

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO N V
Form 10-Q
July 25, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014

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 1-12815

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.
Incorporated in The Netherlands IRS Identification Number: Not Applicable

Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague
The Netherlands
31-70-3732010

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of July 15, 2014 – 108,191,229

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.

Table of Contents

	Page
PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	
<u>Statements of Operations Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013</u>	3
<u>Statements of Comprehensive Income Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013</u>	4
<u>Balance Sheets June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013</u>	5
<u>Statements of Cash Flows Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013</u>	6
<u>Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013</u>	7
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	8
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	26
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	39
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	39
PART II—OTHER INFORMATION	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	40
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	40
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	41
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	41
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	41
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	41
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	42
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	43

Table of Contents

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(Unaudited)			
Revenue	\$3,294,379	\$2,850,791	\$6,222,511	\$5,102,220
Cost of revenue	2,913,204	2,553,700	5,539,934	4,558,985
Gross profit	381,175	297,091	682,577	543,235
Selling and administrative expense	98,031	92,897	217,198	186,865
Intangibles amortization	16,822	16,083	33,056	25,271
Equity earnings	(3,165	) (5,918	) (7,330	) (10,403
Other operating income, net	(261	) (1,367	) (645	) (1,664
Acquisition and integration related costs	9,537	9,964	17,604	71,220
Income from operations	260,211	185,432	422,694	271,946
Interest expense	(21,675	) (20,757	) (40,562	) (43,503
Interest income	1,477	1,998	3,537	3,869
Income before taxes	240,013	166,673	385,669	232,312
Income tax expense	(72,947	) (46,973	) (115,857	) (69,740
Net income	167,066	119,700	269,812	162,572
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(24,662	) (13,657	) (38,457	) (22,921
Net income attributable to CB&I	\$142,404	\$106,043	\$231,355	\$139,651
Net income attributable to CB&I per share:				
Basic	\$1.32	\$0.99	\$2.14	\$1.34
Diluted	\$1.31	\$0.98	\$2.12	\$1.32
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	108,096	107,056	107,888	104,444
Diluted	109,110	108,392	109,058	105,963
Cash dividends on shares:				
Amount	\$7,567	\$5,363	\$15,126	\$10,708
Per share	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.14	\$0.10

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (In thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(Unaudited)			
Net income	\$ 167,066	\$ 119,700	\$ 269,812	\$ 162,572
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in cumulative translation adjustment	7,421	(19,039)	12,952	(32,082)
Change in unrealized fair value of cash flow hedges	(551)	7,038	(1,541)	5,307
Change in unrecognized prior service pension credits/costs	(92)	(120)	(135)	(312)
Change in unrecognized actuarial pension gains/losses	418	387	2,213	5,284
Comprehensive income	174,262	107,966	283,301	140,769
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(24,662)	(13,657)	(38,457)	(22,921)
Change in cumulative translation adjustment attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4,323)	2,387	(5,974)	1,504
Comprehensive income attributable to CB&I	\$ 145,277	\$ 96,696	\$ 238,870	\$ 119,352

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (In thousands, except per share data)

	June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (\$174,676 and \$153,485 related to variable interest entities ("VIEs"))	\$374,313	\$420,502
Accounts receivable, net (\$264,579 and \$151,241 related to VIEs)	1,506,461	1,385,448
Inventory	292,090	302,987
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings (\$57,587 and \$59,092 related to VIEs)	661,676	566,718
Deferred income taxes	551,474	555,589
Other current assets (\$28,064 and \$31,487 related to VIEs)	154,364	158,321
Total current assets	3,540,378	3,389,565
Equity investments	93,807	101,754
Property and equipment, net (\$23,538 and \$24,655 related to VIEs)	785,874	788,797
Deferred income taxes	87,350	110,142
Goodwill	4,223,763	4,226,468
Other intangibles, net	594,508	627,723
Other non-current assets	146,547	145,144
Total assets	\$9,472,227	\$9,389,593
Liabilities		
Revolving facility and other borrowings	\$609,266	\$115,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	100,000	100,000
Accounts payable (\$213,758 and \$200,721 related to VIEs)	1,253,433	1,157,478
Accrued liabilities	708,453	699,506
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings (\$33,844 and \$29,670 related to VIEs)	2,018,083	2,720,251
Deferred income taxes	5,150	5,389
Total current liabilities	4,694,385	4,797,624
Long-term debt	1,575,000	1,625,000
Other non-current liabilities	384,428	387,555
Deferred income taxes	64,748	71,976
Total liabilities	6,718,561	6,882,155
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, Euro .01 per share par value; shares authorized: 250,000; shares issued: 108,207 and 107,857; shares outstanding: 108,112 and 107,478	1,280	1,275
Additional paid-in capital	753,961	753,742
Retained earnings	1,949,638	1,733,409
Treasury stock, at cost: 95 and 379 shares	(7,529)	(23,914)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(112,418)	(119,933)
Total CB&I shareholders' equity	2,584,932	2,344,579
Noncontrolling interests	168,734	162,859
Total shareholders' equity	2,753,666	2,507,438
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$9,472,227	\$9,389,593
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

Table of Contents

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (In thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
	(Unaudited)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$269,812	\$162,572
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	89,870	79,170
Deferred taxes	38,685	141,427
Stock-based compensation expense	49,317	44,580
Equity earnings	(7,330)	(10,403)
Gain on property and equipment transactions	(645)	(1,664)
Unrealized loss on foreign currency hedge ineffectiveness	1,612	132
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(15,680)	(537)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables, net	(121,013)	(205,458)
Change in contracts in progress, net	(797,126)	(221,071)
Decrease (increase) in inventory	10,897	(13,709)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	95,955	(97,355)
Decrease (increase) in other current and non-current assets	1,052	(48,685)
Increase (decrease) in accrued and other non-current liabilities	989	(154,251)
Decrease in equity investments	15,823	18,244
Change in other, net	(6,581)	6,266
Net cash used in operating activities	(374,363)	(300,742)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(1,766,333)
Capital expenditures	(58,179)	(40,867)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9,031	5,928
Change in other, net	—	(25,703)
Net cash used in investing activities	(49,148)	(1,826,975)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Revolving facility and other borrowings, net	494,266	269,000
Term loan borrowings	—	1,000,000
Cash withdrawn from restricted cash and cash equivalents (Senior Notes)	—	800,000
Cash withdrawn from restricted cash and cash equivalents (Westinghouse-related debt)	—	1,309,022
Repayment of Westinghouse-related debt	—	(1,353,694)
Repayments on term loan	(50,000)	(37,500)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	15,680	537
Purchase of treasury stock	(66,591)	(24,030)
Issuance of stock	17,610	23,234
Dividends paid	(15,126)	(10,708)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(38,556)	(9,157)
Revolving facility and deferred financing costs	—	(26,987)
Net cash provided by financing activities	357,283	1,939,717
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	20,039	(28,786)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(46,189)	(216,786)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	420,502	643,395

Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$374,313	\$426,609
--	-----------	-----------

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Treasury Stock		Accumulated	Non -	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Earnings	Shares	Amount	Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	controlling Interests	Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)									
Balance at December 31, 2013	107,478	\$ 1,275	\$ 753,742	\$ 1,733,409	379	\$(23,914)	\$(119,933)	\$ 162,859	\$ 2,507,438
Net income	—	—	—	231,355	—	—	—	38,457	269,812
Change in cumulative translation adjustment, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,978	5,974	12,952
Change in unrealized fair value of cash flow hedges, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,541)	—	(1,541)
Change in unrecognized prior service pension credits/costs, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(135)	—	(135)
Change in unrecognized actuarial pension gains/losses, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,213	—	2,213
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(38,556)	(38,556)
Dividends paid (\$0.14 per share)	—	—	—	(15,126)	—	—	—	—	(15,126)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	49,317	—	—	—	—	—	49,317
Issuance to treasury stock	—	5	28,626	—	350	(28,631)	—	—	—
Purchase of treasury stock	(863)	—	—	—	863	(66,591)	—	—	(66,591)
Issuance of stock	1,497	—	(77,724)	—	(1,497)	111,607	—	—	33,883
Balance at June 30, 2014	108,112	\$ 1,280	\$ 753,961	\$ 1,949,638	95	\$(7,529)	\$(112,418)	\$ 168,734	\$ 2,753,666
	Common Stock	Additional	Retained		Stock Held in Treasury	Treasury Stock	Accumulated	Non -	Total
		Paid-In	Earnings				Other	controlling	Shareholders'

Edgar Filing: CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO N V - Form 10-Q

	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Interests	Equity
(Unaudited)											
Balance at December 31, 2012	96,835	\$1,190	\$363,417	\$1,300,742	316	\$(3,031)	4,688	\$(193,533)	\$(101,032)	\$28,557	\$1,396
Net income	—	—	—	139,651	—	—	—	—	—	22,921	162,57
Change in cumulative translation adjustment, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(30,578)	(1,504)	(32,08
Change in unrealized fair value of cash flow hedges, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,307	—	5,307
Change in unrecognized prior service pension credits/costs, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(312)	—	(312
Change in unrecognized actuarial pension gains/losses, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,284	—	5,284
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,157)	(9,157
Dividends paid (\$0.10 per share)	—	—	—	(10,708)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,70
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	44,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,580
Business acquisitions	8,893	85	388,600	—	—	—	(2,559)	100,125	—	36,665	525,47
Issuance of treasury stock to trust	98	—	896	—	98	(5,245)	(98)	4,349	—	—	—
Release of trust shares	(15)	—	(2,175)	—	(316)	3,031	15	(856)	—	—	—
Purchase of treasury stock	(451)	—	—	—	—	—	451	(24,030)	—	—	(24,03
Issuance of stock	1,901	—	(59,807)	—	—	—	(1,901)	83,490	—	—	23,683
	107,261	\$1,275	\$735,511	\$1,429,685	98	\$(5,245)	596	\$(30,455)	\$(121,331)	\$77,482	\$2,086

Balance at
June 30, 2013

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

7

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY N.V.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2014

(\$ and share values in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Organization and Nature of Operations—Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (“CB&I” or the “Company”) provides a wide range of services, including conceptual design, technology, engineering, procurement, fabrication, modularization, construction, commissioning, maintenance, program management and environmental services to customers in the energy infrastructure market throughout the world, and is a provider of diversified government services. Our business is aligned into four principal operating groups: (1) Engineering, Construction and Maintenance, (2) Fabrication Services, (3) Technology, and (4) Environmental Solutions (formerly Government Solutions). See Note 16 for a discussion of our operating groups.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation—The accompanying unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (“Financial Statements”) are prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). These Financial Statements include all wholly-owned subsidiaries and those entities which we are required to consolidate. See the “Partnering Arrangements” section of this footnote for further discussion of our consolidation policy for those entities that are not wholly-owned. We believe these Financial Statements include all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair presentation of our results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, our financial position as of June 30, 2014 and our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. The December 31, 2013 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet was derived from our December 31, 2013 audited Consolidated Balance Sheet.

We believe the disclosures accompanying these Financial Statements are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC for interim reporting periods. The results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The accompanying Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K (“2013 Annual Report”).

Use of Estimates—The preparation of our Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We believe the most significant estimates and judgments are associated with revenue recognition for our contracts, including the recognition of incentive fees and unapproved change orders and claims; recoverability assessments that must be periodically performed with respect to long-lived tangible assets, goodwill and other intangible assets; valuation of deferred tax assets and financial instruments; the determination of liabilities related to self-insurance programs and income taxes; and consolidation determinations with respect to our partnering arrangements. If the underlying estimates and assumptions upon which our Financial Statements are based change in the future, actual amounts may differ from those included in the accompanying Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition—Our revenue is primarily derived from long-term contracts and is generally recognized using the percentage of completion (“POC”) method, primarily based on the percentage that actual costs-to-date bear to total estimated costs to complete each contract. We follow the guidance of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Revenue Recognition Topic 605-35 for accounting policies relating to our use of the POC method, estimating costs, and revenue recognition, including the recognition of incentive fees, unapproved change orders and claims, and combining and segmenting contracts. We primarily utilize the cost-to-cost approach to estimate POC as we believe this method is less subjective than relying on assessments of physical progress. Under the cost-to-cost approach, the use of estimated costs to complete each contract is a significant variable in the process of determining recognized revenue and is a significant factor in the accounting for contracts. Significant estimates that impact the cost to complete each contract are costs of engineering, materials, components, equipment,

labor and subcontracts; labor productivity; schedule durations, including subcontract and supplier progress; liquidated damages; contract disputes, including claims; achievement of contractual performance requirements; and contingency, among others. The cumulative impact of revisions in total cost estimates during the progress of work is reflected in the period in which these changes become known, including, to the extent required, the reversal of profit recognized in prior periods and the recognition of losses expected to be incurred on contracts in progress. Due to the various estimates inherent in our contract accounting, actual results could differ from those estimates. Backlog for each of our operating groups generally consists of several hundred contracts, and although our results are impacted by changes in estimated project margins, in the current period and for the past several years, such aggregate variations have not resulted in a

8

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

material net impact to our income from operations. For both the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, individual projects with significant changes in estimated margins resulted in a net increase to income from operations of approximately \$29,000. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, individual projects with significant changes in estimated margins did not have a material net impact on our income from operations.

Our long-term contracts are awarded on a competitive bid and negotiated basis and the timing of revenue recognition may be impacted by the terms of such contracts. We use a range of contracting options, including cost-reimbursable, fixed-price and hybrid, which has both cost-reimbursable and fixed-price characteristics. Fixed-price contracts, and hybrid contracts with a more significant fixed-price component, tend to provide us with greater control over project schedule and the timing of when work is performed and costs are incurred, and accordingly, when revenue is recognized. Cost-reimbursable contracts, and hybrid contracts with a more significant cost-reimbursable component, generally provide our customers with greater influence over the timing of when we perform our work, and accordingly, such contracts often result in less predictability with respect to the timing of revenue recognition.

Contract revenue for our long-term contracts recognized under the POC method reflects the original contract price adjusted for approved change orders and estimated recoveries for incentive fees, unapproved change orders and claims. We recognize revenue associated with incentive fees when the value can be reliably estimated and recovery is probable. We recognize revenue associated with unapproved change orders and claims to the extent the related costs have been incurred, the value can be reliably estimated and recovery is probable. Our recorded incentive fees, unapproved change orders and claims reflect our best estimate of recovery amounts; however, the ultimate resolution and amounts received could differ from these estimates. See Note 15 for additional discussion of our recorded unapproved change orders, claims, incentives and other contract recoveries.

With respect to our engineering, procurement, and construction (“EPC”) services, our contracts are not segmented between types of services, such as engineering and construction, if each of the EPC components is negotiated concurrently or if the pricing of any such services is subject to the ultimate negotiation and agreement of the entire EPC contract. However, we segment an EPC contract if it includes technology or fabrication services and the technology or fabrication scope is independently negotiated and priced. In addition, an EPC contract including technology or fabrication services may be segmented if we satisfy the segmenting criteria in ASC 605-35. Revenue recorded in these situations is based on our prices and terms for similar services to third party customers. Segmenting a contract may result in different interim rates of profitability for each scope of service than if we had recognized revenue without segmenting. In some instances, we may combine contracts that are entered into in multiple phases, but are interdependent and include pricing considerations by us and the customer that are impacted by all phases of the project. Otherwise, if each phase is independent of the other and pricing considerations do not give effect to another phase, the contracts will not be combined.

Cost of revenue for our long-term contracts includes direct contract costs, such as materials and labor, and indirect costs that are attributable to contract activity. The timing of when we bill our customers is generally dependent upon advance billing terms, milestone billings based on the completion of certain phases of the work, or when services are provided. Projects with costs and estimated earnings recognized to-date in excess of cumulative billings is reported on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (“Balance Sheet”) as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings. Projects with cumulative billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings recognized to-date is reported on the Balance Sheet as billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings. The net balances on our Balance Sheet are collectively referred to as Contracts in Progress, net and the components of these balances as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Cost and estimated earnings on contracts in progress	\$22,961,938	\$24,752,256	\$16,694,373	\$23,377,143
Billings on contracts in progress	(22,300,262)	(26,156,977)	(16,127,655)	(25,422,746)
Margin fair value liability for acquired contracts ⁽¹⁾	—	(613,362)	—	(674,648)

Contracts in Progress, net	\$661,676	\$(2,018,083)	\$566,718	\$(2,720,251)
----------------------------	-----------	----------------	-----------	----------------

The balance represents a margin fair value liability associated with long-term contracts acquired in connection with the Shaw Acquisition on February 13, 2013 (see Note 4). The margin fair value liability was approximately \$745,500 at the Acquisition Closing Date and is recognized as revenue on a POC basis as the applicable projects progress. We anticipate the remaining liability will be recognized as revenue over the next five to six years. Revenue and the related income from operations recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 was approximately \$33,800 and \$61,300, respectively, compared with approximately \$16,400 and \$24,700, respectively, for the comparable 2013 periods.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Any uncollected billed amounts, including contract retentions, are reported as accounts receivable. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accounts receivable included contract retentions of approximately \$72,100 and \$68,600, respectively. Contract retentions due beyond one year were not material at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013. Revenue for our service contracts that do not satisfy the criteria for revenue recognition under the POC method is recorded at the time services are performed. Revenue associated with incentive fees for these contracts is recognized when earned. Unbilled receivables for our service contracts are recorded within accounts receivable and were approximately \$71,800 and \$80,000 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Revenue for our pipe and steel fabrication and catalyst manufacturing contracts that are independent of an EPC contract, or for which we satisfy the segmentation criteria discussed above, is recognized upon shipment of the fabricated or manufactured units. During the fabrication or manufacturing process, all related direct and allocable indirect costs are capitalized as work in process inventory and such costs are recorded as cost of revenue at the time of shipment.

Our billed and unbilled revenue may be exposed to potential credit risk if our customers should encounter financial difficulties, and we maintain reserves for specifically-identified potential uncollectible receivables. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, our allowances for doubtful accounts were not material.

Other Operating Expense (Income), Net—Other operating expense (income), net, generally represents losses (gains) associated with the sale or disposition of property and equipment.

Acquisition and Integration Related Costs—For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, integration related costs of \$9,537 and \$17,604, respectively, primarily related to facility consolidations, including the associated accrued future lease costs for vacated facilities and unutilized capacity, personnel relocation and severance related costs, and systems integration costs. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, acquisition and integration related costs of \$9,964 and \$71,220, respectively, primarily related to transaction costs, professional fees, and change-in-control and severance related costs.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets—Goodwill is not amortized to earnings, but instead is reviewed for impairment at least annually at our reporting unit level, absent any indicators of impairment. Our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group includes three reporting units, our Fabrication Services operating group includes two reporting units, and our Technology and Environmental Solutions operating groups each represent a reporting unit. We perform our annual impairment assessment during the fourth quarter of each year based upon balances as of the beginning of that year's fourth quarter. As part of our annual impairment assessment, in the fourth quarter of 2013, we performed a quantitative assessment of goodwill for each of our reporting units. We utilized an income approach (discounted cash flow method) to value our reporting units and test for impairment as we believe this is the most direct approach to incorporate the specific economic attributes and risk profiles of our reporting units into our valuation model. This is consistent with the methodology used for our annual quantitative impairment assessment in previous years. We generally do not utilize a market approach given the difficulty in identifying relevant market transactions and the volatility of markets from which transactions are derived. Based upon this quantitative assessment, no impairment charge was necessary during 2013, as the fair value of each of the reporting units acquired in 2013 exceeded its respective net book value and the fair value of all other reporting units significantly exceeded their respective net book values. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, no indicators of goodwill impairment were identified. If, based on future assessments, our goodwill is deemed to be impaired, the impairment would result in a charge to earnings in the year of impairment.

We amortize our finite-lived intangible assets on a straight-line basis with lives ranging from 2 to 20 years, absent any indicators of impairment. We review tangible assets and finite-lived intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If a recoverability assessment is required, the estimated future cash flow associated with the asset or asset group will be compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if impairment exists. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we noted no indicators of impairment. See Note 6 for further discussion regarding goodwill and other intangible assets.

Earnings Per Share (“EPS”)—Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to CB&I by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the assumed conversion of dilutive securities, consisting of restricted shares, performance shares (where performance criteria have been met), stock options and directors’ deferred-fee shares. See Note 3 for calculations associated with basic and diluted EPS.

Cash Equivalents—Cash equivalents are considered to be all highly liquid securities with original maturities of three months or less.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Inventory—Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market and cost is determined using the first-in-first-out (“FIFO”) or weighted-average cost method. The cost of inventory includes acquisition costs, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred to bring the inventory to a current location and condition. An allowance for excess or inactive inventory is recorded based upon an analysis that considers current inventory levels, historical usage patterns, estimates of future sales expectations and salvage value. See Note 5 for additional disclosures associated with our inventory.

Foreign Currency—The nature of our business activities involves the management of various financial and market risks, including those related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The effects of translating financial statements of foreign operations into our reporting currency are recognized as a cumulative translation adjustment in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (“AOCI”) which is net of tax, where applicable. Foreign currency exchange gains (losses) are included within cost of revenue and were not material for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Financial Instruments—We utilize derivative instruments in certain circumstances to mitigate the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, as described below:

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Derivatives—We do not engage in currency speculation; however, we do utilize foreign currency exchange rate derivatives on an ongoing basis to hedge against certain foreign currency related operating exposures. We generally seek hedge accounting treatment for contracts used to hedge operating exposures and designate them as cash flow hedges. Therefore, gains and losses, exclusive of credit risk and forward points (which represent the time value component of the fair value of our derivative positions), are included in AOCI until the associated underlying operating exposure impacts our earnings. Changes in the fair value of (1) credit risk and forward points, (2) instruments deemed ineffective during the period, and (3) instruments that we do not designate as cash flow hedges, are recognized within cost of revenue.

Interest Rate Derivatives—At June 30, 2014, we continued to utilize a swap arrangement to hedge against interest rate variability associated with \$441,875 of our outstanding \$875,000 unsecured term loan (the “Term Loan”). The swap arrangement has been designated as a cash flow hedge as its critical terms matched those of the Term Loan at inception and through June 30, 2014. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the swap arrangement are included in AOCI until the associated underlying exposure impacts our earnings.

For those contracts designated as cash flow hedges, we document all relationships between the derivative instruments and associated hedged items, as well as our risk-management objectives and strategy for undertaking hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives to specific firm commitments or highly-probable forecasted transactions. We continually assess, at inception and on an on-going basis, the effectiveness of derivative instruments in offsetting changes in the cash flow of the designated hedged items. Hedge accounting designation is discontinued when (1) it is determined that the derivative is no longer highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flow of the hedged item, including firm commitments or forecasted transactions, (2) the derivative is sold, terminated, exercised, or expires, (3) it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur, or (4) we determine that designating the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. See Note 10 for additional discussion of our financial instruments.

Income Taxes—Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis using currently enacted income tax rates for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided to offset any net deferred tax assets (“DTA(s)”) if, based upon the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the DTAs will not be realized. The final realization of DTAs depends upon our ability to generate sufficient future taxable income of the appropriate character and in the appropriate jurisdictions. Income tax and associated interest reserves, where applicable, are recorded in those instances where we consider it more likely than not that additional tax will be due in excess of amounts reflected in income tax returns filed worldwide, irrespective of whether or not we have received tax assessments. At June 30, 2014, our reserves totaled

approximately \$12,800. If these income tax reserves are ultimately unnecessary, approximately \$9,600 would impact tax expense as we are contractually indemnified for the remaining balances. At December 31, 2013, our reserves totaled approximately \$14,300. We continually review our exposure to additional income tax obligations and, as further information is known or events occur, changes in our tax and interest reserves may be recorded within income tax expense and interest expense, respectively.

Partnering Arrangements—In the ordinary course of business, we execute specific projects and conduct certain operations through joint venture, consortium and other collaborative arrangements (collectively referred to as “venture(s)”). We have various ownership interests in these ventures, with such ownership typically being proportionate to our decision making and distribution rights. The ventures generally contract directly with the third party customer; however, services may be performed directly by the ventures, or may be performed by us, our partners, or a combination thereof.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Venture net assets consist primarily of working capital and property and equipment, and assets may be restricted from being used to fund obligations outside of the venture. These ventures typically have limited third-party debt or have debt that is non-recourse in nature; however, they may provide for capital calls to fund operations or require participants in the venture to provide additional financial support, including advance payment or retention letters of credit.

Each venture is assessed at inception and on an ongoing basis as to whether it qualifies as a VIE under the consolidations guidance in ASC 810. A venture generally qualifies as a VIE when it (1) meets the definition of a legal entity, (2) absorbs the operational risk of the projects being executed, creating a variable interest, and (3) lacks sufficient capital investment from the partners, potentially resulting in the venture requiring additional subordinated financial support, if necessary, to finance its future activities.

If at any time a venture qualifies as a VIE, we perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE and, therefore, need to consolidate the VIE. We are the primary beneficiary if we have (1) the power to direct the economically significant activities of the VIE and (2) the right to receive benefits from, and obligation to absorb losses of, the VIE. If the venture is a VIE and we are the primary beneficiary, or we otherwise have the ability to control the venture, we consolidate the venture. If we are not determined to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE, or only have the ability to significantly influence, rather than control the venture, we do not consolidate the venture. We account for unconsolidated ventures using proportionate consolidation when we meet the applicable accounting criteria to do so and utilize the equity method otherwise. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the results of our proportionately consolidated ventures were not material. See Note 7 for additional discussion of our material partnering arrangements.

New Accounting Standards—In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, which provides a single comprehensive accounting standard for revenue recognition for contracts with customers and supersedes current industry-specific guidance, including ASC 605-35. Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, entities are required to recognize revenue using the following comprehensive model: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue as the entity satisfies each performance obligation. ASU 2014-09 is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2017 and will result in retrospective application, either in the form of recasting all prior periods presented or a cumulative adjustment to equity in the period of adoption. We are currently assessing the impact that the new standard will have on our financial statements.

3. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of weighted average basic shares outstanding to weighted average diluted shares outstanding and the computation of basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net income attributable to CB&I	\$142,404	\$106,043	\$231,355	\$139,651
Weighted average shares outstanding—basic	108,096	107,056	107,888	104,444
Effect of restricted shares/performance shares/stock options ⁽¹⁾	980	1,265	1,118	1,448
Effect of directors' deferred-fee shares	34	71	52	71
Weighted average shares outstanding—diluted	109,110	108,392	109,058	105,963
Net income attributable to CB&I per share:				
Basic	\$1.32	\$0.99	\$2.14	\$1.34
Diluted	\$1.31	\$0.98	\$2.12	\$1.32

⁽¹⁾ Antidilutive stock options excluded from diluted EPS were not material for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 or 2013.

4. RECENT ACQUISITION

General—As more fully described in our 2013 Annual Report, on February 13, 2013 (the “Acquisition Closing Date”), we acquired The Shaw Group Inc. (“Shaw”) (the “Shaw Acquisition”, the “2013 Shaw Acquisition”, or the "Acquisition") for a gross purchase price of \$3,340,070, comprised of \$2,851,260 in cash consideration and \$488,810 in equity consideration. The cash consideration was funded using \$1,051,260 from existing cash balances of CB&I and Shaw on the Acquisition Closing Date, and the remainder was funded using debt financing. Shaw’s unrestricted cash balance on the Acquisition Closing Date

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

totaled \$1,137,927, and accordingly, the cash portion of our purchase price, net of cash acquired, was \$1,713,333 and our total purchase price, net of cash acquired, was \$2,202,143. The results from the Shaw Acquisition were incorporated within our expanded operating groups beginning on the Acquisition Closing Date. See Note 16 for a discussion of our operating groups.

Supplemental Pro Forma Information (Unaudited)—The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information (“the pro forma financial information”) presented for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 gives effect to the acquisition of Shaw by CB&I, accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting. The pro forma financial information reflects the Acquisition and related events as if they occurred on January 1, 2013, and gives effect to pro forma events that are directly attributable to the Acquisition, factually supportable, and expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results of CB&I and Shaw following the Acquisition. The pro forma financial information includes adjustments to: (1) exclude transaction costs, professional fees, and change-in-control and severance related costs that were included in CB&I and Shaw’s historical results and are not expected to be recurring; (2) exclude the results of portions of the Shaw business that were not acquired by CB&I or are not expected to have a continuing impact; (3) include additional intangibles amortization and net interest expense associated with the Shaw Acquisition; and (4) include the pro forma results of Shaw from January 1, 2013 through the Acquisition Closing Date for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. Adjustments, net of tax, included in the pro forma net income below that were of a non-recurring nature totaled approximately \$6,300 and \$57,500, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, reflecting the elimination of financing and acquisition and integration related costs. This pro forma financial information has been presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been achieved had the pro forma events taken place on the dates indicated. Further, the pro forma financial information does not purport to project the future operating results of the combined company following the Acquisition.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
Pro forma revenue	\$2,850,791	\$5,595,590
Pro forma net income attributable to CB&I	\$112,316	\$199,683
Pro forma net income attributable to CB&I per share:		
Basic	\$1.05	\$1.87
Diluted	\$1.04	\$1.85

5. INVENTORY

The components of inventory at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Raw materials	\$168,097	\$184,586
Work in process	38,342	31,764
Finished goods	85,651	86,637
Total	\$292,090	\$302,987

6. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

Goodwill—At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, our goodwill balances were \$4,223,763 and \$4,226,468, respectively, attributable to the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in connection with our acquisitions:

Balance at December 31, 2013	Total \$4,226,468
Amortization of tax goodwill in excess of book goodwill	(2,673)
Foreign currency translation	(32)

Balance at June 30, 2014

\$4,223,763

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, no indicators of goodwill impairment were identified and therefore no goodwill impairment charge was recorded. There can be no assurance that future goodwill impairment tests will not result in charges to earnings.

13

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Other Intangible Assets—The following table provides a summary of our acquired finite-lived intangible assets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, including weighted average useful lives for each major intangible asset class and in total:

	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Finite-lived intangible assets (weighted average life)				
Backlog and customer relationships (16 years)	\$380,586	\$(52,231)	\$380,586	\$(33,735)
Process technologies (15 years)	295,507	(99,864)	295,726	(90,282)
Tradenames (10 years)	86,029	(15,723)	86,042	(11,126)
Lease agreements (6 years) ⁽¹⁾	—	—	7,718	(7,627)
Non-compete agreements (7 years)	3,004	(2,800)	3,012	(2,591)
Total (15 years) ⁽²⁾	\$765,126	\$(170,618)	\$773,084	\$(145,361)

(1) Lease agreement intangibles totaling \$7,718 became fully amortized during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and were therefore removed from the gross carrying and accumulated amortization balances above.

(2) The decrease in intangibles during the six months ended June 30, 2014 primarily related to amortization expense of \$33,056.

7. PARTNERING ARRANGEMENTS

As discussed in Note 2, we account for our unconsolidated ventures using either proportionate consolidation or the equity method. Further, we consolidate any venture that is determined to be a VIE for which we are the primary beneficiary, or which we otherwise effectively control.

Unconsolidated Ventures (Proportionate Consolidation)—The following is a summary description of our significant unconsolidated joint ventures which have been accounted for using proportionate consolidation:

CBI/Zachry—We have a venture with Zachry (CB&I—50% / Zachry—50%) to perform EPC work for two liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) liquefaction trains in Freeport, Texas. Our proportionate share of the CB&I/Zachry project value is approximately \$2,600,000.

CBI/Chiyoda—We have a venture with Chiyoda (CB&I—50% / Chiyoda—50%) to perform EPC work for three LNG liquefaction trains in Hackberry, Louisiana. Our proportionate share of the CB&I/Chiyoda project value is approximately \$3,100,000.

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the results of the above noted proportionately consolidated projects were not material, but will become more material as project activities progress.

Unconsolidated Ventures (Equity Method)—The following is a summary description of our significant unconsolidated joint ventures which have been accounted for using the equity method:

Chevron-Lummus Global (“CLG”)—We have a venture with Chevron (CB&I—50% / Chevron—50%), which provides licenses, engineering services and catalyst, primarily for the refining industry. As sufficient capital investments in CLG have been made by the venture partners, it does not qualify as a VIE. Additionally, we do not effectively control CLG and therefore do not consolidate the venture.

NET Power LLC (“NET Power”)—We have a commitment to invest cash and in-kind services in NET Power, a venture between CB&I and various other parties, formed for the purpose of developing a new fossil fuel-based power generation technology and building a demonstration unit that is intended to produce cost-effective power with little-to-no carbon dioxide emissions. Our commitment totals \$50,400 and is contingent upon demonstration of various levels of feasibility of the NET Power technology and could result in up to a 50% interest in NET Power and provide for the exclusive right to engineer, procure and construct NET Power plants. At June 30, 2014, we had cumulatively invested cash and in-kind services of approximately \$7,500 and had an approximate 10% interest in

NET Power. Cash and in-kind contributions have been expensed within our equity earnings and were not material during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Consolidated Ventures—The following is a summary description of the significant joint ventures we consolidate due to their designation as VIEs for which we are the primary beneficiary:

CBI/Kentz—We have a venture with Kentz (CB&I—65% / Kentz—35%) to perform the structural, mechanical, piping, electrical and instrumentation work on, and to provide commissioning support for, three LNG trains, including associated utilities and a gas processing and compression plant, for the Gorgon LNG project, located on Barrow Island, Australia. Our CB&I/Kentz project value is approximately \$5,000,000.

CBI/Clough—We have a venture with Clough (CB&I—65% / Clough—35%) to perform the EPC work for a gas conditioning plant, nearby wellheads, and associated piping and infrastructure for the Papua New Guinea LNG project, located in the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea. Our CB&I/Clough project value is approximately \$2,000,000.

CB&I/AREVA—We have a venture with AREVA (CB&I—52% / AREVA—48%) to design, license and construct a mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility in Aiken, South Carolina, which will be used to convert weapons-grade plutonium into fuel for nuclear power plants for the U.S. Department of Energy. Our CB&I/AREVA project value is approximately \$5,000,000.

The following table presents summarized balance sheet information for our consolidated VIEs:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
CBI/Kentz		
Current assets	\$293,441	\$156,974
Current liabilities	\$135,338	\$72,741
CBI/Clough		
Current assets	\$104,792	\$122,179
Current liabilities	\$32,715	\$48,933
CBI/AREVA		
Current assets	\$28,408	\$34,547
Current liabilities	\$74,904	\$98,478
All Other ⁽¹⁾		
Current assets	\$79,024	\$83,370
Non-current assets	23,738	24,802
Total assets	\$102,762	\$108,172
Current liabilities	\$22,160	\$26,879

⁽¹⁾ Other ventures that we consolidate due to their designation as VIEs are not individually material to our financial results and are therefore aggregated as “All Other”.

The use of these ventures exposes us to a number of risks, including the risk that our partners may be unable or unwilling to provide their share of capital investment to fund the operations of the venture or to complete their obligations to us, the venture, or ultimately, our customer. This could result in unanticipated costs to complete the projects, liquidated damages or contract disputes, including claims against our partners.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

8. FACILITY REALIGNMENT LIABILITY

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had a facility realignment liability related to the recognition of future operating lease expense for vacated facility capacity where we remain contractually obligated to a lessor. The liability was recognized within accrued liabilities and other non-current liabilities, as applicable, based upon the anticipated timing of payments. The following table summarizes the movements in the facility realignment liability during the six months ended June 30, 2014:

Balance at December 31, 2013	\$12,111	
Charges ⁽¹⁾	8,891	
Cash payments	(5,165)
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$15,837	

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, charges of \$8,891 were recognized within acquisition and integration related costs related to facility consolidations and the associated accelerated lease costs for vacated facilities,

⁽¹⁾ primarily in our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance and Environmental Solutions operating groups.

During the remainder of 2014, we will continue assessing our facility requirements in light of the 2013 Shaw Acquisition.

9. DEBT

Our outstanding debt at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current		
Revolving facility and other borrowings	\$609,266	\$115,000
Current maturities of term loan	100,000	100,000
Current debt	\$709,266	\$215,000
Long-Term		
Term Loan: \$1,000,000 term loan (interest at LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin)	\$875,000	\$925,000
Senior Notes: \$800,000 senior notes, series A-D (fixed interest ranging from 4.15% to 5.30%)	800,000	800,000
Less: current maturities of term loan	(100,000	) (100,000
Long-term debt	\$1,575,000	\$1,625,000

Revolving Facilities—We have a five-year, \$1,350,000, committed and unsecured revolving facility (the “Revolving Facility”) with BofA, as administrative agent, and BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BBVA Compass, Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (“Credit Agricole”) and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, each as syndication agents, which expires in October 2018. The Revolving Facility has a \$675,000 borrowing and financial letter of credit sublimit (with financial letters of credit not to exceed \$270,000) and certain financial covenants, including a maximum leverage ratio of 3.00, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.75, and a minimum net worth level calculated as \$1,833,326 at June 30, 2014. The Revolving Facility also includes customary restrictions regarding subsidiary indebtedness, sales of assets, liens, investments, type of business conducted, and mergers and acquisitions, and includes a trailing twelve-month limitation of \$250,000 for dividend payments and share repurchases if our leverage ratio exceeds 1.50 (unlimited if our leverage ratio is equal to or below 1.50), among other restrictions. Letters of credit are generally issued to customers in the ordinary course of business to support advance payments and performance guarantees, in lieu of retention on our contracts, or in certain cases, are issued in support of our insurance program. In addition to interest on debt borrowings, we are assessed quarterly commitment fees on the unutilized portion of the facility as well as letter of credit fees on outstanding instruments. The interest, commitment fee, and letter of credit fee percentages are based upon our quarterly leverage ratio. In the event we borrow funds under the facility, interest is assessed at either prime plus an applicable floating margin (3.25% and 0.75%, respectively at

June 30, 2014), or LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin (0.15% and 1.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014). At June 30, 2014, we had \$400,000 of outstanding borrowings and \$236,043 of outstanding letters of credit under the facility (none of which were financial letters of credit), providing \$713,957 of available capacity, of which \$275,000 may be utilized for borrowings. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 our weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the facility was approximately 1.9%, inclusive of the applicable floating margin.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

We also have a five-year, \$650,000, committed and unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Second Revolving Facility”) with BofA, as administrative agent, and Credit Agricole, as syndication agent, which expires in February 2018. The Second Revolving Facility supplements our Revolving Facility, has a \$487,500 borrowing and financial letter of credit sublimit and includes financial and restrictive covenants similar to those noted above for the Revolving Facility. In addition to interest on debt borrowings, we are assessed quarterly commitment fees on the unutilized portion of the facility as well as letter of credit fees on outstanding instruments. The interest, commitment fee, and letter of credit fee percentages are based upon our quarterly leverage ratio. In the event we borrow funds under the facility, interest is assessed at either prime plus an applicable floating margin (3.25% and 0.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014), or LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin (0.15% and 1.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014). At June 30, 2014, we had \$90,500 of outstanding borrowings and \$67,951 of outstanding letters of credit under the facility (including \$14,748 of financial letters of credit), providing \$491,549 of available capacity, of which \$382,252 may be utilized for borrowings. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 our weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the facility was approximately 3.0%, inclusive of the applicable floating margin.

Term Loan—At June 30, 2014, we had \$875,000 outstanding on our four-year, \$1,000,000 unsecured Term Loan with BofA as administrative agent, which was used to fund a portion of the 2013 Shaw Acquisition. Interest and principal under the Term Loan is payable quarterly in arrears and bears interest at LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin (0.15% and 1.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014). However, we continue to utilize an interest rate swap to hedge against \$441,875 of the outstanding \$875,000 Term Loan, which resulted in a weighted average interest rate of approximately 2.1% during the six months ended June 30, 2014, inclusive of the applicable floating margin. Future annual maturities for the Term Loan are \$50,000, \$100,000, \$150,000 and \$575,000 for the remainder of 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. The Term Loan includes financial and restrictive covenants similar to those noted above for the Revolving Facility.

Senior Notes—We have a series of Senior Notes totaling \$800,000 in the aggregate (“Senior Notes”), with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and Credit Agricole, as administrative agents, which were used to fund a portion of the 2013 Shaw Acquisition. The Senior Notes have financial and restrictive covenants similar to those noted above for the Revolving Facility. The Senior Notes include Series A through D, which contain the following terms:

Series A—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 4.15%, with principal of \$150,000 due in December 2017

Series B—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 4.57%, with principal of \$225,000 due in December 2019

Series C—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 5.15%, with principal of \$275,000 due in December 2022

Series D—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 5.30%, with principal of \$150,000 due in December 2024

Uncommitted Facilities—We also have various short term, uncommitted letter of credit and borrowing facilities (the “Uncommitted Facilities”) across several geographic regions of approximately \$2,599,378, of which \$170,000 may be utilized for borrowings (\$168,766 at June 30, 2014, net of letter of credit utilization of \$1,234 under certain facilities).

These facilities are generally used to provide letters of credit or bank guarantees to customers in the ordinary course of business to support advance payments and performance guarantees, in lieu of retention on our contracts. At June 30, 2014, we had \$118,766 of outstanding borrowings and \$978,002 of outstanding letters of credit under these facilities, providing \$1,502,610 of available capacity, of which \$50,000 may be utilized for borrowings. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 our weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the facility was approximately 4.2%.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, maximum outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit and other facilities were approximately \$829,000. In addition to providing letters of credit or bank guarantees, we also issue surety bonds in the ordinary course of business to support our contract performance. At June 30, 2014, we had \$615,078 of outstanding surety bonds.

Westinghouse Bonds—As more fully described in our 2013 Annual Report, in conjunction with the 2013 Shaw Acquisition, in the first quarter of 2013, we paid approximately 128,980,000 Japanese Yen (approximately \$1,353,700) to settle bond obligations associated with Shaw's former 20% investment in Westinghouse Electric Company (“WEC”). The bond holders were repaid from proceeds of a trust account (approximately \$1,309,000)

established by Shaw prior to the Acquisition Closing Date and a payment by CB&I (approximately \$44,700). The bond obligations, and the associated trust account cash, were included in the Acquisition Closing Date balance sheet. Compliance and Other—At June 30, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our restrictive and financial covenants associated with our debt and revolving credit and other facilities. Capitalized interest was insignificant at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Derivatives

Operating Exposures—At June 30, 2014, the notional value of our outstanding forward contracts to hedge certain foreign exchange-related operating exposures was approximately \$82,200. These contracts vary in duration, maturing up to two years from period-end. We designate certain of these hedges as cash flow hedges and accordingly, changes in their fair value are recognized in AOCI until the associated underlying operating exposure impacts our earnings. We exclude forward points, which are recognized as ineffectiveness within cost of revenue and are not material to our earnings, from our hedge assessment analysis.

Interest Rate Derivatives

Interest Rate Exposures—We continue to utilize a swap arrangement to hedge against interest rate variability associated with \$441,875 of our outstanding \$875,000 Term Loan. The swap arrangement has been designated as a cash flow hedge as its critical terms matched those of the Term Loan at inception and through June 30, 2014. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the hedge are recognized in AOCI until the associated underlying exposure impacts our earnings.

Financial Instruments Disclosures

Fair Value—Financial instruments are required to be categorized within a valuation hierarchy based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of the valuation hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1—Fair value is based upon quoted prices in active markets. Our cash and cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy as they are valued at cost, which approximates fair value.

Level 2—Fair value is based upon internally-developed models that use, as their basis, readily observable market parameters. Our derivative positions are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy as they are valued using quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets. These level 2 derivatives are valued utilizing an income approach, which discounts future cash flow based upon current market expectations and adjusts for credit risk.

Level 3—Fair value is based upon internally-developed models that use, as their basis, significant unobservable market parameters. We did not have any Level 3 classifications at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

The following table presents the fair value of our cash and cash equivalents, foreign currency exchange rate derivatives and interest rate derivatives at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, by valuation hierarchy and balance sheet classification:

	June 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$374,313	\$—	\$—	\$374,313	\$420,502	\$—	\$—	\$420,502
Derivatives ⁽¹⁾								
Other current assets	—	883	—	883	—	2,155	—	2,155
Other non-current assets	—	2,605	—	2,605	—	4,705	—	4,705
Total assets at fair value	\$374,313	\$3,488	\$—	\$377,801	\$420,502	\$6,860	\$—	\$427,362
Liabilities								
Derivatives								
Accrued liabilities	\$—	\$(3,307)	\$—	\$(3,307)	\$—	\$(3,818)	\$—	\$(3,818)
Other non-current liabilities	—	(233)	—	(233)	—	(450)	—	(450)
Total liabilities at fair value	\$—	\$(3,540)	\$—	\$(3,540)	\$—	\$(4,268)	\$—	\$(4,268)

We are exposed to credit risk on our hedging instruments associated with potential counterparty non-performance, ⁽¹⁾ and the fair value of our derivatives reflects this credit risk. The total level 2 assets at fair value above represent the maximum loss that we would incur on our outstanding hedges if the applicable counterparties failed to perform

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

according to the hedge contracts. To help mitigate counterparty credit risk, we transact only with counterparties that are rated as investment grade or higher and monitor all counterparties on a continuous basis.

The carrying values of our accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. At June 30, 2014, the fair value of our Term Loan, based upon the current market rates for debt with similar credit risk and maturity, approximated its carrying value as interest is based upon LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin. Our Senior Notes are categorized within level 2 of the valuation hierarchy and had a total fair value of approximately \$779,000 at June 30, 2014, based on the current market rates for debt with similar credit risk and maturities.

Derivatives Disclosures

Fair Value—The following table presents the total fair value by underlying risk and balance sheet classification for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	Asset Derivatives			Liability Derivatives		
	Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	Other current and non-current assets	\$2,507	\$ 3,772	Accrued and other non-current liabilities	\$(2,070)	\$(2,233)
Foreign currency	Other current and non-current assets	161	861	Accrued and other non-current liabilities	(224)	(853)
		\$2,668	\$ 4,633		\$(2,294)	\$(3,086)
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	Other current and non-current assets	\$—	\$—	Accrued and other non-current liabilities	\$—	\$—
Foreign currency	Other current and non-current assets	820	2,227	Accrued and other non-current liabilities	(1,246)	(1,182)
		\$820	\$ 2,227		\$(1,246)	\$(1,182)
Total fair value		\$3,488	\$ 6,860		\$(3,540)	\$(4,268)

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Master Netting Arrangements (“MNAs”)—Our derivatives are executed under International Swaps and Derivatives Association MNAs, which generally allow us and our counterparties to net settle, in a single net payable or receivable, obligations due on the same day, in the same currency and for the same type of derivative instrument. We have elected the option to record all derivatives on a gross basis in our Balance Sheet. The following table presents our derivative assets and liabilities at June 30, 2014 on a gross basis and a net settlement basis:

	Gross Amounts Recognized (i)	Gross Amounts Offset on the Balance Sheet (ii)	Net Amounts Presented on the Balance Sheet (iii) = (i) - (ii)	Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheet (iv) Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount (v) = (iii) - (iv)
Derivatives						
Assets:						
Interest rate	\$2,507	\$—	\$ 2,507	\$—	\$—	\$2,507
Foreign currency	981	—	981	(65)	—	916
Total assets	\$3,488	\$—	\$ 3,488	\$(65)	\$—	\$3,423
Liabilities:						
Interest rate	\$(2,070)	—	\$(2,070)	—	—	(2,070)
Foreign currency	(1,470)	—	(1,470)	65	—	(1,405)
Total liabilities	\$(3,540)	\$—	\$(3,540)	\$65	\$—	\$(3,475)

AOCI/Other—The following table presents the total value, by underlying risk, recognized in other comprehensive income (“OCI”) and reclassified from AOCI to interest expense (interest rate derivatives) and cost of revenue (foreign currency derivatives) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:

	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Effective Derivative Portion							
	Recognized in OCI				Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings ⁽¹⁾			
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges								
Interest rate	\$(1,689)	\$3,755	\$(2,191)	\$2,436	\$(546)	\$(541)	\$(1,089)	\$(707)
Foreign currency	19	2,494	(47)	2,430	(113)	843	354	432
Total	\$(1,670)	\$6,249	\$(2,238)	\$4,866	\$(659)	\$302	\$(735)	\$(275)

⁽¹⁾ Net unrealized losses totaling \$1,225 are anticipated to be reclassified from AOCI into earnings during the next 12 months due to settlement of the associated underlying obligations.

The following table presents the total value recognized in cost of revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 for foreign currency derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges:

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings			
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges				
Foreign currency	\$(7,716)	\$4,678	\$(6,210)	\$4,251
Total	\$(7,716)	\$4,678	\$(6,210)	\$4,251

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

11. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Our 2013 Annual Report disclosed anticipated 2014 defined benefit pension and other postretirement plan contributions of \$20,235 and \$3,138, respectively. The following table provides updated contribution information for our plans at June 30, 2014:

	Pension Plans	Other Postretirement Plans
Contributions made through June 30, 2014	\$ 12,586	\$ 789
Contributions expected for the remainder of 2014	7,595	1,569
Total contributions expected for 2014	\$20,181	\$ 2,358

The following table provides a breakout of the components of net periodic benefit cost associated with our defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Pension Plans				
Service cost	\$2,358	\$1,626	\$4,709	\$3,271
Interest cost	8,632	7,659	17,196	14,689
Expected return on plan assets	(9,400)	(7,369)	(18,714)	(13,934)
Amortization of prior service credits	(121)	(114)	(241)	(229)
Recognized net actuarial losses	1,193	1,114	2,374	2,249
Net periodic benefit cost	\$2,662	\$2,916	\$5,324	\$6,046
Other Postretirement Plans				
Service cost	\$259	\$311	\$518	\$622
Interest cost	570	516	1,140	1,032
Amortization of prior service credits	—	(67)	—	(134)
Recognized net actuarial gains	(216)	(129)	(432)	(258)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$613	\$631	\$1,226	\$1,262

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings—We have been and may from time to time be named as a defendant in legal actions claiming damages in connection with engineering and construction projects, technology licenses, other services we provide, and other matters. These are typically claims that arise in the normal course of business, including employment-related claims and contractual disputes or claims for personal injury or property damage which occur in connection with services performed relating to project or construction sites. Contractual disputes normally involve claims relating to the timely completion of projects, performance of equipment or technologies, design or other engineering services or project construction services provided by us. We do not believe that any of our pending contractual, employment-related, personal injury or property damage claims and disputes will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flow. See Note 15 for additional discussion of claims associated with our projects.

Asbestos Litigation—We are a defendant in lawsuits wherein plaintiffs allege exposure to asbestos due to work we may have performed at various locations. We have never been a manufacturer, distributor or supplier of asbestos products. Over the past several decades and through June 30, 2014, we have been named a defendant in lawsuits alleging exposure to asbestos involving approximately 5,500 plaintiffs and, of those claims, approximately 1,500 claims were pending and 4,000 have been closed through dismissals or settlements. Over the past several decades and through June 30, 2014, the claims alleging exposure to asbestos that have been resolved have been dismissed or settled for an average settlement amount of approximately two thousand dollars per claim. We review each case on its own merits and make accruals based upon the probability of loss and our estimates of the amount of liability and related expenses,

if any. We do not believe that any unresolved asserted claims will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flow, and at June 30, 2014, we had approximately \$4,700 accrued for liability and related expenses. With respect to unasserted asbestos claims, we cannot identify a population of potential claimants with sufficient certainty to determine the probability of a loss and to make a reasonable estimate of liability, if any. While we continue to pursue recovery for recognized and unrecognized contingent losses through insurance, indemnification arrangements or other sources, we are unable to quantify the amount, if any, that we may expect to

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

recover because of the variability in coverage amounts, limitations and deductibles, or the viability of carriers, with respect to our insurance policies for the years in question.

Environmental Matters—Our operations are subject to extensive and changing U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations, as well as the laws of other countries, that establish health and environmental quality standards. These standards, among others, relate to air and water pollutants and the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. We are exposed to potential liability for personal injury or property damage caused by any release, spill, exposure or other accident involving such pollutants, substances or wastes.

In connection with the historical operation of our facilities, including those associated with acquired operations, substances which currently are or might be considered hazardous were used or disposed of at some sites that will or may require us to make expenditures for remediation. In addition, we have agreed to indemnify parties from whom we have purchased or to whom we have sold facilities for certain environmental liabilities arising from acts occurring before the dates those facilities were transferred.

We believe we are in compliance, in all material respects, with environmental laws and regulations and maintain insurance coverage to mitigate our exposure to environmental liabilities. We do not believe any environmental matters will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flow. We do not anticipate we will incur material capital expenditures for environmental controls or for the investigation or remediation of environmental conditions during the remainder of 2014 or 2015.

13. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following tables present changes in AOCI by component and reclassification of AOCI into earnings for each component during the six months ended June 30, 2014:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014			
	Currency Translation Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	Unrealized Fair Value Of Cash Flow Hedges	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$(46,580)	\$ 1,771	\$ (75,124)	\$(119,933)
OCI before reclassifications	6,978	(2,035)	705	5,648
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	494	1,373	1,867
Net OCI	6,978	(1,541)	2,078	7,515
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$(39,602)	\$ 230	\$ (73,046)	\$(112,418)

⁽¹⁾ During the six months ended June 30, 2014, the currency translation adjustment component of AOCI was impacted primarily by the change in the Australian Dollar exchange rate against the U.S. Dollar.

AOCI Components	Amount Reclassified From AOCI
Unrealized Fair Value Of Cash Flow Hedges ⁽¹⁾	
Interest rate derivatives (interest expense)	\$ 1,089
Foreign currency derivatives (cost of revenue)	(354)
Total, before taxes	\$ 735
Taxes	(241)
Total, net of taxes	\$ 494
Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans ⁽²⁾	
Amortization of prior service credits	\$(241)
Recognized net actuarial losses	1,942
Total, before taxes	\$ 1,701
Taxes	(328)
Total, net of taxes	\$ 1,373

- (1) See Note 10 for further discussion of our cash flow hedges, including the total value reclassified from AOCI to earnings.
- (2) See Note 11 for further discussion of our defined benefit and other postretirement plans, including the components of net periodic benefit cost.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

14. STOCK-SETTLED AND CASH-SETTLED EQUITY-BASED PLANS

General—Under our Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"), we can issue shares to employees and directors in the form of restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance shares and stock options. Additionally, in conjunction with the 2013 Shaw Acquisition, at the Acquisition Closing Date we converted certain Shaw stock-settled equity-based awards (including RSUs and stock options) and cash-settled equity-based awards (including RSUs and stock appreciation rights ("SARs")) to equivalent CB&I awards.

Changes in common stock, additional paid-in capital and treasury stock during the six months ended June 30, 2014 primarily related to activity associated with our stock-based compensation plans, including the Incentive Plan and converted awards associated with the Shaw Acquisition, and share repurchases, including purchases of our outstanding common stock and purchases for taxes withheld on taxable share distributions.

Stock-Settled and Cash-Settled Equity-Based Plans—During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we granted the following awards associated with the Incentive Plan:

	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share
RSUs	527	\$ 80.84
Performance shares	312	\$ 79.86
Total	839	

⁽¹⁾ No stock options or cash-settled equity-based awards were granted during the six months ended June 30, 2014.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we had the following activity associated with our equity-based incentive plans and employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP"):

Equity-Based Awards (stock-settled)	
Performance shares (issued upon vesting)	629
RSUs (issued upon vesting)	467
Stock options (issued upon exercise)	279
ESPP shares (issued upon sale)	121
Total Shares Issued	1,496
Equity-Based Awards (cash-settled)	
Cash-settled SARs (paid upon exercise)	\$2,741
Cash-settled RSUs (paid upon vesting)	1,035
Total Cash Payments	\$3,776

During the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, we recognized \$8,469 and \$7,812, respectively, of stock-based compensation expense, and during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, we recognized \$51,534 and \$40,322, respectively, of stock-based compensation expense, primarily within selling and administrative expense. Share Repurchases—During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we repurchased 863 shares for \$66,591 (an average price of \$77.16), including \$41,815 to purchase 553 shares of our outstanding common stock and \$24,776 to purchase 310 shares for taxes withheld on taxable share distributions.

15. UNAPPROVED CHANGE ORDERS, CLAIMS, INCENTIVES AND OTHER CONTRACT RECOVERIES

We recognize revenue associated with unapproved change orders and claims to the extent the related costs have been incurred, the value can be reliably estimated and recovery is probable, and we recognize revenue associated with incentive fees when the value can be reliably estimated and recovery is probable. In addition, we include in contract price amounts contractually recoverable from our customers and consortium partners.

Nuclear Projects—We have consortium agreements (the “Consortium Agreements”) with WEC under which we have contracted with two separate customers (the “Customer Contracts”) for the construction of two nuclear power plants in Georgia (the “Georgia Nuclear Project”) and South Carolina (collectively with the Georgia Nuclear Project, the “Nuclear Projects”). The results of the Nuclear Projects are reflected within our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance and Fabrication Services operating groups. Under the scope of work provided in each of the Consortium Agreements, WEC is primarily responsible for

23

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

engineering and procurement activities associated with the nuclear island component of the Nuclear Projects, while we are responsible for engineering, procurement and fabrication for the balance of plant and substantially all of the construction activities for the Nuclear Projects. The Customer Contracts provide WEC and us contractual entitlement (“Customer Obligations”) for recovery of certain estimated costs in excess of contractually stipulated amounts. In addition to the aforementioned protections for us under the Customer Contracts, the Consortium Agreements also provide contractual entitlement for us to recover from WEC (“WEC Obligations”) certain estimated costs in excess of contractually stipulated amounts, to the extent not recoverable from our customers. Project price for the Nuclear Projects includes estimated amounts recoverable under the aforementioned Customer Obligations and WEC Obligations.

We have unapproved change orders and claims with our customer for the Georgia Nuclear Project resulting from increased engineering, equipment supply, material and fabrication and construction costs resulting from regulatory-required design changes and delays in our customer’s obtaining the combined operating license (“COL”) for the project. Specifically, we have entered into a formal dispute resolution process on certain claims associated with the shield building, large structural modules and COL issuance delays. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$838,600 included in project price related to the unapproved change orders and claims. To the extent we are unsuccessful recovering these amounts from our customer, the amounts are contractually recoverable under the aforementioned WEC Obligations. Through June 30, 2014, approximately \$163,600 had been recognized as revenue on a cumulative POC basis related to the amounts included in project price. Although we have not reached resolution with our customer for the aforementioned matters, at June 30, 2014, we had received contractually required partial payments from our customer totaling approximately \$96,500 related to the unapproved change order and claim amounts.

We believe the amounts included in project price related to the unapproved change orders and claims, and the Customer Obligations and WEC Obligations, are recoverable under the aforementioned provisions of our contractual arrangements and reflect our best estimate of recovery amounts. The Nuclear Projects have long construction durations and the cost estimates cover costs that will be incurred over several years. It is anticipated that these commercial matters may not be resolved in the near term. If we do not resolve these matters for the amounts recorded, or to the extent we are not successful in recovering amounts contractually due under the Customer Obligations or WEC Obligations, or to the extent there are future cost increases on the Nuclear Projects that we cannot recover under either the Customer Obligations or WEC Obligations, it could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position and cash flow.

Other—We had additional unapproved change orders and claims included in project price totaling approximately \$99,900 and \$97,000 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, related to other projects primarily within our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance and Fabrication Services operating groups. We also had incentives included in project price of approximately \$38,400 and \$49,200 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, for projects in our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance and Environmental Solutions operating groups. Of these aforementioned amounts, approximately \$105,300 had been recognized as revenue on a cumulative POC basis through June 30, 2014. At June 30, 2014, we also had receivables outstanding for one of our large cost reimbursable projects totaling approximately \$87,700 that were past due. Although the amounts may not be received in the near term, we believe they are contractually due under the provisions of our contracts. The aforementioned amounts recorded in project price and receivables reflect our best estimate of recovery amounts; however, the ultimate resolution and amounts received could differ from these estimates and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position and cash flow.

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Our management structure and internal and public segment reporting are aligned based upon the services offered by our four operating groups, which represent our reporting segments: Engineering, Construction and Maintenance; Fabrication Services; Technology; and Environmental Solutions (formerly Government Solutions).

Our Chief Executive Officer evaluates the performance of these operating groups based upon revenue and income from operations. Each operating group's income from operations reflects corporate costs, allocated based primarily upon revenue. Intersegment revenue is netted against the revenue of the segment receiving the intersegment services. For the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, intersegment revenue totaled approximately \$114,800 and \$56,600, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, intersegment revenue totaled approximately \$228,700 and \$82,300, respectively. Intersegment revenue for the aforementioned periods primarily related to services provided by our Fabrication Services operating group to our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, revenue of \$135,825 and \$205,466, respectively, and income from operations of \$5,252 and \$8,573, respectively, for a large EPC project in the U.S. that was previously reported within our Environmental Solutions operating group has been reclassified to our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group to conform to its classification in 2014, reflecting the present management oversight for the project.

Table of Contents

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents revenue and income from operations by reporting segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. The three and six months ended June 30, 2013 includes the results of the 2013 Shaw Acquisition from the Acquisition Closing Date:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenue				
Engineering, Construction and Maintenance	\$2,290,844	\$1,796,804	\$4,259,555	\$3,296,580
Fabrication Services	641,204	675,471	1,271,612	1,170,519
Technology	155,478	161,300	299,554	312,782
Environmental Solutions	206,853	217,216	391,790	322,339
Total revenue	\$3,294,379	\$2,850,791	\$6,222,511	\$5,102,220
Income From Operations				
Engineering, Construction and Maintenance	\$144,169	\$86,725	\$232,947	\$153,258
Fabrication Services	70,714	66,895	111,127	111,919
Technology	44,795	36,364	85,966	71,906
Environmental Solutions	10,070	5,412	10,258	6,083
Total operating groups	269,748	195,396	440,298	343,166
Acquisition and integration related costs	(9,537	) (9,964	) (17,604	) (71,220
Total income from operations	\$260,211	\$185,432	\$422,694	\$271,946

Table of Contents

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

The following "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" is provided to assist readers in understanding our financial performance during the periods presented and significant trends that may impact our future performance. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our Financial Statements and the related notes thereto.

OVERVIEW

General—We provide a wide range of services including conceptual design, technology, engineering, procurement, fabrication, modularization, construction, commissioning, maintenance, program management and environmental services to customers in the energy infrastructure market throughout the world, and are a provider of diversified government services. In conjunction with the Shaw Acquisition on February 13, 2013, beginning in the first quarter of 2013, our reporting segments were comprised of our four operating groups: Engineering, Construction and Maintenance; Fabrication Services; Technology; and Environmental Solutions (formerly Government Solutions). The six months ended June 30, 2013 includes the impact of the acquired Shaw operations from the Acquisition Closing Date, while the six months ended June 30, 2014 includes a full six months of associated results (hereafter referred to as the "full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations"). Additionally, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, new awards of \$197.0 million, and revenue of \$135.8 million and \$205.5 million, respectively, and income from operations of \$5.3 million and \$8.6 million, respectively, for a large EPC project in the U.S. that was previously reported within our Environmental Solutions operating group has been reclassified to our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group to conform to its classification in 2014, reflecting the present management oversight for the project.

We continue to be broadly diversified across the global energy infrastructure market. Our geographic diversity is illustrated by approximately 50% of our year-to-date 2014 revenue coming from projects outside the U.S. and approximately 25% of our June 30, 2014 backlog being comprised of projects outside the U.S. The geographic mix of our revenue will evolve consistent with changes in our backlog mix, as well as shifts in future global energy demand. Our diversity in energy infrastructure end-markets ranges from upstream activities such as offshore oil and gas and onshore oil sands projects, to downstream activities such as gas processing, LNG, refining, and petrochemicals, to fossil and nuclear-based power plants. Planned investments across the natural gas value chain, including LNG and petrochemicals, remain strong, and we anticipate additional benefits from continued investments in U.S. shale gas. Global investments in power, offshore and petrochemical facilities are expected to continue at robust levels, as are investments in various types of facilities which require storage structures and pre-fabricated pipe.

Our long-term contracts are awarded on a competitive bid and negotiated basis using a range of contracting options, including cost-reimbursable, fixed-price and hybrid, which has both cost-reimbursable and fixed-price characteristics. Under cost-reimbursable contracts, we generally perform our services in exchange for a price that consists of reimbursement of all customer-approved costs and a profit component, which is typically a fixed rate per hour, an overall fixed fee or a percentage of total reimbursable costs. Under fixed-price contracts, we perform our services and execute our projects at an established price. The timing of our revenue recognition may be impacted by the contracting structure of our contracts. Cost-reimbursable contracts, and hybrid contracts with a more significant cost-reimbursable component, generally provide our customers with greater influence over the timing of when we perform our work, and accordingly, such contracts often result in less predictability with respect to the timing of our revenue. Fixed-price contracts, and hybrid contracts with a more significant fixed-price component, tend to provide us with greater control over project schedule and the timing of when work is performed and costs are incurred, and accordingly, when revenue is recognized. Our shorter term contracts and services are generally provided on a cost-reimbursable, fixed-price or unit-price basis. Our June 30, 2014 backlog distribution by contracting type is described below within our operating group discussion.

Backlog for each of our operating groups generally consists of several hundred contracts, which are being executed globally. These contracts vary in size from less than one hundred thousand dollars in contract value to several billion dollars, with varying durations that can exceed five years. The differing types, sizes and durations of our contracts, combined with their geographic diversity and stages of completion, often results in fluctuations in our quarterly operating group results as a percentage of operating group revenue. In addition, the relative contribution of each of our

operating groups, and selling and administrative expense fluctuations, will impact our quarterly consolidated results as a percentage of consolidated revenue. Selling and administrative expense fluctuations are primarily impacted by our stock-based compensation costs, which are recognized predominantly in the first quarter of each year due to the timing of stock awards and the immediate expensing of awards for participants that are eligible to retire. Although quarterly variability is not unusual in our business, we are currently not aware of any fundamental change in our backlog or business that would give rise to future operating results that would be significantly different from our recent historical norms.

Table of Contents

Engineering, Construction and Maintenance—Our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group provides engineering, procurement, and construction for major energy infrastructure facilities, as well as comprehensive and integrated maintenance services.

Backlog for our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group comprised approximately \$26.0 billion (82%) of our consolidated June 30, 2014 backlog. The Engineering, Construction and Maintenance backlog composition by end market at June 30, 2014 was approximately 45% power, 35% LNG, 5% refining, 5% gas processing, and 10% oil sands, petrochemical and other end markets. Our power backlog was primarily concentrated in the U.S., however, we anticipate that our significant future opportunities will be derived from China and other regions. Our LNG backlog was primarily concentrated in the Asia Pacific and North American regions and we anticipate significant opportunities will continue to be derived from these regions in addition to Africa. The majority of our refining related backlog was derived from South America and we anticipate that our future opportunities will be derived from the Middle East, South America, Russia, and the Asia Pacific region. Our gas processing projects were primarily concentrated in the U.S. and the Asia Pacific region, where we anticipate continued strength. Our oil sands backlog was derived from Canada and we anticipate opportunities will continue from this region. Our June 30, 2014 backlog distribution for this operating group by contracting type was approximately 70% fixed-price and hybrid and 30% cost-reimbursable.

Fabrication Services—Our Fabrication Services operating group provides fabrication of piping systems, process and nuclear modules, and fabrication and erection of steel plate storage tanks and pressure vessels for the oil and gas, water and wastewater, mining, mineral processing and power generation industries.

Backlog for our Fabrication Services operating group comprised approximately \$2.7 billion (9%) of our consolidated June 30, 2014 backlog. The Fabrication Services backlog composition by end market at June 30, 2014 was approximately 35% petrochemical, 25% LNG (including low temp and cryogenic), 25% power, 5% gas processing and 10% other end markets. Our June 30, 2014 backlog distribution for this operating group by contracting type was approximately 95% fixed-price, hybrid, or unit-based, with the remainder being cost-reimbursable.

Technology—Our Technology operating group provides licensed process technologies, catalysts, and engineered products (including heat transfer and proprietary equipment, and engineering, procurement and fabrication for certain process technologies) for use in petrochemical facilities, oil refineries and gas processing plants, and offers process planning and project development services and a comprehensive program of aftermarket support. Technology also has a 50% owned unconsolidated joint venture with CLG that provides licenses, engineering services and catalyst, primarily for the refining industry.

Backlog for our Technology operating group comprised approximately \$1.0 billion (3%) of our consolidated June 30, 2014 backlog and was primarily comprised of fixed-price contracts. Technology's backlog excludes contracts related to our unconsolidated CLG joint venture, for which income is recognized as equity earnings.

Environmental Solutions—Our Environmental Solutions operating group provides full-scale environmental services for government and private sector customers, including remediation and restoration of contaminated sites, emergency response, and disaster recovery and leads large, high-profile programs and projects, including design-build infrastructure projects, for federal, state and local governments.

Backlog for our Environmental Solutions operating group comprised approximately \$1.8 billion (6%) of our consolidated June 30, 2014 backlog. The Environmental Solutions backlog composition by end market at June 30, 2014 was approximately 35% EPC, 30% remediation and restoration, 20% program and project management and 15% environmental consulting and engineering, and was primarily concentrated in the U.S. Our June 30, 2014 backlog distribution for this operating group by contracting type was approximately 50% fixed-price and 50% cost-reimbursable.

Table of Contents

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our new awards, revenue and income from operations by reporting segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, (In thousands)				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2014	% of Total	2013	% of Total	2014	% of Total	2013	% of Total
New Awards								
Engineering, Construction and Maintenance	\$3,206,764	76%	\$1,722,966	68%	\$8,131,083	81%	\$2,723,416	61%
Fabrication Services	387,340	9%	493,431	20%	881,314	9%	1,201,137	27%
Technology	329,445	8%	107,394	4%	429,646	4%	260,142	6%
Environmental Solutions	279,528	7%	189,996	8%	558,523	6%	275,041	6%
Total new awards	\$4,203,077		\$2,513,787		\$10,000,566		\$4,459,736	
Revenue								
Engineering, Construction and Maintenance	\$2,290,844	70%	\$1,796,804	63%	\$4,259,555	69%	\$3,296,580	65%
Fabrication Services	641,204	19%	675,471	24%	1,271,612	20%	1,170,519	23%
Technology	155,478	5%	161,300	6%	299,554	5%	312,782	6%
Environmental Solutions	206,853	6%	217,216	7%	391,790	6%	322,339	6%
Total revenue	\$3,294,379		\$2,850,791		\$6,222,511		\$5,102,220	
Income From Operations								
Engineering, Construction and Maintenance	\$144,169	6.3%	\$86,725	4.8%	\$232,947	5.5%	\$153,258	4.6%
Fabrication Services	70,714	11.0%	66,895	9.9%	111,127	8.7%	111,919	9.6%
Technology	44,795	28.8%	36,364	22.5%	85,966	28.7%	71,906	23.0%
Environmental Solutions	10,070	4.9%	5,412	2.5%	10,258	2.6%	6,083	1.9%
Total operating groups	269,748	8.2%	195,396	6.9%	440,298	7.1%	343,166	6.7%
Acquisition and integration related costs	(9,537)		(9,964)		(17,604)		(71,220)	
Total income from operations	\$260,211	7.9%	\$185,432	6.5%	\$422,694	6.8%	\$271,946	5.3%

Consolidated Results

New Awards/Backlog—New awards represent the value of new contract commitments received during a given period and are included in backlog until work is performed and revenue is recognized, or until cancellation. Our new awards

may vary significantly each reporting period based upon the timing of our major new contract commitments. New awards were \$4.2 billion for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$2.5 billion for the corresponding 2013 period. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2014 included scope increases for our existing refinery project in Colombia and LNG mechanical erection project in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$1.3 billion, combined), a nuclear power plant services award in the U.S. (approximately \$800.0 million), and a combined cycle gas turbine power project in the U.S. (approximately \$500.0 million), all within our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2013 included scope increases on the Colombian refinery and LNG mechanical erection projects (approximately \$875.0 million, combined). New awards for the first six months of 2014 were \$10.0 billion, compared with \$4.5 billion for the corresponding 2013 period. The increase for the year-to-date 2014 period was primarily due to the significant second quarter awards discussed above, and the first quarter 2014 including our proportionate share of a \$6.2 billion LNG export facility award in the U.S. (approximately \$3.1 billion). See Operating Group Results below for further discussion.

Backlog at June 30, 2014 was approximately \$31.5 billion, compared to \$27.8 billion at December 31, 2013, with the increase primarily reflecting the impact of new awards exceeding revenue by \$3.8 billion. While currency fluctuations can

Table of Contents

cause significant variations in our reported backlog, such fluctuations generally do not have a significant impact on our operating results. During the first six months of 2014, the impact of net foreign currency fluctuations was not significant.

Certain contracts within our Environmental Solutions and Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating groups are dependent upon funding from the U.S. government where legislatures typically appropriate funds on a year-by-year basis, while contract performance may take more than one year. Approximately \$730.0 million of our backlog at June 30, 2014 for these operating groups was for contractual commitments that are subject to future funding decisions.

Revenue—Revenue was \$3.3 billion for the second quarter 2014, representing a \$443.6 million increase (16%) from the corresponding 2013 period. Revenue for the first six months of 2014 was \$6.2 billion, representing a \$1.1 billion increase (22%) from the corresponding 2013 period. The increases for the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily due to net increases on our large cost-reimbursable projects in the Asia Pacific region and Colombia and progress on our large U.S. nuclear projects, all within our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group. Our year-to-date 2014 results also benefited from the full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations. See Operating Group Results below for further discussion.

Gross Profit—Our gross profit was \$381.2 million (11.6% of revenue) for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$297.1 million (10.4% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Gross profit for the first six months of 2014 was \$682.6 million (11.0% of revenue), compared with \$543.2 million (10.6% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. The increases in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue for both the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily attributable to the impact of our higher revenue volume and leverage of operating costs. This benefit for the year-to-date 2014 period was partially offset in the first quarter 2014 by a temporary underutilization of fabrication capacity within our Fabrication Services operating group.

Selling and Administrative Expense—Selling and administrative expense was \$98.0 million (3.0% of revenue) for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$92.9 million (3.3% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Selling and administrative expense for the first six months of 2014 was \$217.2 million (3.5% of revenue), compared with \$186.9 million (3.7% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. The absolute dollar increases for the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily attributable to increases in our stock-based compensation and incentive plan costs (approximately \$3.0 million and \$10.4 million, respectively) and inflationary increases. Our year-to-date 2014 expense also increased due to the full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations. Our stock-based compensation costs, which are predominantly in selling and administrative expense, are higher in the first quarter of each year, due to the immediate expensing of awards for those participants that are eligible to retire. Stock-based compensation expense totaled \$51.5 million and \$40.3 million for the first six months of 2014 and 2013, respectively, or 75% and 63% of estimated annual expense for each of the respective periods. We believe our full year 2014 selling and administrative costs as a percentage of revenue will approximate 3.3%.

Intangibles Amortization—Intangibles amortization was \$16.8 million and \$33.1 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2014, respectively, compared with \$16.1 million and \$25.3 million for the corresponding 2013 periods. The increase for the year-to-date 2014 period was primarily due to the full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations.

Equity Earnings—Equity earnings were \$3.2 million and \$7.3 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2014, respectively, compared with \$5.9 million and \$10.4 million for the corresponding 2013 periods. The decreases for the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily due to lower earnings from our unconsolidated CLG joint venture.

Acquisition and Integration Related Costs—Integration related costs were \$9.5 million and \$17.6 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2014, respectively, and primarily related to facility consolidations, including the associated accrued future lease costs for vacated facilities and unutilized capacity, personnel relocation and severance related costs, and systems integration costs. Acquisition and integration related costs for the corresponding 2013 periods were \$10.0 million and \$71.2 million, respectively, and primarily included transaction costs, professional fees, and change-in-control and severance related costs.

Income from Operations—Income from operations was \$260.2 million (7.9% of revenue) for the second quarter 2014, versus \$185.4 million (6.5% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Income from operations for the first six months of 2014 was \$422.7 million (6.8% of revenue), compared with \$271.9 million (5.3% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. The increases in absolute dollars and increases as a percentage of revenue for the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily attributable to the reasons noted above. See Operating Group Results below for further discussion.

Interest Expense and Interest Income—Interest expense was \$21.7 million for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$20.8 million for the corresponding 2013 period. Interest expense for the first six months of 2014 was \$40.6 million, compared with \$43.5 million for the corresponding 2013 period. The increase over the prior year quarter was primarily due to increased average revolving credit facility and other borrowings, partly offset by the benefit of lower outstanding long term debt in 2014. The decrease for the year-to-date 2014 period was primarily attributable to the first quarter 2013 including interest related to one-time commitments satisfied during the quarter associated with the Shaw Acquisition (approximately \$2.0 million) and the benefit of our lower outstanding long term debt in 2014, partly offset by the impact of an increase in average revolving credit

Table of Contents

facility and other borrowings. Our year-to-date 2014 and 2013 periods both included six months of financing costs associated with the 2013 Shaw Acquisition due to the timing of obtaining our initial funding commitments. Interest income was \$1.5 million for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$2.0 million for the corresponding 2013 period. Interest income for the first six months of 2014 was \$3.5 million, compared with \$3.9 million for the corresponding 2013 period.

Income Tax Expense—Income tax expense for the second quarter 2014 was \$72.9 million (30.4% of pre-tax income), compared with \$47.0 million (28.2% of pre-tax income) for the corresponding 2013 period. Income tax expense for the first six months of 2014 was \$115.9 million (30.0% of pre-tax income), compared with \$69.7 million (30.0% of pre-tax income) for the corresponding 2013 period. Our second quarter 2014 rate increased over the prior year primarily due to our 2013 rate benefiting from previously unrecognized tax benefits realized in connection with the finalization of tax filings (approximately 3.0%). This increase was offset partly by the net impact of changes in our U.S. versus non-U.S. income mix and an increase in available tax credits (approximately 1.0%, combined) in the current period. Our tax rate may continue to experience fluctuations due primarily to changes in the geographic distribution of our pre-tax income.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests—Noncontrolling interests are primarily associated with our large LNG mechanical erection and gas processing projects in the Asia Pacific region and certain operations in the U.S. and Middle East. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$24.7 million for the second quarter 2014, compared to \$13.7 million for the corresponding 2013 period. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$38.5 million for the first six months of 2014, compared to \$22.9 million for the corresponding 2013 period. The changes compared to the 2013 periods were commensurate with the level of applicable operating results for the aforementioned projects and operations.

Operating Group Results**Engineering, Construction and Maintenance**

New Awards—New awards were \$3.2 billion for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$1.7 billion for the corresponding 2013 period. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2014 included scope increases on our existing refinery project in Colombia and LNG mechanical erection project in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$1.3 billion, combined), a nuclear power plant services project in the U.S. (approximately \$800.0 million), a combined cycle gas turbine power project in the U.S. (approximately \$500.0 million), a chemical plant services project in the U.S. (approximately \$110.0 million) and a hydrocracker services project in Europe (approximately \$90.0 million). Significant new awards for the second quarter 2013 included scope increases on our existing refinery project in Colombia and LNG mechanical erection project in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$875.0 million, combined) and coal-fired power plant air quality control awards (approximately \$340.0 million). New awards for the first six months of 2014 were \$8.1 billion, compared with \$2.7 billion for the corresponding 2013 period. The six month 2014 period included the aforementioned second quarter 2014 awards, and significant first quarter 2014 awards, including our proportionate share of a \$6.2 billion LNG export facility award in the U.S. (approximately \$3.1 billion), a structural, mechanical and piping construction award for an LNG project in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$625.0 million), engineering and procurement for a clean fuels project in the Middle East (approximately \$370.0 million), and nuclear facility modification work in the U.S. (approximately \$120.0 million).

Revenue—Revenue was \$2.3 billion for the second quarter 2014, representing an increase of \$494.0 million (27%), compared with the corresponding 2013 period. Revenue for the first six months of 2014 was \$4.3 billion, representing an increase of \$963.0 million (29%), compared with the corresponding 2013 period. Our quarter and year-to-date 2014 results primarily benefited from net increased revenue on our large cost-reimbursable LNG mechanical erection and gas processing projects in the Asia Pacific region and refinery project in Colombia (approximately \$185.0 million and \$335.0 million, combined for the respective periods) and our large U.S. nuclear projects in Georgia and South Carolina (approximately \$210.0 million and \$410.0 million, combined for the respective periods). Our year-to-date 2014 results also benefited from the full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations (approximately \$150.0 million, excluding the aforementioned nuclear projects). Approximately \$830.0 million and \$1.5 billion of the operating group's quarter and year-to-date 2014 revenue was from our large cost-reimbursable projects, compared with \$645.0 million and \$1.2 billion for the corresponding 2013 periods. Approximately \$405.0 million and \$725.0

million of the operating group's second quarter and year-to-date 2014 revenue was attributable to our large U.S. nuclear projects, compared with \$195.0 million and \$315.0 million for the corresponding 2013 periods. Income from Operations—Income from operations for the second quarter 2014 was \$144.2 million (6.3% of revenue), compared with \$86.7 million (4.8% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Income from operations for the first six months of 2014 was \$232.9 million (5.5% of revenue), compared with \$153.3 million (4.6% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Our second quarter and year-to-date 2014 results benefited from our higher revenue volume and leverage of operating costs, and savings on two projects in Europe (approximately \$14.0 million for both respective periods), partly offset by the full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations at relatively lower margin levels. Our second quarter and year-to-date 2013 results were impacted by cost increases for a project in the U.S. (approximately \$14.0 million and \$28.0 million, respectively), with the year-to-date 2013 impacts partly offset by savings in the first quarter 2013, primarily for projects in the Middle East and Europe (approximately \$16.0 million).

Table of Contents

Fabrication Services

New Awards—New awards were \$387.3 million for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$493.4 million for the corresponding 2013 period. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2014 included storage spheres in the Middle East (approximately \$60.0 million), an ammonia storage tank project in the U.S. (approximately \$40.0 million) and various other storage tank and pipe fabrication awards throughout the world. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2013 included scope increases on an existing LNG tank project in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$50.0 million) and pipe fabrication awards in Australia (approximately \$40.0 million). New awards for the first six months of 2014 were \$881.3 million, compared with \$1.2 billion for the corresponding 2013 period. The six month 2014 period included the aforementioned second quarter awards, and a pipe fabrication award for a propane dehydrogenation unit in the U.S. (approximately \$100.0 million) in the first quarter 2014.

Revenue—Revenue was \$641.2 million for the second quarter 2014, representing a decrease of \$34.3 million (5%), compared with the corresponding 2013 period. Revenue for the first six months of 2014 was \$1.3 billion, representing a \$101.1 million increase (9%) compared with the corresponding 2013 period. The decrease in the second quarter 2014 from the prior year quarter was primarily due to lower storage tank work in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$37.0 million) and the Middle East (approximately \$33.0 million), partly offset by increased storage tank work in the U.S. (approximately \$27.0 million). The increase in the year-to-date 2014 period compared to 2013 was primarily attributable to the full six month impact of the acquired Shaw operations (approximately \$85.0 million), partly offset by the aforementioned second quarter 2014 impact.

Income from Operations—Income from operations for the second quarter 2014 was \$70.7 million (11.0% of revenue), compared with \$66.9 million (9.9% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Income from operations for the first six months of 2014 was \$111.1 million (8.7% of revenue), compared with \$111.9 million (9.6% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Our second quarter 2014 results benefited from savings on various low temperature and cryogenic storage tank projects in the U.S. and Asia Pacific region (approximately \$15.0 million), partly offset by the impact of lower revenue volume and the temporary underutilization of our pipe fabrication capacity due to customer delays (approximately \$11.0 million). Our year-to-date 2014 results reflect the aforementioned second quarter 2014 impacts and the temporary underutilization of our pipe fabrication capacity in the first quarter 2014 due to customer delays (approximately \$17.0 million), partly offset by the benefit of higher 2014 revenue volume. Our second quarter 2013 results benefited from net savings on three projects in the Asia Pacific region (approximately \$8.0 million) and our year-to-date 2013 results benefited from the aforementioned second quarter 2013 impacts, and savings on projects in the Caribbean and South America in the first quarter 2013 (approximately \$9.0 million).

Technology

New Awards—New awards were \$329.4 million for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$107.4 million for the corresponding 2013 period. New awards for the first six months of 2014 were \$429.6 million, compared with \$260.1 million for the corresponding 2013 period. The increases for the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily due to higher technology licensing, catalyst and engineered product awards. Awards for both the second quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods included engineered products for a refinery in the Middle East (approximately \$50.0 million) and gas processing facilities in Africa and the U.S, CATOFIN propane dehydrogenation and olefins licensing in China, grass roots ethylene licensing in the Middle East, and refining licensing in India.

Revenue—Revenue was \$155.5 million for the second quarter 2014, representing a decrease of \$5.8 million (4%), compared with the corresponding 2013 period. Revenue for the first six months of 2014 was \$299.6 million, representing a \$13.2 million decrease (4%) compared with the corresponding 2013 period. Our second quarter 2014 was primarily impacted by slower realization of our licensing backlog, partly offset by greater engineered products activity. Our year-to-date 2014 revenue decreased from the prior year due to the aforementioned second quarter 2014 impacts and reduced engineered products activity in the first quarter.

Income from Operations—Income from operations for the second quarter 2014 was \$44.8 million (28.8% of revenue), compared with \$36.4 million (22.5% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Income from operations for the first six months of 2014 was \$86.0 million (28.7% of revenue), compared with \$71.9 million (23.0% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. The increases in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue for the quarter and year-to-date 2014 periods were primarily due to a higher margin mix of work for each of our licensing, engineered

products and catalyst activities.

Environmental Solutions

New Awards—New awards were \$279.5 million for the second quarter 2014, compared with \$190.0 million for the corresponding 2013 period. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2014 included a soil remediation and stabilization project in the U.S. (approximately \$100.0 million) and a support services project for the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency. Significant new awards for the second quarter 2013 included an environmental remediation contract in the U.S. (approximately \$160.0 million). New awards for the first six months of 2014 were \$558.5 million, compared with \$275.0

Table of Contents

million for the comparable 2013 period. The six month 2014 period included the aforementioned second quarter awards, as well as an environmental monitoring award in the U.S. (approximately \$60.0 million) and a nuclear decommissioning and dismantlement award in the U.S. (approximately \$35.0 million) in the first quarter 2014. Revenue—Revenue was \$206.9 million for the second quarter 2014, representing a decrease of \$10.4 million (5%), compared with the corresponding 2013 period. Revenue for the first six months of 2014 was \$391.8 million, representing an increase of \$69.5 million (22%) compared with the corresponding 2013 period. The decrease in the second quarter 2014 from the prior year quarter was primarily due to the impact of the timing of new awards. Our year-to-date 2014 revenue was impacted by the aforementioned second quarter 2014 impacts, but was more than offset by the full six month benefit of the acquired Shaw operations.

Income from Operations—Income from operations for the second quarter 2014 was \$10.1 million (4.9% of revenue), compared with \$5.4 million (2.5% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Income from operations for the first six months of 2014 was \$10.3 million (2.6% of revenue), compared with \$6.1 million (1.9% of revenue) for the corresponding 2013 period. Our 2014 quarter and year-to-date results benefited from cost reduction initiatives implemented over the past year, coupled with a higher margin mix of work for the second quarter 2014. Our results continue to be impacted by ongoing uncertainty with respect to U.S. Federal government funding and prioritization.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and Cash Equivalents—At June 30, 2014, our cash and cash equivalents were \$374.3 million, and were maintained in local accounts throughout the world, substantially all of which were maintained outside The Netherlands, our country of domicile. With the exception of \$174.7 million of cash and cash equivalents within our variable interest entities (“VIEs”) associated with our partnering arrangements, which is generally only available for use in our operating activities when distributed to the partners, we are not aware of any material restrictions on our cash and cash equivalents.

With respect to tax consequences associated with repatriating our foreign earnings, distributions from our European Union subsidiaries to their Netherlands parent companies are not subject to taxation. Further, for our non-European Union companies and their subsidiaries and our U.S. companies, to the extent taxes apply, the amount of permanently reinvested earnings becomes taxable upon repatriation of assets from the subsidiary or liquidation of the subsidiary. We have accrued taxes on undistributed earnings that we intend to repatriate and we intend to permanently reinvest the remaining undistributed earnings in their respective businesses and, accordingly, have accrued no taxes on such amounts.

Operating Activities—During the first six months of 2014, net cash used in operating activities was \$374.4 million, primarily resulting from cash generated from earnings, offset by the net change in our accounts receivable, inventory, accounts payable and net contracts in progress account balances (collectively “Contract Capital”) (\$811.3 million, combined). Our contracts in progress balances represent our cash position relative to revenue recognized on projects, with (i) costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings representing an asset reflective of future cash receipts, and (ii) billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings representing a liability reflective of future cash expenditures and non-cash earnings. The change in our net Contract Capital balance from December 31, 2013 to June 30, 2014 is summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Change
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	\$(1,404,721)	\$(2,045,603)	\$640,882
Margin fair value liability for acquired contracts ⁽¹⁾	(613,362)	(674,648)	61,286
Total billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	(2,018,083)	(2,720,251)	702,168
Total costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	661,676	566,718	94,958
Contracts in progress, net	(1,356,407)	(2,153,533)	797,126
Accounts receivable, net	1,506,461	1,385,448	121,013
Inventory	292,090	302,987	(10,897)
Accounts payable	(1,253,433)	(1,157,478)	(95,955)
Contract capital, net	\$(811,289)	\$(1,622,576)	\$811,287

(1)

The balance represents a margin fair value liability associated with long-term contracts acquired in connection with the Shaw Acquisition on February 13, 2013 (see Note 4 to our Financial Statements). The margin fair value liability was approximately \$745.5 million at the Acquisition Closing Date and is recognized as revenue on a percentage of completion basis as the applicable projects progress. We anticipate the remaining liability will be recognized as revenue over the next five to six years.

Table of Contents

Fluctuations in our Contract Capital balance, and its components, is not unusual in our business and is impacted by the size of our projects and changing mix of cost-reimbursable versus fixed-price backlog. Our cost-reimbursable projects tend to have a greater working capital requirement (“cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings”), while our fixed-price projects are generally structured to be cash flow positive (“billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings”). Our Contract Capital is particularly impacted by the timing of new awards and related payments in advance of performing work, and the achievement of billing milestones on backlog as we complete certain phases of work. Contract Capital is also impacted at period-end by the timing of accounts receivable collections and accounts payable payments for our large projects.

The \$811.3 million decline in our Contract Capital liability for the first six months of 2014 was primarily due to progress on our two large U.S. nuclear power projects, with the remaining change due primarily to working capital requirements and the timing of receivable collections and accounts payable payments for several large projects in our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance and Fabrication Services operating groups. The Contract Capital liability for the two nuclear projects, exclusive of the margin fair value liability discussed above, was approximately \$800.0 million and \$1.2 billion at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, representing a decline of approximately \$434.0 million during the period. The Acquisition Closing Date Contract Capital liability, exclusive of the margin fair value liability, was related to significant advance payments received on the projects prior to the Acquisition and fair value adjustments related to cost to complete the projects. This Contract Capital position has been impacted by the partial utilization of the pre-acquisition advance payments and timing of achievement of subsequent billing milestones. This balance will continue to fluctuate prospectively based on the timing of future billings and collections and will ultimately decline as the projects progress. Although we anticipate additional decline for the nuclear power projects during the remainder of 2014, we expect the decline to be more than offset in the back half of the year by Contract Capital improvement from advance payments on our recent large awards and anticipated future awards, and improvement in our Contract Capital position from certain projects in our backlog. We expect this improvement, combined with cash generated from earnings, to result in overall positive operating cash flows for the back half of the year. Further, we believe our anticipated future operating cash flows and capacity under our revolving and other credit facilities will be sufficient to finance our capital expenditures, settle our commitments and contingencies and address our working capital needs for the foreseeable future.

Investing Activities—During the first six months of 2014, net cash used in investing activities was \$49.1 million, as capital expenditures of \$58.2 million were partly offset by proceeds from the sale of property and equipment of \$9.0 million.

We will continue to evaluate and selectively pursue other opportunities for additional expansion of our business through the acquisition of complementary businesses and technologies. These acquisitions may involve the use of cash or may require further debt or equity financing.

Financing Activities—During the first six months of 2014, net cash provided by financing activities was \$357.3 million, primarily related to net revolver and other borrowings of \$494.3 million, cash proceeds from the issuance of shares associated with our stock plans of \$17.6 million, and tax benefits associated with tax deductions in excess of recognized stock-based compensation costs of \$15.7 million. These cash inflows were partly offset by share repurchases totaling \$66.6 million (0.9 million shares at an average price of \$77.16 per share), including \$41.8 million to purchase 0.6 million shares of our outstanding common stock and \$24.8 million to repurchase 0.3 million shares associated with stock-based compensation-related withholding taxes on taxable share distributions. Additional cash outflows included repayments on our Term Loan of \$50.0 million, distributions to our noncontrolling interest partners of \$38.6 million, and dividends paid to our shareholders of \$15.1 million.

Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents—During the first six months of 2014, our cash and cash equivalents balance increased by \$20.0 million due to the impact of changes in functional currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar for non-U.S. dollar cash balances, primarily for the change in the Australian Dollar exchange rate. The net unrealized gain on our cash and cash equivalents resulting from these exchange rate movements is reflected in the cumulative translation adjustment component of OCI. Our cash and cash equivalents held in non-U.S. dollar currencies are used primarily for project related and other operating expenditures in those currencies, and therefore, our exposure to realized exchange gains and losses is not anticipated to be material.

Letters of Credit/Bank Guarantees/Debt/Surety Bonds—Our primary internal source of liquidity is cash flow generated from operations. Capacity under our revolving credit and other facilities discussed below is also available, if necessary, to fund operating or investing activities.

We have a five-year, \$1.35 billion, committed and unsecured revolving facility (the “Revolving Facility”) with BofA, as administrative agent, and BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BBVA Compass, Credit Agricole, and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, each as syndication agents, which expires in October 2018. The Revolving Facility has a \$675.0 million borrowing and financial letter of credit sublimit (with financial letters of credit not to exceed \$270.0 million) and certain financial covenants,

Table of Contents

including a maximum leverage ratio of 3.00, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.75, and a minimum net worth level calculated as \$1.8 billion at June 30, 2014. The Revolving Facility also includes customary restrictions regarding subsidiary indebtedness, sales of assets, liens, investments, type of business conducted, and mergers and acquisitions, and includes a trailing twelve-month limitation of \$250.0 million for dividend payments and share repurchases if our leverage ratio exceeds 1.50 (unlimited if our leverage ratio is equal to or below 1.50), among other restrictions. Letters of credit are generally issued to customers in the ordinary course of business to support advance payments and performance guarantees, in lieu of retention on our contracts, or in certain cases, are issued in support of our insurance program. In addition to interest on debt borrowings, we are assessed quarterly commitment fees on the unutilized portion of the facility as well as letter of credit fees on outstanding instruments. The interest, commitment fee, and letter of credit fee percentages are based upon our quarterly leverage ratio. In the event we borrow funds under the facility, interest is assessed at either prime plus an applicable floating margin (3.25% and 0.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014), or LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin (0.15% and 1.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014). At June 30, 2014, we had \$400.0 million of outstanding borrowings and \$236.0 million of outstanding letters of credit under the facility (none of which were financial letters of credit), providing \$714.0 million of available capacity, of which \$275.0 million may be utilized for borrowings. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 our weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the facility was approximately 1.9%, inclusive of the applicable floating margin.

We also have a five-year, \$650.0 million, committed and unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Second Revolving Facility”) with BofA, as administrative agent, and Credit Agricole, as syndication agent, which expires in February 2018. The Second Revolving Facility supplements our Revolving Facility, has a \$487.5 million borrowing and financial letter of credit sublimit and includes financial and restrictive covenants similar to those noted above for the Revolving Facility. In addition to interest on debt borrowings, we are assessed quarterly commitment fees on the unutilized portion of the facility as well as letter of credit fees on outstanding instruments. The interest, commitment fee, and letter of credit fee percentages are based upon our quarterly leverage ratio. In the event we borrow funds under the facility, interest is assessed at either prime plus an applicable floating margin (3.25% and 0.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014), or LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin (0.15% and 1.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014). At June 30, 2014, we had \$90.5 million of outstanding borrowings and \$68.0 million of outstanding letters of credit under the facility (including \$14.7 million of financial letters of credit), providing \$491.5 million of available capacity, of which \$382.3 million may be utilized for borrowings. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 our weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the facility was approximately 3.0%, inclusive of the applicable floating margin.

At June 30, 2014, we had \$875.0 million outstanding on our four-year, \$1.0 billion unsecured Term Loan with BofA as administrative agent, which was used to fund a portion of the 2013 Shaw Acquisition. Interest and principal under the Term Loan is payable quarterly in arrears and bears interest at LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin (0.15% and 1.75%, respectively at June 30, 2014). However, we continue to utilize an interest rate swap to hedge against \$441.9 million of the outstanding \$875.0 million Term Loan, which resulted in a weighted average interest rate of approximately 2.1% during the six months ended June 30, 2014, inclusive of the applicable floating margin. Future annual maturities for the Term Loan are \$50.0 million, \$100.0 million, \$150.0 million and \$575.0 million for the remainder of 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The Term Loan includes financial and restrictive covenants similar to those noted above for the Revolving Facility.

We have a series of Senior Notes totaling \$800.0 million in the aggregate (“Senior Notes”), with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and Credit Agricole, as administrative agents, which were used to fund a portion of the 2013 Shaw Acquisition. The Senior Notes have financial and restrictive covenants similar to those noted above for the Revolving Facility. The Senior Notes include Series A through D, which contain the following terms:

- Series A—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 4.15%, with principal of \$150.0 million due in December 2017
- Series B—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 4.57%, with principal of \$225.0 million due in December 2019
- Series C—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 5.15%, with principal of \$275.0 million due in December 2022
- Series D—Interest due semi-annually at a fixed rate of 5.30%, with principal of \$150.0 million due in December 2024

Uncommitted Facilities—We also have various short term, uncommitted letter of credit and borrowing facilities (the “Uncommitted Facilities”) across several geographic regions of approximately \$2.6 billion, of which \$170.0 million may be utilized for borrowings (\$168.8 million at June 30, 2014, net of letter of credit utilization of \$1.2 million under certain facilities). These facilities are generally used to provide letters of credit or bank guarantees to customers in the ordinary course of business to support advance payments and performance guarantees, in lieu of retention on our contracts. At June 30, 2014, we had \$118.8 million of outstanding borrowings and \$978.0 million of outstanding letters of credit under these facilities, providing \$1.5 billion of available capacity, of which \$50.0 million may be utilized for borrowings. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 our weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the facility was approximately 4.2%.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, maximum outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit and other facilities were approximately \$829.0 million. In addition to providing letters of credit or bank guarantees, we also issue surety

Table of Contents

bonds in the ordinary course of business to support our contract performance. At June 30, 2014, we had \$615.1 million of outstanding surety bonds.

Compliance and Other—At June 30, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our restrictive and financial covenants associated with our debt and revolving credit and other facilities, with a leverage ratio of 2.22, a fixed charge coverage ratio of 4.81, and net worth of \$2.6 billion. Our ability to remain in compliance with our lending facilities could be impacted by circumstances or conditions beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the delay or cancellation of projects, changes in foreign currency exchange or interest rates, performance of pension plan assets, or changes in actuarial assumptions. Further, we could be impacted if our customers experience a material change in their ability to pay us, if the banks associated with our lending facilities were to cease or reduce operations, or if there is a full or partial break-up of the European Union or its currency, the Euro.

Shelf Registration Statement—We have a shelf registration statement with the SEC that expires on June 18, 2015. The shelf registration statement enables us to offer and sell shares of our common stock and issue debt securities (collectively, the “Securities”) from time to time subsequent to the filing of a prospectus supplement which, among other things, identifies the sales agent, specifies the number and value of Securities that may be sold, and provides the time frame over which Securities may be offered.

Other—We believe our cash on hand, cash generated from operations, amounts available under our Revolving Facility, Second Revolving Facility and Uncommitted Facilities, and other external sources of liquidity, such as the issuance of debt and equity instruments, will be sufficient to finance our capital expenditures, settle our commitments and contingencies (as more fully described in Note 12 to our Financial Statements) and address our working capital needs for the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that such funding will continue to be available, as our ability to generate cash flow from operations and our ability to access funding under our Revolving Facility, Second Revolving Facility and Uncommitted Facilities at reasonable terms, may be impacted by a variety of business, economic, legislative, financial and other factors, which may be outside of our control.

Additionally, while we currently have significant uncommitted bonding facilities, primarily to support various commercial provisions in our contracts, a termination or reduction of these bonding facilities could result in the utilization of letters of credit in lieu of performance bonds, thereby reducing the available capacity under the Revolving Facility and Second Revolving Facility. Although we do not anticipate a reduction or termination of the bonding facilities, there can be no assurance that such facilities will continue to be available at reasonable terms to service our ordinary course obligations.

A portion of our pension plans' assets are invested in European Union government securities, which could be impacted by economic turmoil in Europe or a full or partial break-up of the European Union or its currency, the Euro. However, given the long-term nature of pension funding requirements, in the event any of our pension plans (including those with investments in European Union government securities) become materially underfunded from a decline in value of our plan assets, we believe our cash on hand and amounts available under our existing revolving and uncommitted facilities would be sufficient to fund any increases in future contribution requirements.

We are a defendant in a number of lawsuits arising in the normal course of business and we have in place appropriate insurance coverage for the type of work that we perform. As a matter of standard policy, we review our litigation accrual quarterly and as further information is known on pending cases, increases or decreases, as appropriate, may be recorded. See Note 12 to our Financial Statements for a discussion of pending litigation, including lawsuits wherein plaintiffs allege exposure to asbestos due to work we may have performed.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We use operating leases for facilities and equipment when they make economic sense, including sale-leaseback arrangements. Our sale-leaseback arrangements are not material to our Financial Statements, and we have no other significant off-balance sheet arrangements.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

See the applicable section of Note 2 to our Financial Statements for a discussion of new accounting standards.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these Financial Statements

requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We continually evaluate our estimates based upon historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our management has discussed the development and

35

Table of Contents

selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of our Supervisory Board of Directors. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition—Our revenue is primarily derived from long-term contracts and is generally recognized using the POC method, primarily based on the percentage that actual costs-to-date bear to total estimated costs to complete each contract. We follow the guidance of FASB ASC Revenue Recognition Topic 605-35 for accounting policies relating to our use of the POC method, estimating costs, and revenue recognition, including the recognition of incentive fees, unapproved change orders and claims, and combining and segmenting contracts. We primarily utilize the cost-to-cost approach to estimate POC as we believe this method is less subjective than relying on assessments of physical progress. Under the cost-to-cost approach, the use of estimated costs to complete each contract is a significant variable in the process of determining recognized revenue and is a significant factor in the accounting for contracts. Significant estimates that impact the cost to complete each contract are costs of engineering, materials, components, equipment, labor and subcontracts; labor productivity; schedule durations, including subcontract and supplier progress; liquidated damages; contract disputes, including claims; achievement of contractual performance requirements; and contingency, among others. The cumulative impact of revisions in total cost estimates during the progress of work is reflected in the period in which these changes become known, including, to the extent required, the reversal of profit recognized in prior periods and the recognition of losses expected to be incurred on contracts in progress. Due to the various estimates inherent in our contract accounting, actual results could differ from those estimates. Backlog for each of our operating groups generally consists of several hundred contracts, and although our results are impacted by changes in estimated project margins, in the current period and for the past several years, such aggregate variations have not resulted in a material net impact to our income from operations. For both the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, individual projects with significant changes in estimated margins resulted in a net increase to income from operations of approximately \$29.0 million. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, individual projects with significant changes in estimated margins did not have a material net impact on our income from operations.

Our long-term contracts are awarded on a competitive bid and negotiated basis and the timing of revenue recognition may be impacted by the terms of such contracts. We use a range of contracting options, including cost-reimbursable, fixed-price and hybrid, which has both cost-reimbursable and fixed-price characteristics. Fixed-price contracts, and hybrid contracts with a more significant fixed-price component, tend to provide us with greater control over project schedule and the timing of when work is performed and costs are incurred, and accordingly, when revenue is recognized. Cost-reimbursable contracts, and hybrid contracts with a more significant cost-reimbursable component, generally provide our customers with greater influence over the timing of when we perform our work, and accordingly, such contracts often result in less predictability with respect to the timing of revenue recognition. Contract revenue for our long-term contracts recognized under the POC method reflects the original contract price adjusted for approved change orders and estimated recoveries for incentive fees, unapproved change orders and claims. We recognize revenue associated with incentive fees when the value can be reliably estimated and recovery is probable. We recognize revenue associated with unapproved change orders and claims to the extent the related costs have been incurred, the value can be reliably estimated and recovery is probable. Our recorded incentive fees, unapproved change orders and claims reflect our best estimate of recovery amounts; however, the ultimate resolution and amounts received could differ from these estimates. See Note 15 to our Financial Statements for additional discussion of our recorded unapproved change orders, claims, incentives and other contract recoveries.

With respect to our EPC services, our contracts are not segmented between types of services, such as engineering and construction, if each of the EPC components is negotiated concurrently or if the pricing of any such services is subject to the ultimate negotiation and agreement of the entire EPC contract. However, we segment an EPC contract if it includes technology or fabrication services and the technology or fabrication scope is independently negotiated and priced. In addition, an EPC contract including technology or fabrication services may be segmented if we satisfy the segmenting criteria in ASC 605-35. Revenue recorded in these situations is based on our prices and terms for similar services to third party customers. Segmenting a contract may result in different interim rates of profitability for each scope of service than if we had recognized revenue without segmenting. In some instances, we may combine contracts

that are entered into in multiple phases, but are interdependent and include pricing considerations by us and the customer that are impacted by all phases of the project. Otherwise, if each phase is independent of the other and pricing considerations do not give effect to another phase, the contracts will not be combined.

Cost of revenue for our long-term contracts includes direct contract costs, such as materials and labor, and indirect costs that are attributable to contract activity. The timing of when we bill our customers is generally dependent upon advance billing terms, milestone billings based on the completion of certain phases of the work, or when services are provided. Projects with costs and estimated earnings recognized to-date in excess of cumulative billings is reported on the Balance Sheet as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings. Projects with cumulative billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings recognized to-date is reported on the Balance Sheet as billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings. Any uncollected billed amounts, including contract retentions, are reported as accounts receivable.

Table of Contents

Revenue for our service contracts that do not satisfy the criteria for revenue recognition under the POC method is recorded at the time services are performed. Revenue associated with incentive fees for these contracts is recognized when earned. Unbilled receivables for our service contracts are recorded within accounts receivable.

Revenue for our pipe and steel fabrication and catalyst manufacturing contracts that are independent of an EPC contract, or for which we satisfy the segmentation criteria discussed above, is recognized upon shipment of the fabricated or manufactured units. During the fabrication or manufacturing process, all related direct and allocable indirect costs are capitalized as work in process inventory and such costs are recorded as cost of revenue at the time of shipment.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets—At June 30, 2014, our goodwill balance was \$4.2 billion, including \$3.3 billion associated with the 2013 Shaw Acquisition. Goodwill is not amortized to earnings, but instead is reviewed for impairment at least annually at our reporting unit level, absent any indicators of impairment. Our Engineering, Construction and Maintenance operating group includes three reporting units, our Fabrication Services operating group includes two reporting units, and our Technology and Environmental Solutions operating groups each represent a reporting unit. We perform our annual impairment assessment during the fourth quarter of each year based upon balances as of the beginning of that year's fourth quarter. As part of our annual impairment assessment, in the fourth quarter of 2013, we performed a quantitative assessment of goodwill for each of our reporting units. We utilized an income approach (discounted cash flow method) to value our reporting units and test for impairment as we believe this is the most direct approach to incorporate the specific economic attributes and risk profiles of our reporting units into our valuation model. This is consistent with the methodology used for our annual quantitative impairment assessment in previous years. We generally do not utilize a market approach given the difficulty in identifying relevant market transactions and the volatility of markets from which transactions are derived. The discounted cash flow methodology, which compares an estimate of a reporting unit's discounted future cash flows to its net book value, is based, to a large extent, on assumptions about future events, which may or may not occur as anticipated, and such deviations could have a significant impact on the calculated estimated fair values of our reporting units. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, estimates of future growth rates, discount rates and terminal values for each reporting unit. Based upon this quantitative assessment, no impairment charge was necessary during 2013, as the fair value of each of the reporting units acquired in 2013 exceeded its respective net book value and the fair value of all other reporting units significantly exceeded their respective net book values. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, no indicators of goodwill impairment were identified. If, based on future assessments, our goodwill is deemed to be impaired, the impairment would result in a charge to earnings in the year of impairment.

We amortize our finite-lived intangible assets on a straight-line basis with lives ranging from 2 to 20 years, absent any indicators of impairment. We review tangible assets and finite-lived intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If a recoverability assessment is required, the estimated future cash flow associated with the asset or asset group will be compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if impairment exists. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we noted no indicators of impairment. See Note 6 to our Financial Statements for further discussion regarding goodwill and other intangible assets.

Income Taxes—Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis using currently enacted income tax rates for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided to offset any net DTAs if, based upon the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the DTAs will not be realized. The final realization of DTAs depends upon our ability to generate sufficient future taxable income of the appropriate character and in the appropriate jurisdictions.

On a periodic and ongoing basis we evaluate our DTAs and assess the appropriateness of our valuation allowances. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we consider both positive and negative evidence related to the likelihood of realization of the DTAs. If, based on the weight of available evidence, our assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that a DTA will not be realized, we record a valuation allowance. Our assessments include, among other things, the value and quality of our backlog, evaluations of existing and anticipated market conditions, analysis of recent and historical operating results and projections of future results, strategic plans and alternatives for

associated operations, as well as asset expiration dates, where applicable.

Income tax and associated interest reserves, where applicable, are recorded in those instances where we consider it more likely than not that additional tax will be due in excess of amounts reflected in income tax returns filed worldwide, irrespective of whether or not we have received tax assessments. At June 30, 2014, our reserves totaled approximately \$12.8 million. If these income tax reserves are ultimately unnecessary, approximately \$9.6 million would impact tax expense as we are contractually indemnified for the remaining balances. At December 31, 2013, our reserves totaled approximately \$14.3 million. We continually review our exposure to additional income tax obligations and, as further information is known or events occur, changes in our tax and interest reserves may be recorded within income tax expense and interest expense, respectively.

Table of Contents

Insurance—We maintain insurance coverage for various aspects of our business and operations. However, we retain a portion of anticipated losses through the use of deductibles and self-insured retentions for our exposures related to third-party liability and workers' compensation. We regularly review estimates of reported and unreported claims through analysis of historical and projected trends, in conjunction with actuaries and other consultants, and provide for losses through insurance reserves. As claims develop and additional information becomes available, adjustments to loss reserves may be required. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material.

Partnering Arrangements—In the ordinary course of business, we execute specific projects and conduct certain operations through joint venture, consortium and other collaborative arrangements (collectively referred to as "venture(s)"). We have various ownership interests in these ventures, with such ownership typically being proportionate to our decision making and distribution rights. The ventures generally contract directly with the third party customer; however, services may be performed directly by the ventures, or may be performed by us, our partners, or a combination thereof.

Venture net assets consist primarily of working capital and property and equipment, and assets may be restricted from being used to fund obligations outside of the venture. These ventures typically have limited third-party debt or have debt that is non-recourse in nature; however, they may provide for capital calls to fund operations or require participants in the venture to provide additional financial support, including advance payment or retention letters of credit.

Each venture is assessed at inception and on an ongoing basis as to whether it qualifies as a VIE under the consolidations guidance in ASC 810. A venture generally qualifies as a VIE when it (1) meets the definition of a legal entity, (2) absorbs the operational risk of the projects being executed, creating a variable interest, and (3) lacks sufficient capital investment from the partners, potentially resulting in the venture requiring additional subordinated financial support, if necessary, to finance its future activities.

If at any time a venture qualifies as a VIE, we perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE and, therefore, need to consolidate the VIE. We are the primary beneficiary if we have (1) the power to direct the economically significant activities of the VIE and (2) the right to receive benefits from, and obligation to absorb losses of, the VIE. If the venture is a VIE and we are the primary beneficiary, or we otherwise have the ability to control the venture, we consolidate the venture. If we are not determined to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE, or only have the ability to significantly influence, rather than control the venture, we do not consolidate the venture. We account for unconsolidated ventures using proportionate consolidation when we meet the applicable accounting criteria to do so and utilize the equity method otherwise. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the results of our proportionately consolidated ventures were not material. See Note 7 to our Financial Statements for additional discussion of our material partnering arrangements.

Financial Instruments—We utilize derivative instruments in certain circumstances to mitigate the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, as described below:

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Derivatives—We do not engage in currency speculation; however, we do utilize foreign currency exchange rate derivatives on an ongoing basis to hedge against certain foreign currency related operating exposures. We generally seek hedge accounting treatment for contracts used to hedge operating exposures and designate them as cash flow hedges. Therefore, gains and losses, exclusive of credit risk and forward points (which represent the time value component of the fair value of our derivative positions), are included in AOCI until the associated underlying operating exposure impacts our earnings. Changes in the fair value of (1) credit risk and forward points, (2) instruments deemed ineffective during the period, and (3) instruments that we do not designate as cash flow hedges, are recognized within cost of revenue.

Interest Rate Derivatives—At June 30, 2014, we continued to utilize a swap arrangement to hedge against interest rate variability associated with \$441.9 million of our outstanding \$875.0 million Term Loan. The swap arrangement has been designated as a cash flow hedge as its critical terms matched those of the Term Loan at inception and through June 30, 2014. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the swap arrangement are included in AOCI until the associated underlying exposure impacts our earnings.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q, including all documents incorporated by reference, contains forward-looking statements regarding CB&I and represents our expectations and beliefs concerning future events. These forward-looking statements are intended to be covered by the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. When considering any statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or use or contain words, terms, phrases, or expressions such as “achieve,” “forecast,” “plan,” “propose,” “strategy,” “envision,” “hope,” “will,” “continue,” “potential,” “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “project,” “estimate,” “predict,” “could,” “may,”

Table of Contents

“might,” or similar forward-looking statements, we refer you to the cautionary statements concerning risk factors and “Forward-Looking Statements” described under “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of our 2013 Annual Report and any updates to those risk factors or “Forward-Looking Statements” included in our subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC, which cautionary statements are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk—We are exposed to market risk associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. One form of exposure to fluctuating exchange rates relates to the effects of translating financial statements of foreign operations (primarily Australian Dollar, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Colombian Peso and Euro denominated) into our reporting currency, which are recognized as a cumulative translation adjustment in AOCI. The change in the currency translation adjustment component of AOCI during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was a gain totaling \$7.0 million, net of tax, primarily resulting from the change in the Australian Dollar exchange rate against the U.S. Dollar. We generally do not hedge our exposure to potential foreign currency translation adjustments.

We do not engage in currency speculation; however, we do utilize foreign currency exchange rate derivatives on an ongoing basis to hedge against certain foreign currency related operating exposures. We generally seek hedge accounting treatment for contracts used to hedge operating exposures and designate them as cash flow hedges. Therefore, gains and losses, exclusive of credit risk and forward points, are included in AOCI until the associated underlying operating exposure impacts our earnings. Changes in the fair value of (1) credit risk and forward points, (2) instruments deemed ineffective during the period, and (3) instruments that we do not designate as cash flow hedges, are recognized within cost of revenue and were not material during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014.

At June 30, 2014, the notional value of our outstanding forward contracts to hedge certain foreign currency exchange-related operating exposures was \$82.2 million, including net foreign currency exchange rate exposure associated with the purchase of U.S. Dollars (\$52.1 million), Euros (\$12.5 million), Singapore Dollars (\$12.3 million), Chinese Renminbi (\$3.9 million), British Pounds (\$1.3 million) and Thai Baht (\$0.1 million). The total net fair value of these contracts was a loss of approximately \$0.5 million at June 30, 2014. The potential change in fair value for our outstanding contracts resulting from a hypothetical ten percent change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would have been approximately \$8.7 million at June 30, 2014. This potential change in fair value of our outstanding contracts would be offset by the change in fair value of the associated underlying operating exposures.

Interest Rate Risk—At June 30, 2014, we continued to utilize an interest rate swap to hedge against interest rate variability associated with \$441.9 million of our outstanding \$875.0 million Term Loan. The swap arrangement has been designated as a cash flow hedge as its critical terms matched those of the Term Loan at inception and through June 30, 2014. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap are recognized in AOCI. The total net fair value of the contract was a gain of approximately \$0.4 million at June 30, 2014. The potential change in fair value for our interest rate swap resulting from a hypothetical one percent change in the LIBOR rate would have been approximately \$8.8 million at June 30, 2014.

Other—The carrying values of our accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. At June 30, 2014, the fair value of our Term Loan, based upon the current market rates for debt with similar credit risk and maturity, approximated its carrying value as interest is based upon LIBOR plus an applicable floating margin. Our Senior Notes are categorized within level 2 of the valuation hierarchy and had a total fair value of approximately \$779.0 million at June 30, 2014, based on current market rates for debt with similar credit risk and maturities. See Note 10 to our Financial Statements for additional discussion of our financial instruments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures—As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based upon such evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control—There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2014, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

General—We have been and may from time to time be named as a defendant in legal actions claiming damages in connection with engineering and construction projects, technology licenses, other services we provide, and other matters. These are typically claims that arise in the normal course of business, including employment-related claims and contractual disputes or claims for personal injury or property damage which occur in connection with services performed relating to project or construction sites. Contractual disputes normally involve claims relating to the timely completion of projects, performance of equipment or technologies, design or other engineering services or project construction services provided by us. We do not believe that any of our pending contractual, employment-related, personal injury or property damage claims and disputes will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flow. See Note 15 to our Financial Statements for additional discussion of claims associated with our projects.

Asbestos Litigation—We are a defendant in lawsuits wherein plaintiffs allege exposure to asbestos due to work we may have performed at various locations. We have never been a manufacturer, distributor or supplier of asbestos products. Over the past several decades and through June 30, 2014, we have been named a defendant in lawsuits alleging exposure to asbestos involving approximately 5,500 plaintiffs and, of those claims, approximately 1,500 claims were pending and 4,000 have been closed through dismissals or settlements. Over the past several decades and through June 30, 2014, the claims alleging exposure to asbestos that have been resolved have been dismissed or settled for an average settlement amount of approximately two thousand dollars per claim. We review each case on its own merits and make accruals based upon the probability of loss and our estimates of the amount of liability and related expenses, if any. We do not believe that any unresolved asserted claims will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flow, and at June 30, 2014, we had approximately \$4.7 million accrued for liability and related expenses. With respect to unasserted asbestos claims, we cannot identify a population of potential claimants with sufficient certainty to determine the probability of a loss and to make a reasonable estimate of liability, if any. While we continue to pursue recovery for recognized and unrecognized contingent losses through insurance, indemnification arrangements or other sources, we are unable to quantify the amount, if any, that we may expect to recover because of the variability in coverage amounts, limitations and deductibles, or the viability of carriers, with respect to our insurance policies for the years in question.

Environmental Matters—Our operations are subject to extensive and changing U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations, as well as the laws of other countries, that establish health and environmental quality standards. These standards, among others, relate to air and water pollutants and the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. We are exposed to potential liability for personal injury or property damage caused by any release, spill, exposure or other accident involving such pollutants, substances or wastes.

In connection with the historical operation of our facilities, including those associated with acquired operations, substances which currently are or might be considered hazardous were used or disposed of at some sites that will or may require us to make expenditures for remediation. In addition, we have agreed to indemnify parties from whom we have purchased or to whom we have sold facilities for certain environmental liabilities arising from acts occurring before the dates those facilities were transferred.

We believe we are in compliance, in all material respects, with environmental laws and regulations and maintain insurance coverage to mitigate our exposure to environmental liabilities. We do not believe any environmental matters will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flow. We do not anticipate we will incur material capital expenditures for environmental controls or for the investigation or remediation of environmental conditions during the remainder of 2014 or 2015.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to risk factors as previously disclosed in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2014.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Stock Repurchases—The following table summarizes the number of shares repurchased during the second quarter of 2014:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan ⁽¹⁾	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
4/1/2014 - 4/30/2014	20	\$78.98	20	10,255	(2)
5/1/2014 - 5/31/2014	121	\$78.99	121	10,690	(3)
6/1/2014 - 6/30/2014	—	\$—	—	10,690	(3)
Total	141	\$78.99	141	10,690	(3)

(1) Table does not include shares withheld for tax purposes or forfeitures under our equity plans.

(2) On May 8, 2013, our shareholders authorized us to repurchase up to 10% of our issued share capital through November 8, 2014.

On April 30, 2014, our shareholders extended the authorization for us to repurchase up to 10% of our issued share capital (or approximately 10.8 million shares based on the number of shares currently outstanding) through

(3) October 30, 2015. The number of shares repurchased in the future, if any, and the timing and manner of any repurchases are determined by us in light of prevailing market conditions, our available resources and other factors, including those discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

Shelf Registration Statement—On June 19, 2012, we filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC on Form S-3 (File No. 333-182223) that expires on June 18, 2015. The shelf registration statement enables us to offer and sell shares of our common stock and issue debt securities (collectively, the “Securities”) from time to time subsequent to the filing of a prospectus supplement which, among other things, identifies the sales agent, specifies the number and value of Securities that may be sold, and provides the time frame over which Securities may be offered.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

31.1 (1)	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2 (1)	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1 (1)	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2 (1)	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS (1),(2)	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH (1),(2)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL (1),(2)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF (1),(2)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB (1),(2)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE (1),(2)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

(1) Filed herewith

Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following documents formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and (2) six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, and (vi) the Notes to Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V.

By: Chicago Bridge & Iron Company B.V.

Its: Managing Director

/s/ RONALD A. BALLSCHMIEDE

Ronald A. Ballschmiede

Managing Director

(Principal Financial Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

Date: July 24, 2014