULTRA-DEEPWATER SEMISUBMERSIBLES AND DRILLSHIPS:				
Atwood Advantage	15%	U.S. Gulf of Mexico	Noble Energy Inc. ("Noble")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Noble which extends to April 2017.
Atwood Achiever	13%	Mauritania	Kosmos Energy Ltd. ("Kosmos")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Kosmos which extends to November 2018.
Atwood Admiral	-	South Korea	-	The rig is under construction in South Korea with scheduled delivery in March 2016.
Atwood Archer	-	South Korea	-	The rig is under construction in South Korea with scheduled delivery in June 2016.
Atwood Condor	14%	U.S. Gulf of Mexico	Shell Offshore Inc. ("Shell")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Shell which extends to November 2016.
Atwood Osprey	11%	Australia	Chevron Australia Pty. Ltd. ("Chevron")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Chevron which extends to May 2016.
DEEPWATER SEMISUBMERSIBLES:				
Atwood Eagle	12%	Australia	Woodside Energy Ltd. ("Woodside")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Woodside which extends to September 2016.
Atwood Falcon	11%	Australia	BHP Billiton Petroleum Pty., Limited ("BHP Billiton")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with BHP Billiton which extends to March 2016.
JACKUPS:				
Atwood Mako	3%	Philippines	-	Idled in early October 2015 and being actively marketed.
Atwood Manta	4%	Philippines	-	Idled in early October 2015 and being actively marketed.
Atwood Orca	4%	Thailand	Mubadala Petroleum ("Mubadala")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Mubadala which extends to October 2016.
Atwood Aurora	5%	Cameroon	Addax Petroleum Cameroon Limited ("Addax")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with Addax which extends to September 2016.
Atwood Beacon	6%	Italy	ENI S.p.A ("ENI")	The rig is currently working under a drilling program with ENI which extends to June 2016.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Our industry is subject to intense price competition and volatility in day rates and utilization. Due to the cyclical nature of the oil and gas industry, periods of high rig demand and higher day rates are often followed by periods of low rig demand and lower day rates. Offshore drilling contractors can build new drilling rigs, mobilize rigs from one region of the world to another, “idle” or scrap rigs (taking them out-of-service) or reactivate idled rigs in order to adjust the supply of existing rigs in various markets to meet demand. The market for drilling services is typically driven by global hydrocarbon demand and changes in actual or anticipated oil and gas prices. Generally, sustained high energy prices result in higher cash flow generation by exploration and

production ("E&P") companies which can fund increased spending by these companies on offshore drilling services. Conversely, low energy prices reduce cash flow generation by E&P companies which reduces funds available to spend on offshore drilling services. As a result of the low oil and gas prices in the current market, the industry is experiencing a trend of declining rig utilization and lower day rates across all offshore rig classes.

Offshore drilling market fundamentals have significantly deteriorated over the last 12 to 15 months. Activity, measured by the number of working offshore rigs, has declined considerably for both floating and jackup rigs. At the same time, the supply of both floating and jackup rigs has increased as newbuilds have been delivered from shipyards in Singapore, Korea and China. The resulting rig supply and demand imbalance has severely reduced rig utilization and day rates. International oil prices have declined significantly from mid-year 2014 levels due to a number of factors, including growth in U.S. unconventional oil production, increased OPEC and Russia oil supplies, modest global oil demand growth and a strengthening U.S. dollar. A prolonged lower oil price environment will restrain a rebound in exploration and development drilling investment providing significant uncertainty as to if or when offshore drilling rig demand and/or pricing fundamentals will return to pre-downturn levels. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Market Outlook" of this Form 10-K.

Our customers prefer newer, higher specification drilling rigs to perform contract drilling services either as a response to increased technical challenges or for the safety, reliability and efficiency typical of the newer, more capable rigs. This trend is commonly referred to as the bifurcation of the drilling fleet. Bifurcation is occurring in both the jackup and floater rig classes and is evidenced by the higher specification drilling rigs operating at generally higher overall utilization levels and day rates than the lower specification or standard drilling rigs. However, due to the significant oversupply of offshore drilling rigs relative to demand, the bifurcation effect for both floater and jackup rig markets has been muted. All classes of offshore rigs are experiencing reduced utilization and lower day rates, leading to a significant number of rigs being either warm or cold-stacked or scrapped.

DRILLING CONTRACTS

Our drilling contracts are obtained either through direct negotiation with customers or by submitting proposals in competition with other contractors. Our contracts vary in their terms and rates depending on the nature of the operation to be performed, the duration of the work, the amount and type of equipment and services provided, the geographic areas involved, market conditions and other variables.

The initial terms of our drilling contracts have ranged from the length of time necessary to drill one well to several years. It is not unusual for contracts to contain renewal provisions, which in time of weak market conditions are usually at the option of the customer, and in strong market conditions are usually mutually agreeable.

Generally, contracts for drilling services specify a basic rate of compensation computed on a day rate basis. Contracts generally provide for a reduced day rate payable when operations are interrupted by equipment failure and subsequent repairs, field moves, adverse weather conditions or other factors beyond our control. Some contracts also provide for revision of the specified day rates in the event of material changes in certain items of cost. Any period during which a rig is not earning a full operating day rate because of the above conditions or because the rig is idle and not on contract will have an adverse effect on operating profits. An over-supply of drilling rigs in any market area can adversely affect our ability to employ our drilling rigs in these market areas.

For long rig moves outside of in-field relocations, we may obtain from our customers either a lump sum or a day rate as mobilization compensation for services performed and expenses incurred during the period in transit. In a weaker market environment, we may not fully recover our relocation costs or receive any mobilization compensation. We can give no assurance that we will receive full or partial recovery of any future rig relocation costs.

Operation of our drilling equipment is subject to the offshore drilling requirements of petroleum exploration companies and agencies of local or foreign governments. These requirements are, in turn, subject to changes in government policies, global demand and prices for petroleum and petroleum products, proved reserves and production in relation to such demand and the extent by which such demand can be met from onshore sources.

An emerging trend of some E&P companies seeking to cancel or renegotiate existing drilling contracts has accelerated throughout 2015 as demand for rigs and market day rates decrease. In 2015, for example, we renegotiated drilling contracts with respect to the Atwood Osprey, Atwood Beacon, Atwood Achiever and the Atwood Orca. Following a weather-related force majeure event, we entered into an amendment to the Atwood Osprey drilling contract in April

2015 that reduced the contractual maturity date by one year. In addition, we reached agreements for a six-month extension for the Atwood Beacon in July 2015, a one year extension for the Atwood Achiever in October 2015 and a nine month extension for the Atwood Orca in October 2015. These agreements incorporated reduced day rates for some portion of the existing term in exchange for the extensions.

7

Some of our contracts are cancellable at the option of the customer upon payment of a termination fee which may not fully compensate us for the loss of the contract and may result in a rig being idle for an extended period of time. In addition, some of our customers could experience liquidity or solvency issues or could otherwise be unable or unwilling to perform under a contract, which could ultimately lead a customer to enter bankruptcy or otherwise encourage a customer to seek to repudiate, cancel or renegotiate a contract. Further deterioration in cash flow generation by E&P companies may accelerate these trends. If our customers seek to cancel or renegotiate our significant contracts and we are unable to negotiate favorable terms or secure new contracts on substantially similar terms, or at all, our revenues and profitability could be materially reduced.

Contracts also customarily provide for either automatic termination or termination at the option of the customer in the event of total loss of the drilling rig, if a rig is not delivered to the customer, if a rig does not pass acceptance testing within the period specified in the contract, if drilling operations are suspended for extended periods of time by reason of excessive rig downtime for repairs, or other specified conditions, including force majeure or failure to meet minimum performance criteria. Early termination of a contract may result in a rig being idle for an extended period of time.

The majority of our contracts are denominated in U.S. dollars, but occasionally all or a portion of a contract is payable in local currency. To the extent there is a local currency component in a contract, we attempt to match revenue in the local currency to the operating costs paid in the local currency such as local labor, shore base expenses, and local taxes, if any, in order to minimize foreign currency fluctuation impact.

INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Our operations are subject to the usual hazards associated with the drilling of oil and gas wells, such as blowouts, explosions and fires. In addition, our equipment is subject to various risks particular to our industry which we seek to mitigate by maintaining insurance. These risks include, among others, capsizing, grounding, collision, leg damage to jackups during positioning and damage from severe weather conditions. Any of these risks could result in damage or destruction of drilling rigs and oil and gas wells, personal injury and property damage, suspension of operations or environmental damage through oil spillage or extensive, uncontrolled fires.

Therefore, in addition to general business insurance policies, we maintain the following insurance relating to our rigs and rig operations, among others: hull and machinery, protection and indemnity, mortgagee's interest, cargo, war risks, casualty and liability (including excess liability). Our casualty and liability insurance policies are subject to self-insured deductibles. With respect to hull and machinery, we maintain a deductible of \$5 million to \$7.5 million per occurrence, with a zero deductible in the event of total loss of a unit. For general and marine third-party liabilities, we generally maintain a \$50,000 per occurrence deductible. For personal injury liability for crew claims, we generally maintain a \$1 million per occurrence deductible. Our rigs are insured at values ranging from book value for any cold-stacked rigs, to estimated market value, for our in-service rigs and rigs that are idle and are being actively marketed. We typically insure for windstorm damage in the Gulf of Mexico for a partial amount of the rig's value for those rigs operating in that region. As of November 2, 2015, the Atwood Advantage and Atwood Condor are jointly insured against up to \$150 million of damage as a result of a U.S. Gulf of Mexico windstorm. We maintain a \$10 million deductible under our U.S. Gulf of Mexico windstorm insurance.

We believe that we are adequately insured against normal and foreseeable risks in our operations in accordance with industry standards; however, such insurance may not be adequate to protect us against liability from all consequences of well disasters, marine perils, extensive fire damage, and damage to the environment or disruption due to terrorism. To date, we have not experienced difficulty in obtaining insurance coverage, although we can provide no assurance as to the future availability of such insurance or the cost thereof. The occurrence of a significant event against which we are not adequately insured could have a material adverse effect on our financial position. See "Operating hazards increase our risk of liability; we may not be able to fully insure against all of these risks." in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this Form 10-K.

CUSTOMERS

Due to the relatively limited number of customers for which we can perform operations at any given time, our business operations are subject to certain associated risks. The loss of, or a decrease in the drilling programs of, these customers may adversely affect our revenues and, therefore, our results of operations and cash flows. Our revenues

from individual customers that accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues in fiscal year 2015 are indicated below:

8

	Percentage of Revenues
Noble Energy Inc.	16%
Shell Offshore Inc.	14%
Woodside Energy Ltd.	12%
Chevron Australia Pty. Ltd.	11%
Kosmos Energy	10%

In addition, we have certain customers that make up a significant portion of our accounts receivable at September 30, 2015, as indicated in the table below:

Customer	Percentage of Accounts Receivable
BHP Billiton Petroleum Pty. Ltd.	15%
PXP Morocco	14%
Shell Offshore Inc.	12%
Noble Energy Inc.	11%
Chevron Australia Pty. Ltd.	10%
Woodside Energy Ltd.	10%

See Item 1A. "Risk Factors - Our business relies heavily on a limited number of customers and a limited number of drilling units and the loss of a significant customer, the loss of a rig, significant downtime for our rigs, or the inability of our customers to perform could materially and adversely impact our business" of this Form 10-K.

COMPETITION

The offshore drilling industry is very competitive, with no single offshore drilling contractor being dominant. We compete with a number of offshore drilling contractors for work, which varies by job requirements and location. Many of our competitors are substantially larger than we are, possess appreciably greater financial, other resources and assets than we do. Our competitors include, among others, the six members of our self-determined peer group including Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc., Enasco plc, Noble Corporation, Rowan Companies plc, Seadrill Limited, and Transocean Ltd.

Safety performance, technical capability, location, rig availability and price competition are generally the most important factors in the offshore drilling industry. When there is low worldwide utilization of equipment as we are currently experiencing, price and rig suitability tend to be the driving competitive factors. Other competitive factors include work force experience, efficiency and condition of equipment, reputation and customer relations. We believe that we compete favorably with respect to these factors. See Item 1A. "Risk Factors - Our industry is subject to intense price competition and volatility" of this Form 10-K.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

During our 46 year history, the majority of our drilling units have operated outside of United States waters, and we have conducted drilling operations in most of the major offshore exploration areas of the world. In fiscal year 2015, 71% of our contract revenues were derived from foreign operations. For information relating to the contract revenues and long-lived assets attributable to specific geographic areas of operations, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

For information about risks associated with our foreign operations, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors—Our international operations may involve risks not generally associated with domestic operations." and "A change in tax laws in any country in which we operate could result in higher tax expense" of this Form 10-K.

EMPLOYEES

As of September 30, 2015, we had 1,868 personnel engaged, including those through labor contractors or agencies. In connection with our foreign drilling operations, we are often required by the host country to hire a substantial percentage of our work force in that country and, in some cases, these employees are represented by foreign unions. To date, we have experienced little difficulty in complying with such requirements, and our drilling operations have

not been significantly interrupted by strikes or work stoppages. Our success also depends to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers and

9

other key management personnel. There is no assurance that these individuals will continue in such capacity for any particular period of time. See Item 1A. "Risk Factors - Failure to obtain and retain key personnel could impede our operations" of this Form 10-K.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Our operations are subject to a variety of U.S. and foreign environmental regulations and to international environmental conventions. We monitor environmental regulation in each country in which we operate and, while we have experienced an increase in general environmental regulation, we do not believe compliance with such regulations will have a material adverse effect upon our business or results of operations. Past environmental issues, such as the Macondo incident, have led to higher drilling costs, greater regulation, a more difficult and lengthy well permitting process and, in general, have adversely affected decisions of oil and gas companies to drill in certain areas.

In the United States as well as in other jurisdictions in which we operate, laws and regulations applicable to our operations include those that (i) require the acquisition of permits to conduct regulated activities; (ii) restrict the types, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with operations; (iii) limit or prohibit drilling activities in certain protected areas; (iv) require remedial measures to mitigate pollution from former and ongoing operations, such as requirements to plug abandoned wells; (v) impose specific safety and health criteria addressing worker protection; and (vi) impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from drilling and production operations. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of corrective or remedial obligations and the issuance of orders enjoining performance of some of our operations. Laws and regulations protecting the environment have become more stringent, and may in some cases impose strict liability, rendering a person liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such person. Some of these laws and regulations may expose us to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts which were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The application of these requirements or the adoption of new requirements could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We believe all of our rigs satisfy current environmental requirements and certifications, if any, required to operate in the jurisdictions where they currently operate, but can give no assurance that in the future they will satisfy new environmental requirements or certifications, if any, or that the costs to satisfy such requirements or certifications, if any, would not materially affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The description below of U.S. federal environmental laws and regulations is based upon those currently in effect. In addition to federal laws, state and local environmental laws apply to our operations. As a result of the Macondo incident, legislation and regulations have been proposed that could affect applicable liability limits under existing U.S. environmental laws and regulations. If and when any such changes are adopted by legislation or regulation, we will be able to better assess its impact on us. While laws can vary widely from one jurisdiction to another, each of the laws and regulations described below addresses environmental issues generally similar to those addressed by laws in most of the other jurisdictions in which we operate.

The U.S. Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act, prohibits the discharge of specified substances into waters of the United States without a permit. The regulations implementing the Clean Water Act require permits to be obtained by an operator before specified exploration activities occur. Offshore facilities must also prepare plans addressing spill prevention control and countermeasures. Violations of monitoring, reporting and permitting requirements or other provisions of the Clean Water Act can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal penalties or remedial or mitigation measures.

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA, and related regulations impose a variety of requirements on “responsible parties” related to the prevention of oil spills and liability for damages resulting from such spills. Few defenses exist to the strict liability imposed by OPA, and the liability could be substantial. Failure to comply with ongoing requirements or inadequate cooperation in the event of a spill could subject a responsible party to civil or criminal enforcement action. OPA assigns joint and several, strict liability, without regard to fault, to each liable party for all containment and oil removal costs and a variety of public and private damages including, but not limited to, the costs of responding to a release of oil, natural resource damages, and economic damages suffered by persons adversely affected by an oil spill.

The U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA, also known as the “Superfund” law, imposes liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct on some classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release of a “hazardous substance” into the environment. Such persons include the owner or operator of a facility or vessel from which a release occurred and companies that disposed of or arranged for the transport or disposal of the hazardous substances found at a particular site. Persons who are or were responsible for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA may be subject to joint and several liabilities for the cost of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources, and for the costs of certain health studies. CERCLA also authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) and, in some instances, third parties to act in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur. It is also not uncommon for third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. We generate materials in the course of our operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances.

The U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”) governs the management of wastes, including the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. RCRA imposes stringent operating requirements, and liability for failure to meet such requirements, on a person who is either a “generator” or “transporter” of hazardous waste or an “owner” or “operator” of a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility. RCRA specifically excludes from the definition of hazardous waste drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil and natural gas. A similar exemption is contained in many of the state counterparts to RCRA, leaving such excluded wastes to be regulated as solid waste. As a result, a substantial portion of RCRA's requirements do not apply to us as our operations generate minimal quantities of hazardous wastes (i.e., industrial wastes such as solvents, waste compressor oils, etc.). However, a petition is currently before the EPA to revoke the oil and natural gas exploration and production exemption. Any repeal or modification of this or similar exemption in similar state statutes, would increase the volume of hazardous waste we are required to manage and dispose of, and would cause us, as well as our competitors, to incur increased operating expenses with respect to our U.S. operations.

The Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), Marine Mammal Protection Act (“MMPA”), and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (“MBTA”) indirectly impose restrictions on offshore oil and gas operations that affect species. The ESA and MMPA generally bar intentional and incidental “take” of species, which can include harm to habitat. The MBTA generally bars intentional killing and hunting of migratory birds, though onshore oil and gas activities have also been targeted in MBTA enforcement efforts. Compliance with these statutes can restrict access to oil and gas producing areas and can increase costs of development and production.

The federal Clean Air Act regulates emissions of various air pollutants through air emissions standards, construction and operating permitting programs and the imposition of other compliance requirements. These laws and regulations may require us to obtain and strictly comply with stringent air permit requirements or utilize specific equipment or technologies to control emissions of certain pollutants. Compliance with these requirements could increase our costs of development and production.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION

Our operations are subject to various international conventions, laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to the importation of and operation of drilling units, currency conversions and repatriation, oil and gas exploration and development, taxation of offshore earnings and earnings of

expatriate personnel, environmental protection, the use of local employees and suppliers by foreign contractors and duties on the importation and exportation of drilling units and other equipment. Governments in some foreign countries have become increasingly active in regulating and controlling the ownership of concessions and companies holding concessions, the exploration for oil and gas and other aspects of the oil and gas industries in their countries. In some areas of the world, this governmental activity has adversely affected the amount of exploration and development work done by major oil and gas companies and may continue to do so. Operations in less developed countries can be subject to legal systems that are not as mature or predictable as those in more developed countries, which can lead to greater uncertainty in legal matters and proceedings.

Our ultra-deepwater drillship, the Atwood Advantage, and our ultra-deepwater, semisubmersible drilling rig, the Atwood Condor, are currently in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico under contract with Noble and Shell respectively, as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2015. Our U.S. operations are subject to various U.S. laws and regulations, including drilling safety rules and workplace

safety rules put in place by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management ("BOEM") and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement ("BSEE"), which are designed to improve drilling safety by strengthening requirements for safety equipment, well control systems, and blowout prevention practices for offshore oil and gas operations, and to improve workplace safety by reducing the risk of human error. Implementation of new BOEM or BSEE guidelines or regulations may subject us to increased costs or limit the operational capabilities of our U.S. based rigs and could materially and adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA") and other similar laws and regulations govern the protection of the health and safety of employees. Please see Item 1A. "Risk Factors - Government regulation and environmental risks could reduce our business opportunities, expose us to liability and increase our costs" of this Form 10-K. We believe we are in compliance in all material respects with the health, safety and other regulations affecting the operation of our rigs and the drilling of oil and gas wells in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Historically, we have made significant capital expenditures and incurred additional expenses to ensure that our equipment complies with applicable local and international health and safety regulations. Although such expenditures may be required to comply with these governmental laws and regulations, such compliance has not, to date, materially adversely affected our earnings, cash flows or competitive position.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our website address is www.atwd.com. We make available free of charge on or through our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers which are available on our website. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement regarding any changes in or waivers from our codes of ethics by posting such information on our website or by filing a Form 8-K for such event. Unless stated otherwise, information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this report or made a part hereof for any purpose. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room and copy charges.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors in addition to the other information included in this Form 10-K. These risks and uncertainties may affect our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows, as well as an investment in our common stock.

Our business depends on the level of activity in the oil and natural gas industry, which is significantly impacted by the volatility in oil and natural gas prices.

Our business depends on the conditions of the offshore oil and natural gas industry. Demand for our services depends on oil and natural gas industry exploration and production activity and expenditure levels, which are directly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices. Oil and natural gas prices, and market expectations regarding potential changes to these prices, significantly affect oil and natural gas industry activity. Oil prices have dropped by more than 50% over the last fiscal year, with Brent recently trading around \$45 per barrel at September 30, 2015, in contrast to prices of around \$95 per barrel at September 20, 2014. This decrease in oil prices has in turn caused a decline in the demand for offshore drilling services. Operators implemented significant declines in capital spending in their 2015 budgets, including the cancellation or deferral of existing programs, and are expected to do so again in 2016. These declines in capital spending levels, coupled with additional newbuild supply, have put significant pressure on day rates and utilization. The declines or the perceived risk of further declines, or future price volatility in oil and/or natural gas prices could cause oil and gas companies to further reduce their overall level of activity or spending, in which case demand for our services may further decline and revenues may continue to be adversely affected through lower rig utilization and/or lower day rates. Oil and natural gas prices have historically been volatile and are impacted by many factors beyond our control, including:

- the demand for oil and natural gas;
- the cost of exploring for, developing, producing and delivering oil and natural gas;
- the strength of the global economy;
- expectations about future prices;
- the ability of The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) to set and maintain production levels and pricing;
- the level of production by OPEC and non-OPEC countries;
- domestic and international tax policies;
- political and military conflicts in oil producing regions or other geographical areas or acts of terrorism in the U.S. or elsewhere;
- technological advances;
- the development and exploitation of alternative fuels;
- local and international political, economic and weather conditions; and
- environmental and other laws and governmental regulations regarding exploration and development of oil and natural gas reserves.

The level of offshore exploration, development and production activity and the price for oil and natural gas is volatile and is likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Any prolonged reduction in oil and natural gas prices may depress the levels of exploration, development and production activity. Furthermore, higher oil and natural gas prices in the future may not necessarily translate into increased activity, and even during periods of relatively high oil prices, companies exploring for oil and gas may cancel or curtail programs, or reduce their levels of capital expenditures for exploration and production for a variety of reasons. Advances in onshore exploration and development technologies, particularly with respect to onshore shale plays, could result in our customers allocating a higher percentage of their capital expenditure budgets to onshore exploration and production activities and less to offshore activities. These factors could cause our revenues and margins to decline, reduce day rates and utilization of our rigs and limit our future growth prospects and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our industry is subject to intense price competition and volatility.

The contract drilling business is highly competitive with numerous industry participants. Drilling contracts are traditionally awarded on a competitive bid basis. Price competition is often the primary factor in determining which qualified contractor is awarded a job, although rig availability, the quality and technical capability of service and equipment and safety record are also factors. We compete with a number of offshore drilling contractors, many of which are substantially larger than we are and which may possess appreciably greater financial, other resources and assets than we do.

The industry in which we operate historically has been volatile, marked by periods of low demand, excess rig supply and low day rates, followed by periods of high demand, low rig availability and increasing day rates. Periods of excess rig supply intensify the competition in the industry and often result in rigs being idled. We may be required to idle additional rigs or to enter into lower-rate contracts in response to market conditions in the future. Presently, there are numerous recently constructed ultra-deepwater vessels and high-specification jackups that have entered the market and more are under contract for construction. Many of these units do not have drilling contracts in place. The entry into service of these new units has increased and will continue to increase rig supply and could curtail a strengthening, or trigger a further reduction, in day rates and utilization as rigs are absorbed into the active fleet. The deepwater market has experienced a decrease in marketed utilization which has led to lower day rates in 2015. Any further increases in construction of new units may increase the negative impact on day rates and utilization. In addition, rigs may be relocated to markets in which we operate, which could result in or exacerbate excess rig supply which may lower day rates in those markets.

We may be required to record impairment charges with respect to our rigs.

We evaluate our property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss on our property and equipment may exist when the

estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. Lower utilization and day rates in the regions in which we operate adversely affect our revenues and profitability. Prolonged periods of low utilization and day rates may result in the recognition of impairment charges on certain of our drilling rigs if future cash flow estimates, based upon information available to management at the time, indicate that the carrying value of these rigs may not be recoverable.

For example, the Atwood Hunter completed the contract it was working under in December 2014 and, based on the lack of contracting opportunities and the further deterioration of commodity prices, we determined in January 2015 that it was not likely that additional work would be obtained in the foreseeable future. Therefore we made the decision to scrap the rig and the Atwood Hunter and its materials and supplies were written down to their salvage value. We recorded a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$60.8 million. We may make similar decisions and record additional impairments with respect to other rigs whose contracts expire if we are unable to obtain additional work for such rigs. Currently the Atwood Mako and Atwood Manta are both idled. Although we are actively marketing these rigs, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain future contracts for these rigs. As of September 30, 2015, we assessed these rigs and determined no impairment charge was necessary. These rigs and other rigs in our fleet may become impaired in the future if the current depressed market conditions are prolonged or if oil and gas prices decrease further.

We may reduce or suspend our dividend in the future, and our indebtedness could limit our ability to pay dividends. We paid a dividend of \$0.25 per share for each of our last four fiscal quarters. In the future, our board of directors may, without advance notice, determine to reduce or suspend our dividend in order to maintain our financial flexibility and best position our company for long-term success. The declaration and amount of future dividends is at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects, industry conditions, capital requirements and other factors and restrictions our board of directors deems relevant. The likelihood that dividends will be reduced or suspended is increased during periods of market weakness. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is limited by the agreements governing our indebtedness and may also be further limited by future agreements governing our indebtedness. There can be no assurance that we will pay a dividend in the future.

Our business relies heavily on a limited number of customers and a limited number of drilling units and the loss of a significant customer, the loss of a rig, significant downtime for our rigs, or the inability of our customers to perform could materially and adversely impact our business.

Our customer base includes a small number of major and independent oil and gas companies as well as government-owned oil companies. In fiscal year 2015, five customers each accounted for over 10% of our operating revenues: Noble Energy Inc. - 16%, Shell Offshore Inc. - 14%, Woodside Energy Limited - 12%, Chevron Australia Pty. Ltd - 11% and Kosmos Energy - 10%. The contract drilling business is subject to the usual risks associated with having a limited number of customers for our services. Further, consolidation among oil and natural gas exploration and production companies may reduce the number of available customers. Our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if any of our major customers terminate their contracts with us, fail to renew our existing contracts, refuse to award new contracts to us or experience difficulties in obtaining financing to fund their drilling programs. We currently have 11 drilling units, of which nine are currently in operation and two of which are idled and being actively marketed. As a result of the number of rigs in our fleet, if any one or more of our drilling units were idled for a prolonged period of time or if a customer were unable to perform due to liquidity or solvency issues, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our customers may be unable or unwilling to fulfill their contractual commitments to us, including their obligations to pay for losses, damages or other liabilities resulting from operations under the contract.

Certain of our customers are subject to liquidity or solvency risk and such risk could lead them to seek to repudiate, cancel or renegotiate our drilling contracts for various reasons or fail to fulfill their commitments to us under those contracts. These risks are heightened in periods of depressed market conditions. Our drilling contracts provide for varying levels of indemnification from our customers, including with respect to well control and subsurface risks. Our drilling contracts also provide for varying levels of indemnification and allocation of liabilities between our customers and us with respect to loss or damage to property and injury or death to persons arising from the drilling operations we perform. Under our drilling contracts, liability with respect to personnel and property customarily is generally allocated so that we and our customers each assume liability for our respective personnel and property. Our customers typically assume most of the responsibility for and indemnify us from any loss, damage or other liability resulting from pollution or contamination, including clean-up and removal, third-party damages, and fines and penalties arising from operations under the contract when the source of the pollution originates from the well or reservoir, including

those resulting from blow-outs or cratering of the well. Notwithstanding a contractual indemnity from a customer, there can be no assurance that our customers will be financially able to assume their responsibility, or honor their indemnity to us, for such losses. In addition, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, such indemnities are not enforceable if the cause of the damage was our gross negligence or willful misconduct. This could result in our having to assume liabilities not otherwise contemplated in our contracts due to customer liquidity or solvency issues.

Our business may experience reduced profitability if our customers terminate or seek to renegotiate our drilling contracts.

Currently, our contracts with customers are day rate contracts, in which we charge a fixed amount per day regardless of the number of days needed to drill the well. During depressed market conditions, a customer may no longer need a rig that is currently under contract or may be able to obtain a comparable rig at a lower day rate. Customers may seek to reduce or avoid their obligations under their existing drilling contracts by seeking to renegotiate the terms or terminate the contract. In 2015, for example, we renegotiated drilling contracts with respect to several of our rigs. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Market Outlook” in Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

In addition, certain of our contracts may be canceled upon specified notice at the option of the customer upon payment of an early termination fee, which is typically a majority of the full operating rate over the remainder of the contract term. Contracts also customarily provide for either automatic termination or termination at the option of the customer in the event of total loss of the drilling rig, if a rig is not delivered to the customer, if a rig does not pass acceptance testing within the period specified in the contract, if drilling operations are suspended for extended periods of time by reason of excessive rig downtime for repairs, or other specified conditions, including force majeure or failure to meet minimum performance criteria. Early termination of a contract may result in a rig being idle for an extended period of time. The recent decline in oil prices, the perceived risk of a further decline in oil prices, and the resulting downward pressure on utilization is causing some customers to consider early termination of contracts despite having to pay onerous early termination fees in some cases.

Our revenues may be adversely affected by the early termination of contracts, especially if we are unable to re-contract the affected rig within a short period of time. The termination or renegotiation of a number of our drilling contracts could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business will be adversely affected if we are unable to secure contracts on economically favorable terms.

The drilling markets in which we compete frequently experience significant fluctuations in the demand for drilling services, as measured by the level of exploration and development expenditures and the supply of capable drilling equipment. All but one of our current contracts expire in fiscal year 2017, with no immediate follow-on work currently scheduled. Our ability to extend these contracts or obtain new contracts and the terms of any such contracts will depend on market conditions. We may be unable to extend our expiring contracts or obtain new contracts for the rigs under contracts that have expired or been terminated, and the day rates under any new contracts may be substantially below the existing day rates, which could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. We can, as we have done in the past, relocate drilling rigs from one geographic area to another, but only when such moves are economically justified, or we can idle rigs temporarily to save operating expenses and reduce rig supply, as we have done with the Atwood Mako and Atwood Manta. If demand for our rigs declines, rig utilization and day rates are generally adversely affected, which in turn, would adversely affect our revenues.

Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may not be ultimately realized.

As of September 30, 2015, our contract drilling backlog was approximately \$1.6 billion for future revenues under firm commitments. Our customers may seek to cancel or renegotiate our contracts for various reasons, including those described above, or we may not be able to perform under these contracts due to events beyond our control. In addition, some of our customers could experience liquidity or solvency issues or could otherwise be unable or unwilling to perform under the contract, which could ultimately lead a customer to go into bankruptcy or to otherwise encourage a customer to seek to repudiate, cancel or renegotiate a contract. Our inability or the inability of our customers to perform under our or their contractual obligations may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

High levels of capital expenditures will be necessary to keep pace with the bifurcation of the drilling fleet.

The market for our services is characterized by continual and rapid technological developments that have resulted in, and will likely continue to result in, substantial improvements in the functionality and performance of rigs and equipment. Our customers are increasingly demanding the services of newer, higher specification drilling rigs. This results in a bifurcation of the drilling fleet for both the jackup and floater rig classes and is evidenced by the higher specification drilling rigs generally operating at higher overall utilization levels and day rates than the lower

specification or standard drilling rigs. In addition, a significant number of lower specification rigs are being stacked. As a result of this bifurcation, a high level of capital expenditures may be required to maintain and improve existing rigs and equipment and purchase and construct newer, higher specification drilling rigs to meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers.

If we are not successful in acquiring or building new rigs and equipment or upgrading our existing rigs and equipment in a timely and cost-effective manner, we could lose market share. In addition, current competitors or new market entrants may develop

new technologies, services or standards that could render some of our services or equipment obsolete, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Rig upgrade, repair and construction projects are subject to risks, including delays, cost overruns, and failure to secure drilling contracts.

As of November 4, 2015, there were 57 ultra-deepwater drillships and semisubmersibles under construction for delivery through calendar year 2020 and 125 newbuild jackup rigs under construction with expected delivery dates through calendar year 2020. As a result, shipyards and third-party equipment vendors are under significant resource constraints to meet delivery obligations. Such constraints may lead to delivery and commissioning delays and/or equipment failures and/or quality deficiencies. Furthermore, new drilling rigs may face start-up or other operational complications following completion of construction work or other unexpected difficulties including equipment failures, design or engineering problems that could result in significant downtime at reduced or zero day rates or the cancellation or termination of drilling contracts.

We currently have two ultra-deepwater drillships under construction. Both of these drillships do not have long-term drilling contracts in place. We may also commence the construction of additional rigs for our fleet from time to time without first obtaining drilling contracts covering any such rig. Our failure to secure drilling contracts for rigs under construction, including our remaining uncontracted newbuild drillships, prior to delivery from the shipyard could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. During fiscal year 2015, we postponed the delivery of these drillships and have the option to delay them further. See Note 3 to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Since 2010, we have invested or committed to invest over \$4.5 billion in the expansion of our fleet, including ultra-deepwater and jackup rigs. Depending on available opportunities, we may construct additional rigs for our fleet in the future. In addition, we incur significant upgrade, refurbishment and repair expenditures on our fleet from time to time. Some of these expenditures are unplanned. These projects are subject to risks of delay or cost overruns inherent in any large construction project resulting from numerous factors, including the following:

- shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor;
- unscheduled delays in the delivery of ordered materials and equipment and failure of third-party equipment to meet quality and/or performance standards;
- unanticipated actual or purported change orders;
- unanticipated increases in the cost of equipment, labor and raw materials, particularly steel;
- damage to shipyard facilities or construction work in progress or delays in construction, resulting from fire, explosion, flooding, severe weather, terrorism, war or other armed hostilities;
- difficulties in obtaining necessary permits or in meeting permit conditions;
- design and engineering problems;
- client acceptance delays;
- political, social and economic instability, war and civil disturbances;
- delays in customs clearance of critical parts or equipment;
- financial or other difficulties or failures at shipyards and suppliers;
- claims of force majeure events;
- disputes with shipyards and suppliers;
- work stoppages and other labor disputes; and
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations impacting overall cost.

Both of our rigs currently under construction are located at a single shipyard and any such events that affect the shipyard may impact all of our rigs under construction. Delays in the delivery of rigs being constructed or undergoing upgrade, refurbishment or repair may result in delay in contract commencement, resulting in a loss of revenue to us and may cause our customers to seek to terminate or shorten the terms of their contract under applicable late delivery clauses, if any. In the event of termination of any of our contracts, we may not be able to secure a replacement contract on as favorable terms, if at all. The estimated capital expenditures for rig upgrades, refurbishments and construction projects could materially exceed our planned capital expenditures. Moreover, our rigs undergoing upgrade, refurbishment and repair may not earn a day rate during the period they are out-of-service.

Operating hazards increase our risk of liability; we may not be able to fully insure against all of these risks.

Our operations are subject to various operating hazards and risks, including:

- well blowouts, loss of well control and reservoir damage;
- fires and explosions;
- catastrophic marine disaster;
- adverse sea and weather conditions;
- mechanical failure;
- navigation errors;
- collision;
- oil and hazardous substance spills, containment and clean up;
- lost or stuck drill strings;
- equipment defects;
- security breaches of our information systems or other technological failures;
- labor shortages and strikes;
- damage to and loss of drilling rigs and production facilities; and
- war, sabotage, terrorism and piracy.

These risks present a threat to the safety of personnel and to our rigs, cargo, equipment under tow and other property, as well as the environment. Our operations and those of others could be suspended as a result of these hazards, whether the fault is ours or that of a third party. In certain circumstances, governmental authorities may suspend drilling operations as a result of these hazards, and our customers may cancel or terminate their contracts. Third parties may have significant claims against us for damages due to personal injury, death, property damage, pollution and loss of business if such event were to occur in our operations.

Our offshore drilling operations are also subject to marine hazards, either at offshore sites or while drilling equipment is under tow, such as vessel capsizings, sinkings, collisions or groundings. In addition, raising and lowering jackup drilling rigs, flooding semisubmersible ballast tanks and drilling into high-pressure formations are complex, hazardous activities, and we can encounter problems.

We have had accidents in the past due to some of the hazards described above. Because of the ongoing hazards associated with our operations:

- we may experience accidents;
- our insurance coverage may prove inadequate to cover our losses;
- our insurance deductibles may increase; or
- our insurance premiums may increase to the point where maintaining our current level of coverage is prohibitively expensive or we may be unable to obtain insurance at all.

We maintain insurance coverage against casualty and liability risks and have renewed our primary insurance program through June 30, 2016. Certain risks, however, such as pollution, reservoir damage and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable. Although we believe our insurance is adequate, our policies and contractual indemnity rights may not adequately cover all losses or may have exclusions of coverage for certain losses. We do not have insurance coverage or rights to indemnity for all risks. In addition, we may be unable to renew or maintain our existing insurance coverage at commercially reasonable rates or at all. If a significant accident or other event occurs and is not fully covered by insurance or contractual indemnity, it could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. There is no assurance that our insurance coverage will be available or affordable and, if available, whether it will be adequate to cover future claims that may arise. Additionally, there is no assurance that those parties with contractual obligations to indemnify us will necessarily be financially able or willing to indemnify us against all these risks.

The U.S. Gulf of Mexico experiences hurricanes and other extreme weather conditions on a relatively frequent basis. In recent years, hurricanes have caused damage to a number of rigs in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. As a result, insurance companies have reduced the nature and amount of insurance coverage available for losses arising from named windstorm damage in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and have increased the costs of such coverage. Our current windstorm

insurance policy for the Atwood Condor and Atwood Advantage has a policy limit of \$150 million and a per occurrence deductible of \$10 million. Our limited windstorm insurance coverage exposes us to a significant level of risk if the Atwood Condor or Atwood Advantage were to experience significant damage or loss related to severe weather conditions caused by hurricanes or tropical storms in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.

Our drilling contracts provide for varying levels of indemnification from our customers and in most cases may require us to indemnify our customers. Under offshore drilling contracts, liability with respect to personnel and property is customarily assigned on a “knock-for-knock” basis, which means that we and our customers assume liability for our respective personnel and property. However, in certain cases we may have liability for damage to our customer’s property and other third-party property on the rig. Our customers typically assume responsibility for and indemnify us from any loss or liability resulting from pollution or contamination, including clean-up and removal and third-party damages, arising from operations under the contract and originating below the surface of the water, including as a result of blow-outs or cratering of the well. In some drilling contracts, however, we may have liability for third-party damages resulting from such pollution or contamination caused by our gross negligence, or, in some cases, ordinary negligence, subject to negotiated caps. We generally indemnify the customer for legal and financial consequences of spills of industrial waste and other liquids originating from our rigs or equipment above the surface of the water. The above description of our insurance program and the indemnification provisions of our drilling contracts is only a summary and is general in nature. Our insurance program and the terms of our drilling contracts may change in the future. In addition, the indemnification provisions of our drilling contracts may be subject to differing interpretations, and enforcement of those provisions may be limited by public policy and other considerations.

Drilling contracts with national oil companies may expose us to greater risks than we normally assume in drilling contracts with non-governmental customers.

Contracts with national oil companies are often non-negotiable and may expose us to greater commercial, political and operational risks than we assume in other contracts, such as exposure to materially greater environmental liability and other claims for damages (including consequential damages) and personal injury related to our operations, or the risk that the contract may be terminated by our customer without cause on short-term notice, contractually or by governmental action, under certain conditions that may not provide us an early termination payment, collection risks and political risks. In addition, our ability to resolve disputes or enforce contractual provisions may be negatively impacted with these contracts. While we believe that the financial, commercial and risk allocation terms of these contracts and our operating safeguards mitigate these risks, we can provide no assurance that the increased risk exposure will not have an adverse impact on our future operations or that we will not increase the number of rigs contracted to national oil companies with commensurate additional contractual risks.

Our long-term contracts are subject to the risk of cost increases, which could adversely impact our profitability. In periods of rising demand for offshore rigs, a drilling contractor generally would prefer to enter into well-to-well or other short-term contracts less than one year in duration that would allow the contractor to profit from increasing day rates, while customers with reasonably definite drilling programs would typically prefer long-term contracts in order to maintain day rates at a consistent level. Conversely, in periods of decreasing demand for offshore rigs, a drilling contractor generally would prefer long-term contracts to preserve day rates and utilization, while customers generally would prefer well-to-well or other short-term contracts that would allow the customer to benefit from the decreasing day rates. In the current market, we may not be able to renew long-term contracts that preserve day rates and utilization, or our customers may seek to renegotiate day rates under our existing long-term contracts.

In general, our costs increase as the business environment for drilling services improves and demand for oilfield equipment and skilled labor increases. While many of our contracts include cost escalation provisions that allow changes to our day rate based on stipulated cost increases or decreases, the timing and amount earned from these day rate adjustments may differ from our actual increase in costs. Additionally, if our rigs incur idle time between contracts, we typically do not remove personnel from those rigs because we utilize the crew to prepare the rig for its next contract. During times of reduced activity, reductions in costs may not be immediate as portions of the crew may be required to prepare our rigs for stacking, after which time the crew members are assigned to active rigs or dismissed. Moreover, as our rigs are mobilized from one geographic location to another, the labor and other operating and maintenance costs can vary significantly. In general, labor costs increase primarily due to higher salary levels and inflation. Equipment maintenance expenses fluctuate depending upon the type of activity the rig is performing and the age and condition of the equipment. Contract preparation expenses vary based on the scope and length of contract preparation required and the duration of the firm contractual period over which such expenditures are amortized.

Covenants in our debt agreements restrict our ability to engage in certain activities.

Our debt agreements restrict our ability to, among other things:

- incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue certain stock;
- pay dividends or distributions or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or subordinated debt;
- make loans and other types of investments;
- incur liens;
- restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from our subsidiaries;
- sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries;
- consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of our assets to, another person;
- acquire assets or businesses;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- enter into new lines of business.

In addition, our senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") contains various financial covenants that impose a maximum leverage ratio of 4.0:1.0, a debt to capitalization ratio of 0.5:1.0, a minimum interest expense coverage ratio of 3.0:1.0 and a minimum collateral maintenance of 150% of the aggregate amount outstanding under the Credit Facility. In July 2015, we entered into a third amendment to the Credit Facility providing that, among other things, effective upon our obtaining a specified amount of additional unsecured capital through one or more qualifying capital raises and a subsequent permanent reduction in the commitments under the Credit Facility in an amount equal to at least 70% of the net proceeds from such capital raises, (i) the maximum leverage ratio will be replaced with a senior secured leverage ratio of 3.0:1.0 and (ii) the minimum interest expense coverage ratio will be reduced from 3.0:1.0 to 1.75:1.00. Our ability to meet these covenants or requirements may be affected by events beyond our control, and there can be no assurance that we will satisfy such covenants and requirements in the future. If market or other economic conditions remain depressed or further deteriorate, our ability to meet these covenants and requirements may be impaired. Such restrictions may limit our ability to successfully execute our business plans, which may have adverse consequences on our operations.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions, including our ability to obtain new drilling contracts in the event our existing contracts expire or are terminated or our customers attempt to renegotiate terms, and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. If we breach our covenants under our Credit Facility and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our Credit Facility, the lenders could exercise their rights and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity and Capital Resources-Revolving Credit Facility."

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investment decisions and capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. Furthermore, these alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial position at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. Any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. In addition, the terms of the agreements govern our existing and future

indebtedness may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. For example, the term of our existing debt agreements restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds therefrom. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain the proceeds that we could realize from them and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due.

A change in tax laws in any country in which we operate could result in higher tax expense.

We conduct our worldwide operations through various subsidiaries. Tax laws and regulations are highly complex and subject to interpretation. Consequently, we are subject to changing tax laws, treaties and regulations in and between countries in which we operate. Our income tax expense is based on our interpretation of the tax laws in effect at the time the expense was incurred. Tax legislation is proposed from time to time which could, among other things, limit our ability to defer the taxation of non-U.S. income and would increase current tax expense. A change in tax laws, treaties or regulations, or in the interpretation thereof, could result in a materially higher tax expense or a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings.

We file periodic tax returns that are subject to review and audit by various revenue agencies in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Taxing authorities may challenge any of our tax positions. We are currently contesting tax assessments that could have a material impact on our financial statements and we may contest future assessments where we believe the assessments are in error. Determinations by such authorities that differ materially from our recorded estimates, favorably or unfavorably, may have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Government regulation and environmental risks could reduce our business opportunities and increase our costs.

We must comply with extensive government regulation in the form of international conventions, federal, state and local laws and regulations in jurisdictions where our vessels operate and are registered. These conventions, laws and regulations govern oil spills, including oil spill prevention, and matters of environmental protection, worker health and safety, and the manning, construction and operation of vessels, and vessel and port security. We believe that we are in material compliance with all applicable environmental, health and safety and vessel and port security laws and regulations as currently in effect. We are not a party to any pending governmental litigation or similar proceeding, and we are not aware of any threatened governmental litigation or proceeding which, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, failure to comply with these laws and regulations or the occurrence of an incident such as an oil spill may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and even criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial obligations and other damages, the denial or revocation of permits or other authorizations and the issuance of injunctions that may limit or prohibit our operations or afford our customers the right to terminate or seek to renegotiate their drilling contracts to our detriment. Some of these laws and regulations impose strict and, with limited exceptions, joint and several liability. In addition, compliance with environmental, health and safety and vessel and port security laws increases our costs of doing business. Further, the offshore drilling industry depends on demand for services from the oil and natural gas exploration, development and production industry, and, accordingly, we also are directly affected by the adoption of laws and regulations that, for economic, environmental or other policy reasons, curtail exploration and development drilling for oil and natural gas.

Environmental, health and safety and vessel and port security laws change frequently, and we may not be able to anticipate such changes or the impact of such changes. There is no assurance that we can avoid significant costs, liabilities and penalties imposed as a result of governmental regulation in the future. Changes in laws or regulations regarding offshore oil and gas exploration, development and production activities, the cost or availability of insurance, and decisions by customers, governmental agencies or other industry participants could reduce demand for our services or increase our costs of operations, which could have a negative impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, but we cannot reasonably or reliably estimate that such changes will occur, when they will occur or if they will impact us. Such changes can occur quickly within a region, similar to the increases in regulatory requirements in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico following the Macondo well incident in April 2010. These changes may impact utilization and day rates both in the affected region and globally. We may not be able to respond quickly, or at all, to mitigate such changes.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or foreign anti-bribery legislation could have an adverse impact on our business.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions, including the United Kingdom Bribery Act 2010, generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We operate in many parts of the world

that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices and impact our business. Although we have programs in place covering compliance with anti-bribery legislation, any failure to comply with the FCPA or other anti-bribery legislation could provide a customer with termination rights under a contract and could subject us to civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We could also face fines, sanctions and other penalties from authorities in the relevant foreign jurisdictions, including prohibition of our participating in or curtailment of business operations in those jurisdictions and the seizure of rigs or other assets.

Our international operations may involve risks not generally associated with domestic operations.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from operations outside the United States. Our operations are subject to risks inherent in conducting business internationally, such as:

- legal and governmental regulatory requirements;
- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing international operations;
- political, social and economic instability;
- terrorist acts, piracy, kidnapping, extortion, war and civil disturbances;
- language and cultural difficulties;
- potential rig seizure, expropriation or nationalization of assets or confiscatory taxation;
- import-export quotas or other trade barriers;
- renegotiation, nullification or modification of existing contracts;
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable and longer collection periods;
- foreign and domestic monetary policies;
- work stoppages;
- complications associated with repairing and replacing equipment in remote locations;
- limitations on insurance coverage, such as war risk coverage, in certain areas;
- wage and price controls;
- assaults on property or personnel, including kidnappings;
- travel limitations or operational problems caused by public health issues, epidemics or security threats;
- imposition of currency exchange controls;
- solicitation by governmental officials for improper payments or other forms of corruption;
- currency exchange fluctuations and devaluations; or,
- potentially adverse tax consequences, including those due to changes in laws or interpretation of existing laws.

Our non-U.S. operations are subject to various laws and regulations in certain countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to the import and export, equipment and operation of drilling units, currency conversions and repatriation, oil and gas exploration and development, and taxation of offshore earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel. Governments in some foreign countries have become increasingly active in regulating and controlling the ownership of concessions and companies holding concessions, the exploration for oil and gas and other aspects of the oil and gas industries in their countries, including local content requirements for participating in tenders for certain drilling contracts. Many governments favor or effectively require the awarding of drilling contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. In addition, government action, including initiatives by OPEC, may continue to cause oil or gas price volatility. In some areas of the world, this governmental activity has adversely affected the amount of exploration and development work by major oil companies and may continue to do so. Operations in less developed countries can be subject to legal systems which are not as mature or predictable as those in more developed countries, which can lead to greater uncertainty in legal matters and proceedings.

Some of our drilling contracts are partially payable in local currency. Those amounts may exceed our local currency needs, leading to the accumulation of excess local currency, which, in certain instances, may be subject to either temporary blocking or other difficulties converting to U.S. dollars. Excess amounts of local currency may be exposed to the risk of currency exchange losses.

The shipment of goods, services and technology across international borders subjects us to extensive trade and other laws and regulations. Our import and export activities are governed by unique customs laws and regulations in each of the countries where we operate. Moreover, many countries, including the U.S., control the import and export of certain goods, services and technology and impose related import and export recordkeeping and reporting obligations, the laws and regulations related to which are complex and constantly changing. These laws and regulations may be enacted, amended, enforced or interpreted in a manner materially impacting our operations. Shipments may be delayed and denied import or export for a variety of reasons, some of which are outside our control and such delays or denials could cause unscheduled operational downtime. Any failure to comply with these applicable legal and regulatory obligations also could result in criminal and civil penalties and sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment, debarment from government contracts, seizure of shipments and loss of import and export privileges.

In the past, these conditions or events have not materially affected our operations. However, we cannot predict whether any such conditions or events might develop in the future. Also, we organized our subsidiary structure and our operations, in part, based on certain assumptions about various foreign and domestic tax laws, currency exchange requirements and capital and profit repatriation laws. While we believe our assumptions are correct, there can be no assurance that taxing or other authorities will

reach the same conclusion. If our assumptions are incorrect, or if the relevant countries change or modify such laws or the current interpretation of such laws, we may suffer adverse tax and financial consequences, including the reduction of cash flow available to meet required debt service and other obligations. Any of these factors could materially adversely affect our international operations and, consequently, our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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

We depend on information technology systems to conduct our operations, including critical systems on our drilling units, and these systems are subject to risks associated with cyber incidents or attacks. Due to the nature of cyber attacks, breaches to our systems could go unnoticed for a prolonged period of time. These cybersecurity risks could disrupt our operations and result in downtime, loss of revenue or the loss of critical data as well as result in higher costs to correct and remedy the effects of such incidents. If our systems for protecting against cyber incidents or attacks prove to be insufficient and an incident were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Currently we do not carry insurance for losses related to cybersecurity attacks, and may determine not to obtain such insurance in the future.

Our business is subject to war, sabotage, terrorism and piracy, which could have an adverse effect.

Current and future military campaigns may have unforeseen effects on the energy industry in general, or us in particular, in the future. Uncertainty surrounding retaliatory military strikes or a sustained military campaign may affect our operations in unpredictable ways, including changes in the insurance markets, disruptions of fuel supplies and markets, particularly oil, and the possibility that infrastructure facilities, including pipelines, production facilities, refineries, electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, could be direct targets of, or indirect casualties of, an act of terror. War or risk of war may also have an adverse effect on the economy.

Acts of war, sabotage, terrorism, piracy and social unrest, brought about by world political events or otherwise, have caused instability in the world's financial and insurance markets in the past and may continue to do so in the future. Such acts could be directed against companies such as ours and could also adversely affect the oil, gas and power industries and restrict their future growth. Insurance premiums could increase and coverage may be unavailable in the future.

Failure to obtain and retain key personnel could impede our operations.

We depend to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers and other key management personnel. There is no assurance that these individuals will continue in such capacity for any particular period of time. The loss of the services of one or more of our executive officers or other personnel could adversely affect our operations.

We require highly skilled personnel to operate our drilling rigs and provide technical services and support for our business worldwide. Historically, competition for the labor required for drilling operations and construction projects, has intensified as the number of rigs activated, added to worldwide fleets or under construction increased, leading to shortages of qualified personnel in the industry and creating upward pressure on wages and higher turnover. We may experience increased competition for the crews necessary to operate our rigs. If increased competition for labor were to intensify in the future, we may experience increases in costs or reductions in experience levels which could impact operations. The shortages of qualified personnel or the inability to obtain and retain qualified personnel could also negatively affect the quality, safety and timeliness of our work.

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

Our operations rely on a significant supply of capital equipment and consumable spare parts to maintain and repair our fleet. We also rely on the supply of ancillary services, including supply boats and helicopters. Certain high specification parts and equipment we use in our operations may be available only from a small number of suppliers, manufacturers or service providers, or in some cases must be sourced through a single supplier, manufacturer or service provider. A disruption in the deliveries from such third-party suppliers, manufacturers or service providers, capacity constraints, production disruptions, price increases, quality control issues, recalls or other decreased availability of parts and equipment could adversely affect our ability to meet our commitments to customers,

adversely impact our operations and revenues, delay our rig upgrade, repair or construction projects, or increase our operating costs.

Unionization efforts and labor regulations in certain countries in which we operate could materially increase our costs or limit our flexibility.

Certain of our employees and contractors in international markets are represented by labor unions or work under collective bargaining or similar agreements, which are subject to periodic renegotiation. Efforts may be made from time to time to unionize portions of our workforce. In addition, we may in the future be subject to strikes or work stoppages and other labor disruptions. Additional unionization efforts, new collective bargaining agreements or work stoppages could materially increase our costs, reduce our revenues or limit our flexibility.

Climate change legislation or regulations restricting emissions of greenhouse gases could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the oil and natural gas we produce.

There is a concern that emissions of greenhouse gases (“GHG”) may alter the composition of the global atmosphere in ways that affect the global climate. Climate change, including the impact of global warming, may create physical and financial risk. Physical risks from climate change include an increase in sea level and changes in weather conditions. Given the maritime nature of our business, we do not believe that physical climate change is likely to have a material adverse effect on us. Financial risks relating to climate change are likely to arise from increasing legislation and regulation, as compliance with any new rules could be difficult and costly.

U.S. federal legislation has been proposed in Congress to reduce GHG emissions, but to date efforts to pass federal legislation limiting GHG emissions have not been successful, though it is possible that such legislation may be enacted in the U.S. in the future. In addition, the EPA has undertaken new efforts to collect information regarding GHG emissions and their effects. EPA adopted rules requiring the reporting of GHG emissions from specified large GHG emission sources in the U.S. on an annual basis, as well as certain onshore and offshore oil and natural gas production facilities on an annual basis. The EPA also has begun adopting and implementing regulations to restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, one of which requires a reduction in emissions of GHGs from motor vehicles and the other of which established a permitting requirement for emissions of GHGs from certain large stationary sources. The EPA recently proposed specific measures to reduce methane emissions, which are GHGs, from onshore oil and gas activities. Foreign jurisdictions are also addressing climate changes by legislation or regulation. The adoption of legislation and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHGs could require us to incur increased energy, environmental and other costs and capital expenditures to comply. Consequently, legislation and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHGs could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Adverse impacts upon the oil and gas industry relating to climate change may also affect us as demand for our services depends on the level of activity in offshore oil and natural gas exploration, development and production.

Although we do not expect that demand for oil and gas will lessen dramatically over the short term, concerns about climate change may reduce the demand for oil and gas in the long term. In addition, increased regulation of GHG may create greater incentives for use of alternative energy sources. Any long term material adverse effect on the oil and gas industry may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, but we cannot reasonably or reliably estimate if it will occur, when it will occur or that it will impact us.

We are subject to the anti-takeover provisions of our constitutive documents and Texas law.

Holders of the shares of an acquisition target often receive a premium for their shares upon a change of control. Texas law and provisions of constitutive documents could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control and could prevent holders of our common stock from receiving such a premium. For example, Texas law prohibits us from engaging in a business combination with any shareholder for three years from the date that person became an affiliated shareholder by beneficially owning 20% or more of our outstanding common stock, in the absence of certain board of director or shareholder approvals.

In addition, under our By-laws, special meetings of shareholders may not be called by anyone other than our Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, our President and Chief Executive Officer, or the holders of at least 10% of the shares of our capital stock entitled to vote at such meeting.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our property consists primarily of mobile offshore drilling rigs and ancillary equipment. Eight of our rigs are pledged under our senior secured revolving credit facility. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Revolving Credit Facility” in Item 7 of this Form 10-K. We lease our office at our corporate headquarters in the United States and own or lease support offices in Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom.

We incorporate by reference in response to this item the information set forth in Item 1, Item 7 and Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have certain actions, claims and other matters pending as discussed and reported in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. As of September 30, 2015, we were also involved in a number of lawsuits which have arisen in the ordinary course of business and for which we do not expect the liability, if any, resulting from these lawsuits to have a material adverse effect on our current consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any of these matters described above or any such other proceeding or threatened litigation or legal proceedings. There can be no assurance that our beliefs or expectations as to the outcome or effect of any lawsuit or other matters will prove correct and the eventual outcome of these matters could materially differ from management's current estimates.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

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

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ATW". As of November 5, 2015, there were approximately 63 record owners of our common stock. On November 5, 2015, the closing price of our shares as reported by the NYSE was \$17.64 per share.

The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported by the NYSE for the periods indicated.

Quarters Ended	Fiscal 2015		Fiscal 2014	
	Low	High	Low	High
December 31	\$26.36	\$43.85	\$50.29	\$58.46
March 31	26.12	35.24	44.88	53.54
June 30	25.89	35.66	45.33	53.90
September 30	14.15	26.50	42.55	53.00

The following table sets forth the dates declared, paid and the amount of dividends per share of our common stock.

Declared	Paid	Amount per share
September 2014	January 2015	\$0.25
February 2015	April 2015	0.25
May 2015	July 2015	0.25
August 2015	October 2015	0.25

The declaration and amount of future dividends is at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects, industry conditions, capital requirements and other factors and restrictions our board of directors deems relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is limited by the agreements governing our indebtedness and may also be further limited by future agreements governing our indebtedness. In the future, the amount per share of our dividend payments may change, or dividends may be suspended, without advance notice. The likelihood that dividends will be reduced or suspended is increased during periods of market weakness. There can be no assurance that we will pay a dividend in the future.

Under our long-term incentive plans, employees may elect to have us withhold shares to satisfy minimum statutory federal, state and local tax withholding obligations arising from the vesting of restricted stock awards and exercise of stock options. When we withhold these shares, we are required to remit to the appropriate taxing authorities the market price of the shares withheld, which could be deemed a purchase of shares by us on the date of withholding. During the quarter ended September 30, 2015, we withheld the following shares to satisfy tax withholding obligations:

Period	No. of Shares	Average Price
July 1 - July 31, 2015	164	\$21.17
August 1 - August 31, 2015	—	—
September 1 - September 30, 2015	—	—
Total	164	

Information concerning securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Performance Graph

Below is a comparison of five-year cumulative total returns among Atwood Oceanics, Inc. and the Center for Research in Security Prices ("CRSP") index for the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ stock markets, and our self-determined peer group of drilling companies. Total returns assume that \$100 was invested in each on September 30, 2010, dividends, if any, were reinvested and a September 30 fiscal year end.

CRSP Total Returns Index for:	Fiscal Year Ended September 30,					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atwood Oceanics, Inc.	100.0	112.8	149.3	180.8	143.5	50.8
NYSE/AMEX/Nasdaq Stock Markets (U.S. Companies)	100.0	100.5	130.4	158.6	186.3	183.7
Self-determined Peer Group	100.0	87.7	110.4	120.1	85.2	34.0

Our self-determined peer group (weighted according to market capitalization) is as follows: Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc., Ensco plc, Noble Corporation plc, Rowan Companies plc, SeaDrill Limited and Transocean Ltd.

The performance graph above is furnished and not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and will not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 unless specifically identified therein as being incorporated therein by reference. The performance graph is not soliciting material subject to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected financial data for each of the last five fiscal years is presented below:

(In thousands, except per share amounts and ratios)	At or For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
Total revenues	\$1,395,851	\$1,173,953	\$1,063,663	\$787,421	\$645,076
Contract drilling costs and reimbursable expenses	(559,165)	(562,353)	(458,925)	(347,179)	(223,565)
Depreciation	(171,947)	(147,358)	(117,510)	(70,599)	(43,597)
General and administrative	(57,229)	(61,461)	(56,786)	(49,776)	(44,407)
Asset impairment	(60,777)	—	—	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(15,303)	34,139	(971)	(457)	153
Other, net	—	1,864	—	—	(5,000)
Operating income	531,430	438,784	429,471	319,410	328,660
Other expense	(52,460)	(41,491)	(24,670)	(6,106)	(3,813)
Tax provision	(46,397)	(56,471)	(54,577)	(41,133)	(53,173)
Net Income	\$432,573	\$340,822	\$350,224	\$272,171	\$271,674
PER SHARE DATA:					
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$6.70	\$5.31	\$5.38	\$4.17	\$4.20
Diluted	\$6.65	\$5.24	\$5.32	\$4.14	\$4.15
Average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	64,581	64,240	65,073	65,267	64,754
Diluted	65,030	65,074	65,845	65,781	65,403
Cash dividends declared per share	\$0.75	\$0.25	—	—	—
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Cash	\$113,983	\$80,080	\$88,770	\$77,871	\$295,002
Working capital	472,227	330,430	296,888	232,887	301,608
Property and equipment, net	4,172,132	3,967,028	3,164,724	2,537,340	1,887,321
Total assets	4,809,011	4,507,228	3,657,266	2,943,762	2,375,391
Total debt	1,685,946	1,742,122	1,263,232	830,000	520,000
Shareholders' equity	2,947,170	2,555,524	2,207,371	1,939,422	1,652,787
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	4.49	2.97	2.89	2.69	2.89

	At or For the Years Ended September 30,					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
FLEET DATA:						
Rig count (at end of period)						
All rigs	11	13	13	11	10	
In-service rigs ⁽¹⁾	11	12	11	9	7	
Utilization rate - full ⁽²⁾						
All rigs	98	% 83	% 83	% 75	% 61	%
In-service rigs ⁽¹⁾	98	% 94	% 100	% 96	% 91	%
Utilization rate - available ⁽³⁾						
All rigs	99	% 85	% 84	% 78	% 63	%
In-service rigs ⁽¹⁾	99	% 97	% 100	% 100	% 95	%

(1) In-service rigs exclude idled rigs. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Market Outlook" for further discussion of idled rigs.

(2) Full utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of days a rig was under contract during the year by 365 days.

(3) Available utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of days a rig was under contract during the period by the number of days a rig was available to be under contract during the period, which excludes out of service time for planned regulatory projects between contracts.

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

The following discussion is intended to assist in understanding our financial position at September 30, 2015 and 2014 and our results of operations for each of the fiscal years for the three year period ended September 30, 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under Item 1A "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K. See "Forward-Looking Statements".

OVERVIEW

Financial and operating results for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, include:

• Record operating revenues totaling \$1.40 billion on 4,015 operating days as compared to operating revenues of \$1.17 billion on 3,839 operating days for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014;

• Record net income of \$433 million as compared to net income of \$341 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014;

• Diluted earnings per share of \$6.65 as compared to diluted earnings per share of \$5.24 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014;

• Net cash provided by operating activities of \$604.3 million as compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$442.6 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014;

• Increase in cash on hand of \$33.9 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015;

• Capital expenditures of \$448.0 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, primarily for our two drillships under construction;

• Debt to capitalization ratio of 36% at September 30, 2015.

MARKET OUTLOOK

Industry Conditions

The level of activity in the offshore drilling industry, which affects the sector's profitability, is cyclical and highly dependent on the capital expenditure spending patterns of E&P companies. E&P company offshore drilling expenditures are influenced by the current prices of oil and gas, expectations about future prices, company-specific cash flow levels, historical project returns and other capital allocation strategies (e.g., onshore versus offshore drilling). After a multi-year increase in offshore drilling demand into 2014, we are now in the midst of declining offshore rig usage due to a significant slowdown in E&P spending that has been exacerbated by a sharp decline in oil prices. Oil prices have dropped by more than 50% over the past fiscal year, with Brent recently trading around \$45 per barrel at September 30, 2015 versus \$95 per barrel at September 30, 2014. In response, E&P companies have reduced offshore capital spending in 2015, including the cancellation or deferral of existing drilling programs, and are expected to reduce their offshore spending further in 2016, absent an improvement in oil prices. Further decreases in oil prices, or anticipated decreases in oil prices, may lead to further reductions in capital expenditures by E&P companies on drilling programs, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See "Our business depends on the level of activity in the oil and natural gas industry, which is significantly impacted by the volatility in oil and natural gas prices" under "Risk Factors" Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As rig demand has declined, the supply of offshore drilling rigs, both floaters and jackups, continues to grow as drilling contractors take delivery of newer, more capable rigs which were ordered earlier in the cycle. As a result of this growing oversupply of rigs, a lower percentage of marketed rigs are being re-contracted, and day rates have declined sharply across all offshore rig classes in the past year. Customers continue to prefer newer, high specification rigs over the older, less capable rigs, especially for drilling programs with a high degree of technical complexity or which are conducted in more remote geological basins. However, the general bifurcation of utilization and day rates

across different generations of rigs has not prevented some newer, more modern rigs from also being idled or cold-stacked as drilling demand has declined. In addition, an increasing number of older, less capable rigs have been announced for scrapping, and there is an expectation that this trend will continue into 2016. Despite the scrapping or idling of rigs, we can provide no assurance that further declines in rig utilization and day rates will not occur due to the persistence of an offshore rig supply and demand imbalance.

An emerging trend of some E&P companies to seek to cancel or renegotiate existing drilling contracts has accelerated throughout 2015 as demand for rigs and market day rates decrease. In 2015, for example, we renegotiated drilling contracts with respect to the Atwood Osprey, Atwood Beacon, Atwood Achiever and the Atwood Orca. Following a weather-related force majeure event, we entered into an amendment to the Atwood Osprey drilling contract in April 2015 that reduced the contractual maturity date by one year. In addition, we reached agreements for a six-month extension for the Atwood Beacon in July 2015, a one year extension for the Atwood Achiever in October 2015 and a nine month extension for the Atwood Orca in October 2015. These agreements incorporated reduced day rates for some portion of the existing term in exchange for the extensions. See Part I, Item 1. "Business - Drilling Contracts" for a discussion of the terms of our drilling contracts.

Some of our contracts with customers may be canceled at the option of the customer upon payment of a termination fee which may not fully compensate us for the loss of the contract and may result in a rig being idle for an extended period of time. In addition, some of our customers could experience liquidity or solvency issues or could otherwise be unable or unwilling to perform under a contract, which could ultimately lead a customer to enter bankruptcy or otherwise encourage a customer to seek to repudiate, cancel or renegotiate a contract. Further deterioration in cash flow generation by E&P companies may accelerate these trends. If our customers seek to cancel or renegotiate our significant contracts and we are unable to negotiate favorable terms or secure new contracts on substantially similar terms, or at all, our revenues and profitability could be materially reduced.

Ultra-deepwater and Deepwater Rig Markets

Both the ultra-deepwater and deepwater rig markets are experiencing declining utilization and day rates. As of November 4, 2015, the number of marketed ultra-deepwater rigs under contract industry-wide decreased to 132 out of a total of 152 or 87% and the number of marketed deepwater rigs under contract decreased to 39 out of a total of 55 or 71%. These decreases in the percentage of marketed rigs under contract are driven by reduced rig demand across all geographic regions coupled with an increase in marketed supply due to continued deliveries of newbuild rigs, primarily from Korean and Singaporean shipyards.

As of November 4, 2015, 57 ultra-deepwater floaters were under construction with scheduled deliveries through January 2020. Thirty-three of these newbuild ultra-deepwater floaters were contracted, including 28 under long-term contracts with Petrobras that are primarily being constructed in shipyards located in Brazil. In response to reduced rig demand and lack of suitable drilling programs, we and other drilling contractors have proactively delayed delivery of rigs under construction. Five ultra-deepwater rigs are scheduled for delivery during the remainder of 2015, 21 are scheduled for delivery in 2016 and an additional 31 units are scheduled for delivery in 2017 and beyond.

The number of idle rigs being cold-stacked and scrapped has increased since the beginning of the year. Prior to 2015, cold-stacking was generally limited to older, less capable deepwater and mid-water rigs. During calendar year 2015, 16 ultra-deepwater rigs and 16 deepwater rigs, have been announced for cold-stacking, retirement or scrapping and will no longer be actively marketed for the foreseeable future.

Our Ultra-deepwater Rigs and Deepwater Rigs

The Atwood Achiever, a dynamically positioned, ultra-deepwater drillship, is operating offshore Northwest Africa and is contracted through approximately November 2018. The Atwood Advantage, a dynamically positioned, ultra-deepwater drillship, is operating in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and is contracted through April 2017.

The Atwood Condor, a dynamically positioned, ultra-deepwater semisubmersible, is operating in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and is contracted through November 2016. The Atwood Osprey, an ultra-deepwater semisubmersible, is operating offshore Australia. On March 12, 2015, the Atwood Osprey parted several mooring lines and drifted approximately three nautical miles from its original position during Cyclone Olwyn, which impacted the northwest coast of Australia. The duration of the force majeure event and required rig repairs triggered termination rights for our customer under the drilling contract. The parties entered into an amendment to the Atwood Osprey drilling contract in April 2015 that reduced the contractual maturity date by one year without changing the contractual rates or other terms. As a result, the Atwood Osprey is now contracted through May 2016. Repairs for damage sustained by the rig and required regulatory approvals were completed in late-May 2015.

The Atwood Eagle and Atwood Falcon, both deepwater semisubmersibles, are operating offshore Australia and are contracted through September 2016 and March 2016, respectively.

The Atwood Admiral and Atwood Archer are DP-3 dynamically-positioned, dual derrick, ultra-deepwater drillships rated to operate in water depths up to 12,000 feet, and are currently under construction at the DSME shipyard in South Korea. These drillships will have enhanced technical capabilities, including two seven-ram BOPs, three 100-ton knuckle boom cranes, a 165-ton active heave “tree-running” knuckle boom crane and 200 person accommodations. Total cost, including project management, drilling and handling tools and spares, is approximately \$635 million per drillship.

The Atwood Admiral and Atwood Archer were originally scheduled to be delivered in March 2015 and December 2015, respectively. Due to lack of suitable drilling programs, we have not yet secured the initial drilling contracts for these rigs. As a result, in October 2014, we entered into amendments to our construction contracts with DSME to delay the delivery of these two rigs by six months each to September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016, respectively. On February 6, 2015, we entered into additional amendments which provided us the option to further delay delivery of the Atwood Admiral and Atwood Archer by two further periods of six months each. On March 30, 2015, we exercised the first option to further delay delivery of the Atwood Admiral to March 31, 2016. On May 18, 2015, we entered into additional amendments which accelerated the milestone payment schedules in consideration of DSME agreeing to keep the vessels at dockside, which lowers future operating costs.

We are unable to provide any assurance that we will obtain drilling contracts for these rigs prior to their delivery. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. of Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further details of the impact of these amendments.

Jackup Rig Market

The jackup rig market is experiencing similar utilization and day rate challenges as the floating rig markets. Declining rig demand coupled with continued delivery of newbuild rigs, primarily from shipyards in China and Singapore, have negatively impacted the jackup rig supply and demand balance worldwide. Despite the bifurcation trend that favors utilization of new, higher specification rigs at the expense of older, lower specification rigs, all classes of jackup rigs have experienced lower day rates and utilization. As of November 4, 2015, the percentage of marketed high specification jackup rigs (i.e., rigs equal to or greater than 350-foot water depth capability) under contract was approximately 80% as compared to 78% for the remainder of the global jackup fleet.

We expect that the increase in global jackup supply due to the continued delivery of high specification newbuild rigs through the end of 2017, will put additional pressure on rig utilization and day rates. As of November 4, 2015, there were 125 newbuild jackup rigs under construction. Of the 31 jackup rigs scheduled for delivery in the remainder of 2015, only one of these is contracted. The remaining 94 rigs are scheduled for delivery primarily in 2016 and 2017. Absent a recovery in jackup rig demand and/or a reduction in rig supply due to cold-stacking, scrapping or retirements, this increase in the marketed supply of jackups, most of which are high specification, is expected to exceed customer requirements for the foreseeable future,

The number of idle jackup rigs being permanently removed from the marketed rig supply has increased significantly in 2015, as eight high specification jackups and 26 standard jackups have been cold-stacked, scrapped or retired thus far. This trend is expected to accelerate into 2016 as older rigs are displaced due to declining demand and increasing competition from newer, more capable rigs.

Our High Specification Jackup Rigs

The Atwood Mako, a 400-foot water depth Pacific Class jackup, operated offshore Vietnam through September 2015. We have been unable to obtain follow-on work for this rig, and it is currently idle as we seek additional contracts. The Atwood Manta and the Atwood Orca are both 400-foot water depth Pacific Class jackups and have been operating offshore Thailand. The Atwood Orca received a nine-month extension of its existing contract in October 2015 and is currently contracted through October 2016. The Atwood Manta was idled in October 2015 after we were unable to obtain follow-on work. We are continuing to actively market the rig.

The Atwood Aurora, a 350-foot water depth jackup, is operating offshore West Africa and is contracted through September 2016. The Atwood Beacon, a 400-foot water depth jackup, is operating in the Mediterranean Sea and is contracted through June 2016.

Sale of Rigs

In December 2014, we completed the sale of our mid-water floater semisubmersible, the Atwood Southern Cross. The Atwood Hunter, a deepwater semisubmersible, was idled in December 2014 and in January 2015, we made the decision to scrap and recycle the rig. In August 2015, we completed the sale of the Atwood Hunter for recycling.

Contract Backlog

We maintain a backlog of commitments for contract drilling revenues. Our contract backlog at September 30, 2015 was approximately \$1.6 billion, representing a 47% decrease compared to our contract backlog of \$3.0 billion at

September 30, 2014. We calculate our contract backlog by multiplying the day rate under our drilling contracts by the number of days remaining under the contract, assuming full utilization. The calculation does not include any revenues related to other fees such as for mobilization,

30

demobilization, contract preparation, customer reimbursables and bonuses. The amount of actual revenues earned and the actual periods during which revenues are earned will be different from amounts disclosed in our backlog calculations due to a lack of predictability of various factors, including newbuild rig delivery dates, unscheduled repairs, maintenance requirements, weather delays and other factors. Such factors may result in lower applicable day rates than the full contractual day rate. In addition, under certain circumstances, our customers may seek to terminate or renegotiate our contracts. See Item 1A., “Risk Factors—Our business may experience reduced profitability if our customers terminate or seek to renegotiate our drilling contracts” of this Form 10-K.

The following tables set forth as of September 30, 2015, the amount of our contract drilling revenue backlog and the percent of available operating days committed for our actively-marketed drilling units for the periods indicated:

Contract Drilling Revenue Backlog	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020 and thereafter	Total
(In millions)						
Ultra-deepwater	\$704	\$312	\$181	\$—	\$—	\$1,197
Deepwater	221	—	—	—	—	221
Jackups	138	2	—	—	—	140
	\$1,063	\$314	\$181	\$—	\$—	\$1,558
Percentage of Available Operating Days Committed	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020 and thereafter	
(In millions)						
Ultra-deepwater	69	% 27	% 17	% —	% —	%
Deepwater	68	% —	% —	% —	% —	%
Jackups	56	% 2	% —	% —	% —	%
	66	% 13	% 8	% —	% —	%

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year 2015 versus Fiscal Year 2014

Revenues—Revenues for fiscal year 2015 increased \$222 million, or 19%, compared to the prior fiscal year. Fiscal year 2015 included 4,015 operating days versus 3,839 operating days in fiscal year 2014. A comparative analysis of revenues for fiscal years 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

(In millions)	REVENUES		
	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Variance
Ultra-Deepwater	\$721	\$462	\$259
Deepwater	336	333	3
Jackups	285	308	(23)
Reimbursable	54	71	(17)
	\$1,396	\$1,174	\$222

Our ultra-deepwater fleet realized average revenues of \$501,000 per day on 1,440 operating days for fiscal year 2015, as compared to \$440,000 per day on 1,050 operating days for fiscal year 2014. The increase in operating days and average revenue per operating day for fiscal year 2015, is largely due to the Atwood Advantage and Atwood Achiever. The Atwood Advantage was delivered in December 2013 and commenced drilling operations in April 2014 and thus operated a full year in fiscal 2015 versus a partial year in fiscal 2014. The Atwood Achiever was delivered in September 2014 and commenced drilling operations in November 2014.

Our deepwater fleet realized average revenues of \$425,000 per day on 790 operating days for fiscal year 2015, as compared to \$390,000 per day on 860 operating days for fiscal year 2014. The decrease in operating days for fiscal year 2015, compared to fiscal year 2014, is primarily due to the sale of the Atwood Hunter, which completed its

contract in December 2014. This decrease in operating days was offset by higher day rates realized in fiscal year 2015 by the Atwood Eagle and Atwood Falcon.

Our jackup fleet realized average revenues of \$160,000 per day on 1,785 operating days for fiscal year 2015, as compared to \$160,000 per day on 1,929 operating days for fiscal year 2014. Overall, the jackup fleet realized lower revenue for fiscal year 2015, as compared to fiscal year 2014, due primarily to a lower number of operating days, resulting from the sale of the Vicksburg in January 2014 and uncontracted as well as out of service days on the Atwood Mako.

Reimbursable revenues are primarily driven by our clients' requests for equipment, fuel, services and/or personnel that are not included in the contractual operating day rate. Thus, these revenues vary depending on the timing of the clients' requests and the work performed. Changes in the amount of these reimbursables generally do not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Drilling Costs—Drilling costs for fiscal year 2015 decreased \$3 million, or 1%, compared to the prior fiscal year. Fiscal year 2015 included 4,015 operating days versus 3,839 operating days in fiscal year 2014. A comparative analysis of drilling costs for fiscal years 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

(In millions)	DRILLING COSTS		
	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Variance
Ultra-Deepwater	\$264	\$167	\$97
Deepwater	127	201	(74)
Jackups	126	132	(6)
Reimbursable	39	56	(17)
Other	3	6	(3)
	\$559	\$562	\$(3)

Ultra-deepwater drilling costs increased during fiscal year 2015, as compared to fiscal year 2014. Average drilling costs per calendar day for our ultra-deepwater rigs increased from approximately \$170,000 for fiscal year 2014, to approximately \$182,000 for fiscal year 2015, primarily as a result of the addition of the Atwood Achiever and Atwood Advantage to our fleet and due to cyclone related costs incurred on the Atwood Osprey.

Deepwater drilling costs decreased during fiscal year 2015, as compared to fiscal year 2014. Average drilling costs per calendar day for our deepwater rigs decreased from approximately \$185,000 for fiscal year 2014, to approximately \$154,000 for fiscal year 2015, primarily as a result of sale of the Atwood Hunter.

Jackup drilling costs decreased during fiscal year 2015, as compared to fiscal year 2014, primarily due to the sale of the Vicksburg in January 2014 and due to costs incurred by the Atwood Beacon to prepare the rig to start on its current contract in Italy in fiscal year 2014. The average drilling cost per calendar day decreased to approximately \$69,000 for fiscal year 2015, from approximately \$70,000 for fiscal year 2014.

Reimbursable costs are primarily driven by our clients' requests for equipment, fuel, services and/or personnel that are not typically included in the contractual operating day rate. Thus, these costs vary depending on the timing of the clients' requests and the work performed. Changes in the amount of these reimbursables generally do not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Depreciation—Depreciation expense for the fiscal year 2015 increased \$25 million, or 17%, compared to the prior fiscal year. A comparative analysis of depreciation expense for fiscal years 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

(In millions)	DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		
	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Variance
Ultra-Deepwater	\$113	\$84	\$29
Deepwater	17	21	(4)
Jackups	36	37	(1)
Other	6	5	1
	\$172	\$147	\$25

Ultra-deepwater depreciation increased by \$29 million during fiscal year 2015, as compared to fiscal year 2014, due to the delivery of the Atwood Advantage and Atwood Achiever, which were placed into service in December 2013 and September 2014, respectively.

Asset Impairment—During the fiscal year 2015, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$60.8 million (\$56.1 million, net of tax, or \$0.86 per diluted share) to write the Atwood Hunter and its materials and supplies down to their salvage value. See Note 3 to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report.

General and Administrative—During fiscal year 2015, general and administrative expenses decreased by approximately \$4.3 million to \$57.2 million, as compared to \$61.5 million for fiscal year 2014. These decreases were primarily due to lower payroll related employee expenses, including share-based compensation adjustments.

Loss on sale of assets—Our loss on sale of assets of approximately \$15.3 million during fiscal year, 2015 includes \$8.0 million (\$7.1 million, net of tax, or \$0.11 per diluted share) due to the sale of the Atwood Southern Cross and approximately \$5.5 million (\$5.5 million, net of tax, or \$0.08 per diluted share) due to the sale of the Atwood Hunter.

Interest Expense, net of capitalized interest— During fiscal year 2015, interest expense, net of capitalized interest, increased by approximately \$10.8 million to \$52.6 million, as compared to \$41.8 million for fiscal year 2014. These increases were primarily due to lower capitalized interest in fiscal year 2015 as a result of fewer rigs under construction, as compared to fiscal year 2014.

Income Taxes—Our consolidated effective income tax rate for fiscal year 2015 was approximately 10%, as compared to 14% for fiscal year 2014. The effective tax rate for fiscal year 2015 was lower than the rate for fiscal year 2014 primarily due to a change in the geographical mix of income as well as the recognition of certain discrete tax expenses during fiscal year 2014. Our effective tax rate was lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 35% as a result of working in certain lower tax jurisdictions outside the United States.

Fiscal Year 2014 versus Fiscal Year 2013

Revenues—Revenues for fiscal year 2014 increased \$110 million, or 10%, compared to fiscal year 2013. Fiscal year 2014 included 3,869 operating days versus 3,718 operating days in fiscal year 2013. A comparative analysis of revenues for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

(In millions)	REVENUES		
	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Variance
Ultra-Deepwater	\$462	\$335	\$127
Deepwater	333	415	(82)
Jackups	308	268	40
Reimbursable	71	46	25
	\$1,174	\$1,064	\$110

Our ultra-deepwater fleet realized average revenues of \$440,000 per day on 1,050 operating days, as compared to \$460,000 per day on 730 operating days in fiscal year 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in operating days in fiscal year 2014 is largely due to the Atwood Achiever and Atwood Advantage, our "A-Class" ultra-deepwater drillships, being delivered and commencing mobilization under their initial drilling contracts to Northwest Africa in September 2014 and to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in December 2013, respectively. The average revenue per operating day for our ultra-deepwater fleet decreased in fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013, primarily due to approximately 48 zero-rate days incurred by the Atwood Advantage in the third quarter of fiscal year 2014 related to start-up activities and approximately 21 zero-rate days incurred by the Atwood Condor in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2014 related to subsea equipment issues.

Our deepwater fleet realized average revenues of \$390,000 per day on 860 operating days, as compared to \$385,000 per day on 1,078 operating days in fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in operating days in fiscal

year 2014 is primarily due to the Atwood Hunter undergoing a regulatory and maintenance project from December 2013 through the end of April 2014. The rig was then idle until August, when it recommenced operations in West Africa. Additionally, our deepwater fleet realized higher average revenue per operating day for fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013, primarily due to the Atwood Eagle and the Atwood Falcon incurring less downtime for equipment repairs during fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013.

Our jackup fleet realized average revenues of \$160,000 per day on 1,929 operating days, as compared to \$140,000 per day on 1,910 operating days in fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in operating days in fiscal year 2014 is due to a full twelve months of operations for the newly constructed, high specification jackup, the Atwood Manta, which was delivered

from the shipyard in December 2012, as well as nine months of operations for the Atwood Orca, partially offset by the loss in operating days due to the sale of the Vicksburg. Overall, the jackup fleet realized higher average revenue per operating day in fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013 due primarily to higher average day rates realized by two of our initial high specification jackups, the Atwood Aurora and the Atwood Beacon, and a greater proportionate mix of our three newly constructed high specification jackups at higher day rates, partially offset by the sale of the Vicksburg.

Reimbursable revenues are primarily driven by our clients' requests for equipment, services and/or personnel that are not typically included in the contractual operating day rate. Thus, these revenues vary depending on the timing of the clients' requests and the work performed. Changes in the amount of these reimbursable revenues generally do not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Drilling Costs— Drilling costs for fiscal year 2014 increased \$103 million, or 23%, compared to fiscal year 2013. Fiscal year 2014 included 3,839 operating days versus 3,718 operating days in fiscal year 2013. A comparative analysis of drilling costs for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

(In millions)	DRILLING COSTS		
	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Variance
Ultra-Deepwater	\$ 167	\$ 127	\$ 40
Deepwater	201	168	33
Jackups	132	124	8
Reimbursable	56	33	23
Other	6	7	(1)
	\$ 562	\$ 459	\$ 103

Ultra-deepwater drilling costs per calendar day remained relatively stable at approximately \$170,000 in fiscal year 2014 and 2013. The increase in operating days in fiscal year 2014 is largely due to the Atwood Achiever and Atwood Advantage, our "A-Class" ultra-deepwater drillships, being delivered and commencing mobilization under their initial drilling contracts to Northwest Africa in September 2014 and to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in December 2013, respectively.

Deepwater drilling costs increased in fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013, due to maintenance projects and regulatory inspections. Average drilling costs per calendar day for our deepwater rigs increased from approximately \$155,000 for fiscal year 2013 to approximately \$185,000 in fiscal year 2014 mainly due to the Atwood Hunter undergoing a regulatory and maintenance project from December 2013 through the end of April 2014 and the Atwood Falcon undergoing regulatory inspections and planned maintenance in December 2013. These increases were partially offset by decreased average drilling costs per calendar day for the Atwood Eagle in fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013, due to regulatory inspections, planned maintenance, and upgrades that took place in December 2012.

Jackup drilling costs per calendar day increased from approximately \$65,000 for fiscal year 2013 to approximately \$70,000 for fiscal year 2014, as a result of full-year operations for the newly constructed Atwood Orca and Atwood Manta. The increase is also due to the Atwood Aurora undergoing regulatory inspections and planned maintenance in March 2014 and higher personnel costs on the Atwood Beacon.

Reimbursable costs are primarily driven by our clients' requests for equipment, services and/or personnel that are not typically included in the contractual operating day rate. Thus, these costs vary depending on the timing of the clients' requests and the work performed. Changes in the amount of these reimbursable costs generally do not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Depreciation—Depreciation expense for fiscal year 2014 increased \$29 million, or 25%, as compared to fiscal year 2013. A comparative analysis of depreciation expense by rig for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

(In millions)	DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		
	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Variance
Ultra-Deepwater	\$84	\$59	\$25
Deepwater	21	21	—
Jackups	37	32	5
Other	5	6	(1
	\$147	\$118	\$29

Ultra-deepwater depreciation increased by \$25 million for fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013, due to the delivery of the Atwood Achiever and Atwood Advantage which were placed into service in September 2014 and December 2013, respectively.

Jackup depreciation increased by \$5 million for fiscal year 2014 as compared to 2013 due to the addition of the Atwood Manta and the Atwood Orca, which were placed into service at the beginning of December 2012 and May 2013, respectively.

General and administrative—General and administrative expenses for fiscal year 2014 increased approximately \$5 million, or 8%, compared to the prior fiscal year primarily due to higher personnel-related costs, including an increase in headcount to support our larger fleet and higher rental and lease costs related to relocation to the new corporate headquarters office.

Interest Expense, net of capitalized interest—Interest expense, net of capitalized interest for fiscal year 2014 increased approximately \$16.9 million, compared to the prior fiscal year primarily due to higher outstanding debt and reduced capitalized interest.

Income taxes—Our effective tax rate was 14% for fiscal year 2014, as compared to fiscal year 2013 effective tax rate of 13%. The higher effective income tax was primarily due to the impact of discrete items in the current year as well as changes in the geographic mix of income.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Sources of Liquidity

Our sources of available liquidity include existing cash balances on hand, cash flows from operations and borrowings under our revolving Credit Facility. In addition, we may seek to access the capital markets. Our ability to access the capital markets depends on a number of factors, including our credit rating, industry conditions, general economic conditions, market conditions and market perceptions of us and our industry.

At September 30, 2015, we had \$114 million of cash on hand. At any time, we may require a significant portion of our cash on hand for working capital and other purposes. During fiscal year 2015, we relied principally on our cash flows from operations, cash on hand and borrowings under our Credit Facility to meet liquidity needs and fund our cash requirements including our capital expenditures of \$448 million. To date, general inflationary trends have not had a material effect on our operating revenues or expenses.

Cash Flows

(In millions)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	604,287	\$442,620	\$432,110
Net cash used by investing activities	(452,421	) (914,215	) (745,076
Net cash provided by financing activities	(117,963	) 462,905	323,865

Working capital increased from \$330 million as of September 30, 2014 to \$472 million as of September 30, 2015. Net cash from operating activities for the fiscal year 2015 was \$604 million, which compared to \$443 million for fiscal year 2014.

Investing Activities
Capital Expenditures

Our investing activities are primarily related to capital expenditures for property and equipment. Our capital expenditures for fiscal 2015, including maintenance capital expenditures, totaled \$448 million. As of September 30, 2015, we had expended

35

approximately \$675 million on our two drillships under construction at that date. We believe that we will be able to fund all additional construction costs with cash flow from operations and borrowings under our Credit Facility. The expected remaining costs including firm commitments, project management, capitalized interest, drilling tools, handling tools and spares for our drilling units under construction for fiscal year 2016 is \$575 million.

Sale of assets

During August 2015, we completed the sale of our rig, the Atwood Hunter, for recycling. We received \$2.9 million in proceeds and we recorded a loss of approximately \$5.5 million (\$5.5 million, net of tax, or \$0.08 per diluted share).

During December 2014, we completed the sale of our rig, the Atwood Southern Cross for recycling. We received \$2.1 million in proceeds and incurred related costs of \$2.0 million. We recorded a loss of approximately \$8.0 million (\$7.1 million, net of tax, or \$0.11 per diluted share).

Financing Activities

Our financing activities primarily consist of borrowing and repayment of long-term and short-term debt and dividend payments. Proceeds received from issuances of long-term debt and borrowings from our bank credit facilities totaled \$225 million for fiscal year 2015, \$700 million for fiscal year 2014 and \$600 million for fiscal year 2013. Repayments on our bank credit facilities were \$280 million for fiscal year 2015, \$220 million for fiscal year 2014 and \$175 million for fiscal year 2013. We had repayments of short-term debt of \$12 million for fiscal year 2015, repayments of \$14 million for fiscal year 2014 and proceeds of \$3 million for fiscal year 2013. We paid quarterly dividends of \$0.25 per share in January, April, August and October 2015. See “-Dividends.”

6.50% Senior Notes Due 2020

As of September 30, 2015, our 6.50% fixed-rate Senior Notes due 2020 (the "Senior Notes") had aggregate principal amount of \$650 million outstanding. The Senior Notes are senior unsecured obligations and are not currently guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. Interest is payable on the Senior Notes semi-annually in arrears. The indenture governing the Senior Notes contains provisions that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock; pay dividends or make other restricted payments; sell assets; make investments; create liens; enter into agreements that restrict dividends or other payments from our restricted subsidiaries to us; and consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets. Many of these restrictions will terminate if the Senior Notes become rated investment grade. The indenture governing the Senior Notes also contains customary events of default, including payment defaults; defaults for failure to comply with other covenants in the indenture; cross-acceleration and entry of final judgments in excess of \$50.0 million; and certain events of bankruptcy, in certain cases subject to notice and grace periods. We are required to offer to repurchase the Senior Notes in connection with specified change in control events or with excess proceeds of asset sales not applied for permitted purposes.

At any time prior to February 1, 2016, we may, on any one or more occasions, redeem the Senior Notes in whole or in part at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes redeemed plus a “make whole” premium. On and after February 1, 2016, we may, on any one or more occasions, redeem the Senior Notes in whole or in part at the redemption price set forth in the indenture governing the Senior Notes.

Revolving Credit Facility

As of September 30, 2015, our Credit Facility, had \$1.547 billion of total commitments. Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Atwood Offshore Worldwide Limited (“AOWL”), is the borrower under the Credit Facility and we and certain of our other subsidiaries are guarantors under the facility. On March 5, 2015, we entered into an amendment to the Credit Facility, which, among other things, (i) extended the maturity with respect to \$1.245 billion of the total \$1.547 billion of commitments under the Credit Facility to May 2019 and (ii) amended the maximum leverage ratio

upwards to 4.50:1.00 through December 31, 2017, after which period the maximum leverage ratio will revert back to 4.00:1.00 through maturity. Lenders holding commitments of approximately \$305 million did not agree to extend their commitment and those commitments mature in May 2018. On August 6, 2015, total commitments were reduced from \$1.550 billion to \$1.547 billion due to the sale of the Atwood Hunter, which secured the Credit Facility prior to its sale

As of September 30, 2015, we had \$1.03 billion of outstanding borrowings and \$5.3 million of letters of credit issued under the Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2015, we had approximately \$512 million available for borrowings under the Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.00% and the commitment fee on the unused portion of the underlying commitment ranges from 0.30% to 0.40% per annum, each case based on our corporate credit ratings.

The Credit Facility contains various financial covenants in addition to the maximum leverage ratio discussed above, including a debt to capitalization ratio of 0.5:1.0, a minimum interest expense coverage ratio of 3.0:1.0 and a minimum collateral maintenance of 150% of the aggregate amount outstanding under the Credit Facility. On July 29, 2015, we entered into a third amendment to the our Credit Facility providing that, among other things, effective upon our obtaining a specified amount of additional unsecured capital through one or more qualifying capital raises, use of net proceeds from the capital raise to pay down the outstanding amount drawn, and subsequently permanently reducing the commitments under the Credit Facility in an amount equal to at least 70% of the net proceeds from such capital raises, (i) the maximum leverage ratio will be replaced with a senior secured leverage ratio of 3.0:1.0 and (ii) the minimum interest expense coverage ratio will be reduced from 3.0:1.0 to 1.75:1.00.

In addition, the Credit Facility contains limitations on our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to incur liens; merge, consolidate or sell substantially all assets; pay dividends; incur additional indebtedness; make advances, investments or loans; and transact with affiliates. The Credit Facility also contains customary events of default, including but not limited to delinquent payments, bankruptcy filings, material adverse judgments, guarantees or security documents not being in full effect, non-compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, cross-defaults under other debt agreements, or a change of control. The Credit Facility is secured primarily by first preferred mortgages on eight of our active drilling units (Atwood Aurora, Atwood Beacon, Atwood Condor, Atwood Eagle, Atwood Falcon, Atwood Mako, Atwood Manta and Atwood Osprey), as well as liens on the equity interests of our subsidiaries that own, directly or indirectly, such drilling units. We were in compliance with all financial covenants under the Credit Facility at September 30, 2015, and we anticipate that we will continue to be in compliance for the next fiscal year.

The following summarizes our availability under our Credit Facility at September 30, 2015 (in millions):

Commitment under Credit Facility	\$1,547	
Borrowings under Credit Facility	(1,030)
Letters of Credit Outstanding	(5)
Availability	\$512	

Letter of Credit Facility

On July 29, 2015, AOWL entered into a letter of credit facility with BNP Paribas (“BNP”), pursuant to which BNP may, in its sole and absolute discretion, issue letters of credit from time to time at the request of AOWL, for the account of AOWL and its subsidiaries, up to an unlimited stated face amount of such letters of credit. Certain fees will be payable upon the issuance of each letter of credit under the letter of credit facility, with the amount of such fees depending on whether such letters of credit are performance letters of credit or financial letters of credit. BNP has no commitment under the facility to issue letters of credit, and the facility, as well as BNP’s willingness to receive requests from AOWL with respect to the issuance of letters of credit may be cancelled by BNP at any time. The facility contains certain events of default, including but not limited to delinquent payments, bankruptcy filings, material adverse judgments, cross-defaults under other debt agreements, or a change of control.

Repurchase and Retirement of Common Shares

As of September 30, 2015, we did not have an active stock repurchase program. In fiscal year 2013, we repurchased and retired 2,000,000 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$107.3 million.

Dividends

The following table sets forth the dates declared, paid and the amount of dividends per share of our common stock.

Declared	Paid	Amount per share
September 2014	January 2015	\$0.25
February 2015	April 2015	0.25
May 2015	July 2015	0.25
August 2015	October 2015	0.25

The declaration and amount of future dividends is at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects, industry conditions, capital requirements and other factors and restrictions our board of directors deems relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is limited by the agreements governing our indebtedness and may also be further limited by future agreements governing our indebtedness. In the future, the amount per share of our dividend payments may change, or dividends may be suspended, without advance notice. The likelihood that dividends will be reduced or suspended is increased during periods of market weakness. There can be no assurance that we will pay a dividend in the future.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as that term is defined in Item 303(a) (4) (ii) of Regulation S-K.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our obligations and commitments as of September 30, 2015 for fiscal years ended September 30.

(In thousands)	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017 and 2018	Fiscal 2019 and 2020	Fiscal 2021 and Thereafter	Total
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$—	\$—	\$ 1,680,000	\$—	\$ 1,680,000
Interest ⁽²⁾	75,214	139,498	71,659	—	286,371
Purchase Commitments ⁽³⁾	504,300	—	—	—	504,300
Operating Leases ⁽⁴⁾	3,488	4,887	4,369	7,597	20,341
	\$ 583,002	\$ 144,385	\$ 1,756,028	\$ 7,597	\$ 2,491,012

Debt amounts include principal payments on the Senior Notes and Credit Facility. Unamortized premiums on the (1) Senior Notes of \$5.9 million are excluded from this presentation as they do represent a future commitment of funds.

Interest amounts include fixed interest payments on the Senior Notes and swaps (assuming September 30, 2015 LIBOR for floating rate) as well as interest and commitment fees on the Credit Facility (assuming September 30, (2) 2015 LIBOR for floating rate and the debt outstanding and the unused portion of the underlying commitment as of September 30, 2015).

Purchase commitment amounts include commitments related to our two drillships under construction as of (3) September 30, 2015 (excludes project management, capitalized interest and drilling and handling tools and spares.)

We enter into operating leases in the normal course of business. Some lease agreements provide us with the option (4) to renew the leases. Our future operating lease payments would change if we exercised these renewal options and if we entered into additional operating lease agreements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are included in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015. These policies, along with the underlying assumptions and judgments made by management in their application, have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. We identify our most critical accounting policies as those that are the most pervasive and important to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations, and that require the most difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments by management regarding estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. Our most critical accounting policies are those related to revenue recognition, deferred fees and costs, property and equipment, fair value and income taxes.

Revenue Recognition

We account for contract drilling revenue in accordance with the terms of the underlying drilling contract. These contracts generally provide that revenue is earned and recognized on a daily rate (i.e. “day rate”) basis, and day rates are typically earned for a particular level of service over the life of a contract assuming collectability is reasonably assured. Day rate contracts can be performed for a specified period of time or the time required to drill a specified well or number of wells. Revenues from day rate contracts for drilling and other operations performed during the term of a

contract (including during mobilization) are classified under contract drilling services. Certain fees received as compensation for relocating drilling rigs from one major operating area to another, equipment and upgrade costs reimbursed by the customer, as well as receipt of advance billings of day rates are deferred and recognized as earned during the expected term of the related drilling contract, as are the day rates associated with such contracts. If receipt of such fees

38

is not conditional, they will be recognized as earned on a straight-line method over the expected term of the related drilling contract. However, fees received upon termination of a drilling contract are generally recognized as earned during the period termination occurs as the termination fee is usually conditional based on the occurrence of an event as defined in the drilling contract, such as not obtaining follow on work to the contract in progress or relocation beyond a certain distance when the contract is completed.

At September 30, 2015 and 2014, deferred fees associated with mobilization, related equipment purchases and upgrades and receipt of advance billings of day rates totaled \$4.7 million and \$7.7 million, respectively. Deferred fees are classified as current or long-term deferred credits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets based on the expected term of the applicable drilling contracts.

Deferred costs

We defer certain mobilization costs relating to moving a drilling rig to a new area incurred prior to the commencement of the drilling operations and customer requested equipment purchases. We amortize such costs on a straight-line basis over the expected term of the applicable drilling contract. Contract revenues and drilling costs are reported in the consolidated statements of operations at their gross amounts.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. At September 30, 2015, the carrying value of our property and equipment totaled approximately \$4.2 billion, which represents approximately 87% of our total assets. The carrying value reflects the application of our property and equipment accounting policies, which incorporate estimates, assumptions and judgments by management relative to the useful lives and salvage values of our units. Once rigs and related equipment are placed in service, they are depreciated on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, with depreciation discontinued only during the period when a drilling unit is out-of-service while undergoing a significant upgrade that extends its useful life. The estimated useful lives of our drilling units and related equipment, including drill pipe, can range from 3 years to 35 years and our salvage values are generally estimated at 5% of capitalized costs. Any future increases or decreases in our estimates of useful lives or salvage values will have the effect of decreasing or increasing future depreciation expense, respectively.

We evaluate our property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable and reduce costs by provisions to recognize economic impairment as necessary. An impairment loss on our property and equipment may exist when the estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. In determining an asset's fair value, we consider a number of factors such as estimated future cash flows, appraisals and current market value analysis. If an asset is determined to be impaired, the loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. Asset impairment evaluations are, by nature, highly subjective. Operations of our drilling equipment are subject to the offshore drilling requirements of oil and gas exploration and production companies and agencies of foreign governments. These requirements are, in turn, subject to fluctuations in government policies, world demand and price for petroleum products, proved reserves in relation to such demand and the extent to which such demand can be met from onshore sources. The critical estimates which result from these dynamics include projected utilization, day rates, and operating expenses, each of which impacts our estimated future cash flows. Over the last five years, our full utilization rate for all rigs has averaged approximately 98%; however, if a drilling unit incurs significant idle time or receives day rates below operating costs, its carrying value could become impaired. See "Item 6: Selected Financial Data" for further discussion on the calculation of full utilization rates.

The estimates, assumptions and judgments used by management in the application of our property and equipment and asset impairment policies reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations. The use of different estimates, assumptions and judgments, especially those involving the useful lives of our rigs and vessels and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations, would likely result in materially different carrying values of assets and results of operations.

Fair value

We have certain assets and liabilities that are required to be measured and disclosed at fair value. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the

measurement date.

Independent third party services are used to determine the fair value of our financial instruments using quoted market prices and observable inputs. When independent third party services are used, we obtain an understanding of how the fair values are derived and selectively corroborate fair values by reviewing other readily available market based sources of information.

39

The fair values of our interest rate swaps and our foreign currency forward exchange contracts are based upon valuations calculated by an independent third party. The derivatives were valued according to the "Market approach" where possible, and the "Income approach" otherwise. A third party independently valued each instrument using forward price data obtained from reputable data providers (e.g., Bloomberg and Reuters) and reviewed market activity and similarity of pricing terms to determine appropriate reliability level assertions for each instrument. The contribution of the credit valuation adjustment to total fair value is less than 1% for all derivatives and is therefore not significant.

Income Taxes

We conduct operations and earn income in numerous foreign countries and are subject to the laws of taxing jurisdictions within those countries, as well as U.S. federal and state tax laws. At September 30, 2015, we have an approximate \$1.5 million net deferred income tax liability. This balance reflects the application of our income tax accounting policies. Such accounting policies incorporate estimates, assumptions and judgments by management relative to the interpretation of applicable tax laws, the application of accounting standards, and future levels of taxable income. The estimates, assumptions and judgments used by management in connection with accounting for income taxes reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations. Changes in these estimates, assumptions and judgments could result in materially different provisions for deferred and current income taxes.

A comprehensive model is used to account for uncertain tax positions, which include consideration of how we recognize, measure, present and disclose uncertain tax positions taken or to be taken on a tax return. The income tax laws and regulations are voluminous and are often ambiguous. As such, we are required to make many subjective assumptions and judgments regarding our tax positions that can materially affect amounts recognized in our consolidated balance sheets and statements of income.

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

In several of the locations in which we operate, certain of our wholly-owned subsidiaries enter into agreements with other of our wholly-owned subsidiaries to provide specialized services and equipment in support of our operations. We apply a transfer pricing methodology to determine the amount to be charged for providing the services and equipment, and utilize outside consultants to assist us in the development of such transfer pricing methodologies. In most cases, there are alternative transfer pricing methodologies that could be applied to these transactions and, if applied, could result in different chargeable amounts.

Our international rigs are owned and operated, directly or indirectly, by AOWL, a Cayman Islands subsidiary which we wholly own. It is our intention to indefinitely reinvest historic and future earnings of AOWL and its foreign subsidiaries to finance operating and capital expenditures as well as pay down borrowings. Accordingly, we have not made a provision for U.S. income taxes on approximately \$2.7 billion of undistributed foreign earnings and profits. Although we do not intend to repatriate the earnings of AOWL and have not provided U.S. income taxes for such earnings, except to the extent that such earnings were immediately subject to U.S. income taxes, these earnings could become subject to U.S. income tax if remitted, or if deemed remitted as a dividend. If these earnings were remitted, we estimate approximately \$560 million in additional taxes would be incurred.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new guidance intended to change the criteria for recognition of revenue. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the

entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. We are currently evaluating what impact the adoption of this guidance will have on our financial statements or disclosures in our financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued new guidance intended to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. This new guidance requires that debt issuance costs related to outstanding debt be netted against that liability in the balance sheet, consistent with the treatment of debt discounts. In August 2015, the FASB issued additional guidance to clarify that this presentation change does not address debt issuance costs related to line of credit arrangements. The new presentation guidance is effective for fiscal years and

interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. We are adopting this guidance starting with the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk, including adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates as discussed below.

Interest Rate Risk

The provisions of our Credit Facility provide for a variable interest rate cost on our \$1.030 billion outstanding as of September 30, 2015. However, we have employed an interest rate risk management strategy that utilizes derivative instruments with respect to \$250 million of our debt as of September 30, 2015, in order to minimize or eliminate unanticipated fluctuations in earnings and cash flows arising from changes in, and volatility of, interest rates.

Effectively, \$780 million of our variable long-term debt outstanding as of September 30, 2015 is subject to changes in interest rates. A change of 10% in the interest rate on the floating rate debt would have an immaterial impact on our annual earnings and cash flows.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Certain of our subsidiaries have monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than our functional currency. The majority of our contracts are denominated in U.S. dollars, but occasionally all or a portion of a contract is payable in local currency. To the extent there is a local currency component in a contract, we attempt to match similar revenue in the local currency to the operating costs paid in the local currency such as local labor, shore base expenses, and local taxes, if any, in order to minimize foreign currency fluctuation impact.

From time to time, we enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to limit our exposure to fluctuations and volatility due to currency exchange rates. Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar and thus our international operations expose us to foreign currency risk associated with cash flows from transactions denominated in currencies other than our functional currency. We have outstanding foreign currency forward exchange contracts that were entered into to hedge a portion of our anticipated euro receipts associated with revenues earned on a drilling contract. These forward contracts are designated as cash flow hedging instruments. Based on September 30, 2015 amounts, a decrease in the value of 10% in foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar would not have a material effect to our annual earnings and cash flows.

Market Risk

Our Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed interest rate. The fair value of our Senior Notes will fluctuate based on changes in prevailing market interest rates and market perceptions of our credit risk. The fair value of our Senior Notes was approximately \$526 million at September 30, 2015, compared to the principal amount of \$650 million. The fair value of our Senior Notes was approximately \$666 million at September 30, 2014. If prevailing market interest rates had been 10% lower at September 30, 2015, the change in fair value of our Senior Notes would not have a material effect to our annual earnings and cash flows.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Atwood Oceanics, Inc. (which together with its subsidiaries is identified as the "Company," "we" or "our" unless stated otherwise or the context requires otherwise) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting was designed by management, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that
- (ii) receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2015. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013).

Based on our evaluation under the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013), management has concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2015. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2015, which appears on the following page.

ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC.

by

/s/ Robert J. Saltiel
Robert J. Saltiel
President and
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Mark W. Smith
Mark W. Smith
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

November 12, 2015

November 12, 2015

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Atwood Oceanics, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Atwood Oceanics, Inc. and its subsidiaries at September 30, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Houston, Texas

November 12, 2015

ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Years Ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
REVENUES:			
Contract drilling	\$1,342,052	\$1,103,397	\$1,017,923
Revenues related to reimbursable expenses	53,799	70,556	45,740
Total revenues	1,395,851	1,173,953	1,063,663
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
Contract drilling	520,421	506,128	426,198
Reimbursable expenses	38,744	56,225	32,727
Depreciation	171,947	147,358	117,510
General and administrative	57,229	61,461	56,786
Asset impairment	60,777	—	—
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	15,303	(34,139)	) 971
Other, net	—	(1,864)) —
	864,421	735,169	634,192
OPERATING INCOME	531,430	438,784	429,471
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(52,551)	) (41,803)	) (24,903)
Interest income	91	312	233
	(52,460)	) (41,491)	) (24,670)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	478,970	397,293	404,801
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	46,397	56,471	54,577
NET INCOME	\$432,573	\$340,822	\$350,224
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE (NOTE 2):			
Basic	\$6.70	\$5.31	\$5.38
Diluted	\$6.65	\$5.24	\$5.32
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING (NOTE 2):			
Basic	64,581	64,240	65,073
Diluted	65,030	65,074	65,845

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)	Years Ended September 30,			
	2015	2014	2013	
Net income	\$432,573	\$340,822	\$350,224	
Other comprehensive income (losses):				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Unrealized holding gain (losses)	(4,061) 4,208	(244)
Gains/(losses) reclassified to net income	(228) 834	1,774	
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,289) 5,042	1,530	
Comprehensive income	\$428,284	\$345,864	\$351,754	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ATWOOD OCEANICS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except par value)	September 30,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Cash	\$113,983	\$80,080
Accounts receivable	311,514	242,684
Income tax receivable	8,705	6,260
Inventories of materials and supplies	137,998	132,368
Prepaid expenses, deferred costs and other current assets	35,475	36,415
Total current assets	607,675	497,807
Property and equipment, net	4,172,132	3,967,028
Other receivables	11,831	11,831
Deferred income taxes	150	589
Deferred costs and other assets	17,223	29,973
Total assets	\$4,809,011	\$4,507,228
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable	\$70,161	\$94,315
Accrued liabilities	23,572	19,158
Dividends payable	16,164	16,090
Short-term debt	—	11,885
Interest payable	7,704	8,099
Income tax payable	13,906	14,234
Deferred credits and other liabilities	3,941	3,596
Total current liabilities	135,448	167,377
Long-term debt	1,685,946	1,742,122
Deferred income taxes	1,658	783
Deferred credits	800	4,100
Other	37,989	37,322
Total long-term liabilities	1,726,393	1,784,327
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Preferred stock, no par value, 1,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$1.00 par value, 180,000 shares authorized with 64,654 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015 and 180,000 shares authorized and 64,362 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2014	64,654	64,362
Paid-in capital	213,096	201,464
Retained earnings	2,670,148	2,286,137
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(728)	) 3,561
Total shareholders' equity	2,947,170	2,555,524
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$4,809,011	\$4,507,228
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.		

ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)	Common Stock		Paid-in	Retained	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stockholders' Equity
September 30, 2012	65,452	\$65,452	\$160,540	\$1,716,441	\$ (3,011)	\$1,939,422
Net income	—	—	—	350,224	—	350,224
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,530	1,530
Vesting of restricted stock awards and performance unit awards	168	168	(168)	—	—	—
Exercise of employee stock options	437	437	8,787	—	—	9,224
Stock compensation expense	—	—	14,231	—	—	14,231
Repurchase and retirement of common shares	(2,000)	(2,000)	—	(105,260)	—	(107,260)
September 30, 2013	64,057	64,057	183,390	1,961,405	(1,481)	2,207,371
Net income	—	—	—	340,822	—	340,822
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	5,042	5,042
Dividends	—	—	—	(16,090)	—	(16,090)
Vesting of restricted stock awards and performance unit awards	180	180	(180)	—	—	—
Exercise of employee stock options	125	125	3,563	—	—	3,688
Stock compensation expense	—	—	14,691	—	—	14,691
September 30, 2014	64,362	64,362	201,464	2,286,137	3,561	2,555,524
Net income	—	—	—	432,573	—	432,573
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(4,289)	(4,289)
Dividends	—	—	—	(48,562)	—	(48,562)
Vesting of restricted stock awards and performance unit awards	224	224	(2,192)	—	—	(1,968)
Exercise of employee stock options	68	68	996	—	—	1,064
Stock compensation expense	—	—	12,828	—	—	12,828
September 30, 2015	64,654	\$64,654	\$213,096	\$2,670,148	\$ (728)	\$2,947,170

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ATWOOD OCEANICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)	Years Ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$432,573	\$340,822	\$350,224
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	171,947	147,358	117,510
Amortization	6,299	8,634	5,224
Provision for doubtful accounts and inventory obsolescence	4,286	2,826	5,582
Deferred income tax benefit	(2,747)	(1,270)	(816)
Share-based compensation expense	12,828	14,691	14,231
Asset impairment	60,777	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	15,303	(34,139)	971
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(72,575)	(43,965)	(36,330)
Income tax receivable	(2,445)	(1,588)	1,078
Inventories of materials and supplies	(19,068)	(17,220)	(43,254)
Prepaid expenses, deferred costs and other current assets	(3,655)	15,463	(712)
Deferred costs and other assets	5,917	(11,682)	(19,700)
Accounts payable	(11,967)	1,932	11,440
Accrued liabilities	1,637		