

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LTD  
Form 10-Q  
May 10, 2004

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 March 31, 2004

Commission File Number: 2-56600

Global Industries, Ltd.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

72-1212563  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

8000 Global Drive  
Carlyss, Louisiana  
(Address of principal executive offices)

70665  
(Zip Code)

(337) 583-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

None

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  YES  NO

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding, as of May 3, 2004 was 110,972,111.

Global Industries, Ltd.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Global Industries, Ltd.

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial statements of Global Industries, Ltd. and subsidiaries, as listed in the accompanying index, as of March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated balance sheet of Global Industries, Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, cash flows, and comprehensive income (loss) for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 9, 2004, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2003 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

May 7, 2004

New Orleans, Louisiana

Global Industries, Ltd.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Revenues	\$ 84,770	\$ 148,940
Cost of Operations	82,456	138,152
Gross Profit	2,314	10,788
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	10,114	9,479
Operating (Loss) Income	(7,800)	1,309

Other Expense:			
Interest expense		3,399	2,745
Other		386	173
		3,785	2,918
Loss Before Income Taxes		(11,585)	(1,609)
Benefit for Income Taxes		(3,247)	(611)
Net Loss	\$	(8,338)	\$ (998)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:			
Basic		101,573,000	100,489,000
Diluted		101,573,000	100,489,000
Net Loss Per Share:			
Basic	\$	(0.08)	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	\$	(0.08)	\$ (0.01)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Global Industries, Ltd.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash	\$ 11,207	\$ 15,628
Receivables - net of allowance of \$18,606 for 2004 and \$11,043 for 2003, respectively	107,335	107,907
Unbilled work on uncompleted contracts	24,405	10,706
Prepaid expenses and other	29,179	18,393
Assets held for sale	445	695
Total current assets	172,571	153,329
Property and Equipment, net	395,888	401,753
<b>Other Assets:</b>		
Deferred charges, net	30,061	23,449
Goodwill, net	37,655	37,655
Other	4,649	4,645
Total other assets	72,365	65,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 640,824</b>	<b>\$ 620,831</b>



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Gain on sale, disposal of property and equipment		
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,126	1,005
Deferred income taxes	(6,370)	(5,089)
Other	542	(11)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Receivables	(14,256)	(39,857)
Prepaid expenses and other	(10,786)	(2,278)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,285)	31,972
Net cash used in operating activities	(34,417)	(3,228)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sale of assets	5	110
Additions to property and equipment	(859)	(8,897)
Additions to deferred charges	(11,433)	(7,628)
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,287)	(16,415)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net	48,097	1,415
Proceeds from long-term debt	97,000	22,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(102,814)	(19,814)
Net cash provided by financing activities	42,283	3,601
Cash:		
Decrease	(4,421)	(16,042)
Beginning of period	15,628	28,204
End of period	\$ 11,207	\$ 12,162

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Global Industries, Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. *Basis of Presentation*

- The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Global Industries, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Company," "we," "us" or "our").

In the opinion of management of the Company, all adjustments (such adjustments consisting only of a normal recurring nature) necessary for a fair presentation of the operating results for the interim periods presented have been included in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Operating results for the period ended March 31, 2004, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2004. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and

related notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Independent public accountants as stated in their report included herein, have reviewed the financial statements required by Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial statements in order to conform to the classifications adopted for reporting in 2004.

**2. *Contracts in Progress and Revenue Recognition*** - Revenues from construction contracts, which are typically of short duration, are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by relating the actual cost of work performed to date to the current estimated total cost (the cost to cost method) of the respective contract. Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect vessel costs, labor, supplies, and repairs. During the early stages of a contract, certain costs may be excluded from the cost to cost method of measuring progress, such as significant costs for materials and major third party subcontractors, if it appears that such an exclusion would result in a more meaningful measurement of actual contract progress and resulting periodic allocation of income. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Selling, general, and administrative costs are charged to expense as incurred.

**3. *Accounts Receivable*** - Trade and other receivables are stated at net realizable value and the allowance for uncollectible accounts was \$18.6 million and \$11.0 million at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. Certain receivables represent amounts that have not yet been billed to the customer pursuant to contractually specified milestone billing requirements. At March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, our accounts receivable included unbilled receivables of \$14.3 million and \$22.8 million, respectively. We include claims and unapproved change orders to the extent of costs incurred in contract revenues when (1) the contract or other evidence provides a legal basis for the claim, (2) additional costs are not the result of deficiencies in our performance, (3) costs are identifiable, and (4) evidence supporting the claim is objective and verifiable. The claims and unapproved change orders, included in accounts receivable and unbilled receivables, amounted to \$30.8 million at March 31, 2004 and \$40.6 million at December 31, 2003. Unbilled retainage at March 31, 2004 was \$8.5 million and is expected to be billed in 2004. Unbilled retainage at December 31, 2003 was \$7.8 million.

Contracts in progress are as follows:

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 37,682	\$ 18,929
Estimated earnings	2,463	(1,933)
Total revenues to date	40,145	16,996
Less: Billings to date	15,739	7,410
Unbilled revenues	\$ 24,406	\$ 9,586

Included in accompanying balance sheets under the following captions:

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Unbilled work on uncompleted contracts	24,406	10,706
Advance billings on uncompleted contracts	--	(1,120)
Unbilled revenues	\$ 24,406	\$ 9,586

**4. Goodwill** - Goodwill represents the excess cost over the fair value of net assets acquired. The carrying amounts of goodwill as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were approximately \$38.0 million and are primarily attributable to our Latin America segment. We completed the required annual impairment test, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*," at the beginning of 2004 and determined that our goodwill was not impaired.

**5. Stock-Based Compensation** - The Company continues to apply Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations in accounting for its restricted stock awards and shares subject to options, as allowed under SFAS No. 123, "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*." Additionally, under APB 25, our employee stock purchase plan is considered noncompensatory and, accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized in the financial statements. Therefore, the Company elects to make pro forma disclosures versus recognizing the related compensation expense in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Had the Company elected to apply the accounting standards of SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have approximated the pro forma amounts indicated below (in thousands, except per share data):

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2004	
	Recognized Stock Compensation Expense	FAS 123 Proforma Stock Compensation Expense
Reported		
		Proforma

Net loss

\$ (8,338)

\$ 126



\$ (2,629)

\$ (10,841)

Net loss per share

Basic

\$ 0.08)

\$ 0.00

\$ (0.03)

\$ (0.11)

Diluted

\$ 0.08)

\$ 0.00

\$ (0.03)

\$ (0.11)

Quarter Ended March 31, 2003  
 Recognized Stock Compensation Expense  
 FAS 123 Proforma Stock Compensation Expense

Reported

Proforma

Net loss

\$ (998)

\$ 162

\$ (2,631)

\$ (3,467)

Net loss per share

Basic

\$ (0.01)

\$ 0.00

\$ (0.03)

\$ (0.04)

Diluted

\$ (0.01)

\$ 0.00

\$ (0.03)

\$ (0.04)

**6. Financing Arrangements** - On March 9, 2004, we entered into a new \$125.0 million revolving credit facility replacing the previous \$100.0 million loan facility that would have matured in December 2004. Due to anticipated increased activity, on March 29, 2004, we exercised our option to increase our new facility to \$150.0 million. Under the terms of the facility the entire \$150.0 million is available for the issuance of letters of credit and \$110.0 million is available for direct cash advances. The new facility matures on March 9, 2007. This revolving credit facility permits borrowings based on prime rate and London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), in each case, plus a floating spread. The spreads can range from 1.50% to 3.00% and 2.50% to 4.00% for prime rate and LIBOR based borrowings, respectively, based upon certain of our financial ratios. In addition, the new credit facility allows for certain fixed rate interest options on amounts outstanding. Stock of our subsidiaries, certain real estate, and the majority of our vessels collateralize the loans under the new credit facility. This facility is subject to certain financial covenants. We must maintain minimum levels of net worth and earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation/amortization, not exceed levels of debt and capital expenditures specified in the agreement, and comply with, among other things, an interest coverage ratio and a leverage ratio. These covenants may limit our capacity and financial flexibility. Unamortized credit facility fees of \$0.5 million related to the termination of our previous credit facility were expensed in the first quarter of 2004. At March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with the terms of our credit facility. In consideration for this new facility, we paid a \$3.8 million fee. As of May 3, 2004, we had \$13.5 million of borrowings, \$19.2 million of letters of credit outstanding and \$119.0 million of credit availability under our new revolving credit facility.

Based upon our current expectations of our operations, the minimum earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation/amortization covenant, the leverage ratio covenant, the capital expenditures limitation covenant, and the interest coverage ratio covenant under the new facility are not expected to be met at the end of the second quarter of 2004. As a result, we are currently in discussions with our lenders to obtain a waiver or to amend the relevant financial covenants. We expect to pay a fee in connection with any waiver or amendment obtained. Although we expect to receive a waiver or amendment, no assurance can be given that it will be agreed to and if a waiver or amendment is not obtained and we are unable to meet the covenant requirements, we would not be able to borrow under the facility

which would have a material adverse effect on our business and liquidity unless alternative borrowing sources were obtained.

On March 29, 2004, we completed a secondary offering of 9.5 million shares of common stock, which raised \$47.9 million in aggregate net proceeds. These proceeds were used to repay \$47.9 million in outstanding indebtedness under our new revolving credit facility.

We also have a \$9.5 million short-term credit facility at one of our foreign locations, which is secured by a letter of credit.

Our Title XI bonds mature in 2020, 2022, and 2025. The bonds carry interest rates of 8.30%, 7.25%, and 7.71% per annum, respectively, and require aggregate semi-annual payments of \$2.8 million, plus interest. The agreements pursuant to which the Title XI bonds were issued contain certain covenants, including the maintenance of minimum working capital and net worth requirements. If not met, additional covenants result that restrict our operations and our ability to pay cash dividends. At March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with these covenants.

**7. Commitments and Contingencies** - We are a party to legal proceedings and potential claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Management does not believe these matters will materially effect our consolidated financial statements.

In November 1999, we notified Groupe GTM (now Vinci), that as a result of material adverse changes and other breaches by Vinci, we were no longer bound by and were terminating the Share Purchase Agreement to purchase the shares of ETPM S.A. Vinci responded stating that they believed we were in breach. The Share Purchase Agreement provided for liquidated damages of \$25.0 million to be paid by a party that failed to consummate the transaction under certain circumstances. We have notified Vinci that we do not believe that the liquidated damages provision is applicable to our termination of the Share Purchase Agreement. On December 23, 1999, we filed suit against Vinci in Tribunal de Commerce de Paris to recover damages. On June 21, 2000, Vinci filed an answer and counterclaim against us seeking the liquidated damages of \$25.0 million and other damages, costs and expenses of approximately \$3.2 million based on current exchange rates. In November 2003, the Paris Commercial Court ruled in favor of Vinci in the matter and awarded Vinci \$25.0 million plus approximately \$8.5 million in interest, exchange rate differential, and legal fees. As a result, although we have not yet paid the judgment we recorded a \$33.5 million (pre-tax) provision in the fourth quarter of 2003. We are currently appealing this verdict in the Cour d'appel de Paris. Although the provision for the judgment had a significant impact on our reported results for 2003, we do not believe that the ultimate outcome of this matter will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations or business.

In the normal course of our business activities, we provide letters of credit to secure the performance and/or payment of obligations, including the payment of worker's compensation obligations. At March 31, 2004, outstanding letters of credit approximated \$17.5 million. Also in the normal course of its business activities, we provide guarantee and performance, bid, and payment bonds under the terms of agreements with customers, or in connection with bidding to obtain such agreements. All of these financial instruments are secured by parent company guarantees. The aggregate of these guarantees and bonds at March 31, 2004 was \$70.9 million. The surety bonds and bank guarantees/letters of credit expire between April 2004 and November 2004 and between May 2004 and February 2005, respectively.

We estimate that the cost to complete capital expenditure projects in progress at March 31, 2004 approximates \$1.4 million.

**8. Industry Segment Information** - Our reportable segments include two divisions, Offshore Construction Division and Global Divers and Marine Contractors, each with five reportable segments. The Global Divers and Marine Contractors division includes all diving and marine support services worldwide, and Gulf of Mexico shallow-water pipelay. The following tables present information about the profit or loss of each of the Company's reportable segments for the quarters ended March 31, 2004 and 2003. The information contains certain allocations of corporate

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expenses that we deem reasonable and appropriate for the evaluation of results of operations.

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(In thousands)	
Total segment revenues:		
Offshore Construction Division:		
Gulf of Mexico	\$ 7,087	\$ 37,544
West Africa	15,575	38,877
Latin America	28,362	3,916
Asia Pacific	10,633	32,013
Middle East	5	9,987
Subtotal	\$ 61,662	\$ 122,337
Global Divers and Marine Contractors:		
Gulf of Mexico	\$ 13,800	\$ 20,292
West Africa	525	1,554
Latin America	1,932	210
Asia Pacific	4,538	6,144
Middle East	6,031	4,692
Subtotal	\$ 26,826	\$ 32,892
Total	\$ 88,488	\$ 155,229
Intersegment eliminations:		
Offshore Construction Division:		
Gulf of Mexico	\$ 300	\$ --
Subtotal	\$ 300	\$ --
Global Divers and Marine Contractors:		
Gulf of Mexico	\$ 14	\$ 708
West Africa	525	1,554
Latin America	1,932	--
Asia Pacific	947	4,027
Subtotal	\$ 3,418	\$ 6,289
Total	\$ 3,718	\$ 6,289
Total segment revenues from external customers	\$ 84,770	\$ 148,940
Income (loss) before income taxes:		
Offshore Construction Division:		
Gulf of Mexico	\$ (9,682)	\$ (197)
West Africa	5,898	919
Latin America	3,528	(6,811)

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Asia Pacific		(3,460)		2,380
Middle East		(2,557)		1,263
Subtotal	\$	(6,273)	\$	(2,446)
Global Divers and Marine Contractors:				
Gulf of Mexico	\$	(4,500)	\$	1,649
West Africa		21		309
Latin America		311		(138)
Asia Pacific		(2,654)		(1,470)
Middle East		1,376		492
Subtotal	\$	(5,446)	\$	842
Total	\$	(11,719)	\$	(1,604)

The following table reconciles the revenues of the reportable segments and profit or loss presented above, to the Company's consolidated totals.

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(In	
	<i>thousands</i> )	
Revenues:		
Total for reportable segments	\$ 88,488	\$ 155,229
Elimination of intersegment revenues	(3,718)	(6,289)
Total consolidated revenues	\$ 84,770	\$ 148,940
Loss before income taxes:		
Total for reportable segments	\$ (11,719)	\$ (1,604)
Unallocated corporate expense	134	(5)
Total consolidated loss before tax	\$ (11,585)	\$ (1,609)

9. Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Following is a summary of the Company's comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003:

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(In	
	<i>thousands</i> )	
Net loss	\$ (8,338)	\$ (998)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		

Reclassification of realized loss on hedging activities	--	222
Unrealized gain on hedging activities	--	3
Comprehensive loss	\$ (8,338)	\$ (773)

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

### General

The following discussion presents management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, included elsewhere in this report and our audited consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Certain of the statements included below, including those regarding future financial performance or results that are not historical facts, are or contain "forward looking" information as that term is defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The words "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "project," "estimate," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We caution readers that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and such statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those expected include, but are not limited to, dependence on the oil and gas industry and industry conditions, general economic conditions including interest rates and inflation, competition, our ability to continue our acquisition strategy, successfully manage our growth, and obtain funds to finance our growth, operating risks, contract bidding risks, the use of estimates for revenue recognition, risks of international operations, risks of vessel construction such as cost overruns, changes in government regulations, and disputes with construction contractors, dependence on key personnel and the availability of skilled workers during periods of strong demand, availability of project materials during periods of strong demand, the impact of regulatory and environmental laws, the ability to obtain insurance, and other factors discussed below. Operating risks include hazards such as vessel capsizing, sinking, grounding, colliding, and sustaining damage in severe weather conditions, fire and explosion. These hazards can also cause personal injury, loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution and environmental damage, and suspension of operations. The risks inherent with international operations include political, social, and economic instability, exchange rate fluctuations, currency restrictions, nullification, modification, or renegotiations of contracts, potential vessel seizure, nationalization of assets, import-export quotas, and other forms of public and governmental regulation. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results and outcomes may differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements.

### Results of Operations

#### Overview

Our results of operations reflect the level of offshore construction activity in the Gulf of Mexico and the international locations in which we operate. The results also reflect our ability to win jobs through competitive bidding and manage awarded jobs to successful completion. The level of offshore construction activity is principally determined by three factors: first, the oil and gas industry's ability to economically justify placing discoveries of oil and gas reserves in production; second, the oil and gas industry's need to clear all structures from the lease once the oil and gas reserves have been depleted; and third, weather events such as major hurricanes.

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We conduct our operations through two divisions, Offshore Construction (OCD) and Global Divers and Marine Contractors (GDMC). OCD includes all pipelay (except shallow-water Gulf of Mexico) and derrick lifts. GDMC includes all diving and marine support services worldwide and Gulf of Mexico shallow-water pipelay.

Our results of operations for our OCD and GDMC divisions depend heavily on obtaining a sufficient quantity of offshore construction contracts with sufficient gross profit margins. Contract bidding is very competitive and in the recent past has resulted in contractors willing to assume greater amounts of risk, for no additional or reduced pricing, in order to be awarded the contract. As a result, contract margins have eroded throughout the industry. However, recent trends indicate a decreased contractor tolerance for acceptance of uncompensated risk.

Most of our OCD revenue is obtained through larger more complex contracts that are longer in duration and require significant amounts of working capital. Most of these contracts are bid on a lump-sum basis and are secured by a letter of credit or performance bond, which insures proper completion. These contracts are inherently risky and are subject to many unforeseen circumstances and events that may affect productivity. As productivity decreases, with no offsetting decrease in costs or increases in revenue, contract margins erode as compared to our bid margins. As a result, our OCD revenues and margins are subject to a high degree of variability.

Our competition and inherent operating risks vary in every area of the world in which we operate which effects individual segment profitability.

Due to the nature of OCD contracts and adding to the degree of project execution difficulty, changes in the scope of the base contract sometimes occur as contract work progresses. A change order usually increases the scope of work but may also decrease the scope and, consequently, the contract revenue and costs. Either the customer or we may initiate change orders. At the time of initiation, change orders may be approved or unapproved by either party, priced or unpriced, and/or defined or undefined regarding detailed scope. Although the scope of work is defined, the associated increase or decrease in contract revenue often will be governed by contract terms or negotiated later, sometimes after the work is performed. We recognize these change orders as revenue in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Most GDMC revenues are short-term in nature, involve numerous smaller contracts, and are usually based on a day-rate charge. Financial risks associated with these types of contracts are normally limited due to their short-term and non lump-sum nature. Revenues and margins in our GDMC division tend to be more consistent than in our OCD division.

Our 2004 results reflect a difficult quarter in which both our revenues and our operating results declined. The decline in revenues was primarily attributed to substantially reduced activity in all of our segments except our OCD and GDMC Latin America segments and our GDMC Middle East segment, which partially offset the decline in other operating segments.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our statements of operations expressed as a percentage of revenues.

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	97.3	92.8
Gross profit	2.7	7.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	12.0	6.3
Operating income (loss)	(9.3)	0.9
Interest expense	4.0	1.8
Other expense (income), net	0.5	0.2



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Loss before income taxes	(13.8)	(1.1)
Benefit for income taxes	(4.0)	(0.4)
Net loss	(9.8)%	(0.7)%

Quarter Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Quarter Ended March 31, 2003

	Quarter Ended March 31,		Percentage Change
	2004	2003	
	(In Millions)		
Revenues	\$ 84.7	\$ 148.9	(43)%
Cost of revenues	82.4	138.1	(40)
Gross profit	2.3	10.8	(79)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.1	9.5	6
Operating (loss) income	(7.8)	1.3	(700)
Other expense:			
Interest expense	3.4	2.7	26
Other	0.4	0.2	100
	3.8	2.9	31
Loss before income taxes	(11.6)	(1.6)	625
Benefit for income taxes	(3.3)	(0.6)	433
Net loss	\$ (8.3)	\$ (1.0)	730

Revenues.

The 43% decrease in revenues was primarily attributable to decreased activity in our Offshore Construction Division's Gulf of Mexico, West Africa, Asia Pacific, and Middle East segments and our Global Divers and Marine Contractors Division's Gulf of Mexico, West Africa, and Asia Pacific segments, partially offset by an increase in activity in our Latin America segments and in our GDMC Middle East segment. Major construction barge utilization in our Offshore Construction Division was 25% compared with 27% utilization in the same quarter last year.

Gross Profit

. The 79% decrease in gross profit was primarily attributable to decreased activity in all areas except Latin America and reduced pricing in our Global Divers and Marine Contractors Gulf of Mexico segment. As a percentage of revenue, gross profits declined to 3% from 7%.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, selling, general and administrative expenses were \$10.1 million as compared to \$9.5 million reported during the quarter ended March 31, 2003. This increase is due primarily to increased costs related to consulting and legal fees.

Depreciation and Amortization.

Depreciation and amortization, including amortization of dry-docking costs, for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was \$11.0 million compared to the \$12.1 million recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease is due primarily to lower utilization and a different barge utilization mix of our major construction barges, which are depreciated on a units of production basis.

#### Interest Expense

. Interest expense increased to \$3.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, from \$2.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 primarily due to the \$0.5 million write-off of the unamortized credit facility fees due to the termination of our previous credit facility.

#### Other Expense.

Other expense increased \$0.2 million to \$0.4 million due primarily to increased exchange rate losses.

#### Net Loss.

The increase in our net loss was the result of the factors described above that reduced our gross profit and operating income. Our effective tax rate for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was 28% compared to 38% for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in the effective tax rate is due primarily to net operating losses in certain foreign jurisdictions that have not been tax-benefited.

#### Segment Information Overview.

Our reportable segments include two divisions, the Offshore Construction Division and the Global Divers and Marine Contractors Division, each with five reportable segments. The Offshore Construction Division includes all pipelay (except shallow-water Gulf of Mexico) and derrick lifts. The Global Divers and Marine Contractors Division includes all diving and marine support services worldwide, and Gulf of Mexico shallow-water pipelay. We have identified ten reportable segments as required by SFAS 131.

Total revenues in our Offshore Construction Division decreased to \$61.7 million in the first quarter of 2004 from \$122.3 million in the same period in 2003, which adversely affected this division's results. Our loss before taxes increased 163% from \$2.4 million in the first quarter of 2003 to \$6.3 million in the first quarter of 2004.

Total revenues from our Global Divers and Marine Contractors Division declined \$6.1 million or 18% to \$26.8 million (including \$3.5 million intersegment revenues) in the first quarter of 2004 from \$32.9 million (including \$6.3 million intersegment revenues) in the same period in 2003 and results decreased substantially from income before taxes of \$0.8 million in the first quarter of 2003 to a loss before taxes of \$5.4 million in the first quarter of 2004. Revenues and income before taxes declined due to reduced activity and pricing.

The following discusses the results of operations for each of our reportable segments during 2004 and 2003.

#### Offshore Construction Division:

Gulf of Mexico - Revenues decreased 81% to \$7.1 million (including \$0.3 million of intersegment revenues) for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from \$37.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 due primarily to reduced activity. In the 2004 period two small contracts were completed as compared to one large contract that was in progress in 2003. As a result, loss before taxes increased to \$9.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from a loss before taxes of \$0.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

#### West Africa

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- Revenues decreased 60% to \$15.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to \$38.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in revenues was due to several large projects in 2003 as compared to only two day-rate type contracts in the 2004 period. Income before taxes increased 542% to \$5.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to \$0.9 for the same period in 2003. This was primarily a result of margins being favorable on the day-rate type contracts in 2004 as compared to the lump-sum type contracts in 2003. In the 2003 period, we experienced approximately a \$5.0 million deterioration on a pipeline contract in West Africa due to a welding problem and we discovered that \$3.4 million of our funds were misappropriated by an indigenous import/export agent on another project.

### Latin America

- Revenues increased significantly to \$28.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from \$3.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 due primarily to work performed on two large contracts in the 2004 period. As a result, income before taxes increased \$10.3 million to \$3.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to a loss before taxes of \$6.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

### Asia Pacific

- Revenues decreased \$21.4 million to \$10.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to \$32.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. Income before taxes decreased \$5.9 million to a loss before taxes of \$3.5 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to earnings before taxes of \$2.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in revenues and income before taxes is due primarily to decreased activity.

### Middle East

- For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, revenues decreased significantly to a nominal amount compared to \$10.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 due primarily to one large contract in progress in 2003. As a result, income before taxes decreased \$3.9 million to a loss before taxes of \$2.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to income before taxes of \$1.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

### Global Divers and Marine Contractors:

Gulf of Mexico - Revenues decreased 32% to \$13.8 million (including nominal intersegment revenues) for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from \$20.3 million (including \$0.7 million of intersegment revenues) for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. Income before taxes decreased by \$6.1 million to a loss before taxes of \$4.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to earnings before taxes of \$1.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in revenues and income before taxes was due primarily to decreased activity and reduced pricing.

### West Africa

- Revenues, all of which were intersegment revenues, decreased 69% to \$0.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from \$1.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. Income before taxes declined \$0.3 million to a nominal amount for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to income before taxes of \$0.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in revenue and in income before tax was due primarily to decreased activity.

### Latin America

- Revenues increased to \$1.9 million (including \$1.9 million of intersegment revenues) for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from \$0.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 due primarily to work performed on two large contracts in the 2004 period. Income before taxes increased for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 to \$0.3 million compared to a loss before taxes of \$0.1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 as a result of the contracts in the

2004 period.

#### Asia Pacific

- Revenues decreased 26% to \$4.5 million (including \$0.9 million of intersegment revenues) for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 from \$6.1 million (including \$4.0 million of intersegment revenues) for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 due to decreased activity. Loss before taxes was \$2.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to a loss of \$1.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

#### Middle East

- For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, revenues increased 28% to \$6.0 million compared to \$4.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 due to increased activity. As a result, income before taxes increased to \$1.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to \$0.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

#### Overview

The principal uses of cash in our business generally have been investment in our assets (particularly for the enhancement and acquisition of vessels), funding working capital and losses from operations, and repayment of debt. Cash to fund the needs of our business has been provided primarily by operations, debt financing, and equity issuances.

Our backlog continues to increase and we expect activity levels to be increasing over the next twelve to eighteen months. During the first four months of 2004, we have been awarded over \$300.0 million in projects and our backlog at April 30, 2004 was approximately \$285.0 million. The increase in activity will cause working capital to increase. We have recently entered into a new credit facility to provide for the funding of this anticipated increase in working capital needs in advance of increases in our cash flows from operations. In addition, the recent judgment against us in the Vinci (Groupe GTM) litigation may require a substantial cash payment pending our appeal of the judgment. Capital expenditures for the remainder of 2004 are expected to be approximately \$10.0 million.

#### Cash Flow

Our cash balance decreased by \$4.4 million to \$11.2 million at March 31, 2004 from \$15.6 million at December 31, 2003. During the quarter ended March 31, 2004, our operations used cash of \$34.4 million compared to \$3.2 million used in the first quarter of 2003. Cash on hand and cash from financing activities funded investing activities of \$12.3 million. Investing activities consisted principally of capital expenditures and dry-docking costs.

Working capital increased \$26.8 million during the current quarter to \$64.1 million at March 31, 2004 from \$37.3 million at December 31, 2003. The increase in working capital is due primarily to an increase in accounts receivable, an increase in prepaid expenses, and a decrease in accounts payable partially offset by a decrease in cash. Working capital is anticipated to continue to increase as activity increases. At March 31, 2004, our backlog was \$187.5 million as compared to a backlog of \$173.3 million at March 31, 2003. Approximately 98% of the backlog is expected to be performed during 2004.

Our capital expenditures during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 aggregated \$0.9 million. We estimate that the cost to complete capital expenditure projects in progress at March 31, 2004 will be approximately \$1.4 million, all of which is expected to be incurred during the next nine months. The capital expenditures are primarily related to vessel

upgrades.

#### Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt outstanding at March 31, 2004 (including current maturities) includes \$110.8 million of Title XI bonds and \$7.0 million drawn against the credit facility discussed below.

On March 9, 2004, we entered into a new \$125.0 million revolving credit facility replacing the previous \$100.0 million loan facility that would have matured in December 2004. Due to anticipated increased activity, on March 29, 2004, we exercised our option to increase our new facility to \$150.0 million. Under the terms of the facility the entire \$150.0 million is available for the issuance of letters of credit and \$110.0 million will be available for direct cash advances. The new facility matures on March 9, 2007. This revolving credit facility permits borrowings based on prime rate and London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), in each case, plus a floating spread. The spreads can range from 1.50% to 3.00% and 2.50% to 4.00% for prime rate and LIBOR based borrowings, respectively, based upon certain of our financial ratios. In addition, the new credit facility allows for certain fixed rate interest options on amounts outstanding. Stock of our subsidiaries, certain real estate, and the majority of our vessels collateralize the loans under the new credit facility. This facility is subject to certain financial covenants. We must maintain minimum levels of net worth and earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation/amortization, not exceed levels of debt and capital expenditures specified in the agreement, and comply with, among other things, an interest coverage ratio and a leverage ratio. These covenants may limit our capacity and financial flexibility. Unamortized credit facility fees of \$0.5 million related to the termination of our previous credit facility were expensed in the first quarter of 2004. At March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with the terms of our credit facility. In consideration for this facility, we paid a \$3.8 million fee. As of May 3, 2004, we had \$13.5 million of borrowings and \$119.0 million of credit availability under our new revolving credit facility.

Based upon our current expectations of our operations, the minimum earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation/amortization covenant, the leverage ratio covenant, the capital expenditures limitations covenant, and the interest coverage ratio covenant under the new facility are not expected to be met at the end of the second quarter of 2004. As a result, we are currently in discussions with our lenders to obtain a waiver or to amend the relevant financial covenants. We expected to pay a fee in connection with any waiver or amendment obtained. Although we expect to receive a waiver, no assurance can be given that it will be agreed to and if a waiver or amendment is not obtained and we are unable to meet the covenant requirements, we would not be able to borrow under the facility, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and liquidity unless alternative borrowing sources were obtained.

On March 29, 2004, we completed a secondary offering of 9.5 million shares of common stock, which raised \$47.9 million in aggregate net proceeds. These proceeds were used to repay \$47.9 million in outstanding indebtedness under our new revolving credit facility.

Our Title XI bonds mature in 2020, 2022, and 2025. The bonds carry interest rates of 8.30%, 7.25%, and 7.71% per annum, respectively, and require aggregate semi-annual payments of \$2.8 million, plus interest. The agreements pursuant to which the Title XI bonds were issued contain certain covenants, including the maintenance of minimum working capital and net worth requirements. If not met, additional covenants result that restrict our operations and our ability to pay cash dividends. At March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with these covenants.

#### Other Indebtedness and Obligations

We also have a \$9.5 million short-term credit facility at one of our foreign locations which is secured by a letter of credit. Additionally, in the normal course of business, we provide guarantees and performance, bid, and payment bonds pursuant to agreements, or in connection with bidding to obtain such agreements to perform construction services. All of these guarantees are secured by parent company guarantees. The aggregate of these guarantees and bonds at March 31, 2004 was \$70.9 million in surety bonds, and \$17.5 million in bank guarantees/letters of credit. The

surety bonds and bank guarantees/letters of credit expire between April 2004 and November 2004 and between May 2004 and February 2005, respectively. On May 3, 2004 the aggregate of surety bonds and bank guarantees letters of credit were \$31.8 million and \$19.2 million, respectively, expiring between May 2004 and February 2005 and between May 2004 and February 2005, respectively.

In August 2003, we renegotiated our April 2001 long-term charter of the *Titan 2*, a 456-foot self-propelled twin-hulled derrick ship to provide improved vessel staffing and maintenance flexibility. The new vessel charter payments are expected to be approximately \$6.1 million annually. In April 2001, we prepaid \$3.0 million of charter payments, which will continue to be systematically applied to future charter payments. The new charter term is 120 months expiring August 2013. This charter can be canceled by us at anytime, subject to a termination penalty of the transfer to the vessel owner of title to our dynamic positioning (DP) system used on the vessel. The DP system was purchased and installed on the *Titan 2* at our cost in the first quarter of 2002 for a total cost of \$8.9 million.

#### Liquidity Outlook

We expect funds available under our new credit facility, available cash, and cash generated from operations to be sufficient to fund our operations (including the anticipated increase in working capital required to fund increasing activity), scheduled debt retirement, planned capital expenditures for the next twelve months, as well as required payments related to the Vinci (Groupe GTM) judgment, unless access to borrowing under our credit facility is limited because we are unable to meet the financial covenants of the facility and do not obtain a waiver or amendment of such covenants as more fully described above. In such event, we will be required to seek additional financing and/or curtail operations or spending including planned capital expenditures. In addition, as we have in the recent past, we will also continue to evaluate the divestiture of vessels that are no longer critical to our operations in order to reduce our operating costs and debt levels.

Over the longer term we expect cash from operations, supplemented by equity financings and proceeds from long-term debt, to provide sufficient funds to operate and expand our business and maintain our fleet. For flexibility, we maintain a shelf registration statement that as of May 3, 2004 permits the issuance of up to \$365.8 million of debt and equity securities. In addition, as we have historically done, we will continue to evaluate the merits of any opportunities that may arise for acquisitions of equipment or businesses, which may require additional liquidity.

#### Industry and Business Outlook

Activity in our Latin America segment is expected to increase dramatically as compared to 2003. As of April 30, 2004 our backlog in Latin America is approximately \$244.0 million. Activity in the Gulf of Mexico OCD and GDMC segments was slow during the first quarter of 2004 but is expected to improve slightly while remaining below 2003 levels. Activity in our West Africa and Asia Pacific segments is also expected to be below 2003 levels.

We are making many positive changes in our organization, which include streamlining operations and enhancing project execution. With these enhancements and our increasing backlog, we are planning to return to profitability in fiscal 2004.

#### Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

For a discussion of significant accounting policies and estimates, see Item 7. Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which discussion is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We use natural hedging techniques to hedge against foreign currency exchange losses by contracting, to the extent possible, international construction jobs to be payable in U.S. dollars. We also, to the extent possible, maintain cash balances at foreign locations in U.S. dollar accounts. We do not believe that a change in currency rates in the regions in which we operate would have a significant effect on our results of operations. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, our management, with the participation of each of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. These disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide us with a reasonable assurance that all of the information required to be disclosed by us in our periodic reports filed with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed and maintained to ensure that all of the information required to be disclosed by us in our reports is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow those persons to make timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that material information relating to our company is made known to management on a timely basis. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer noted no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that are likely to adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are a party in legal proceedings and potential claims arising in the ordinary course of our business. Management does not believe these matters will materially affect our consolidated financial statements.

In November of 1999, we notified Groupe GTM (now Vinci), that as a result of material adverse changes and other breaches by Vinci, we were no longer bound by and was terminating the Share Purchase Agreement to purchase the shares of ETPM S.A. Vinci responded stating that they believed we were in breach. The Share Purchase Agreement provided for liquidated damages of \$25.0 million to be paid by a party that failed to consummate the transaction under certain circumstances. We have notified Vinci that we do not believe that the liquidated damages provision is applicable to our termination of the Share Purchase Agreement. On December 23, 1999, Global filed suit against

Vinci in Tribunal de Commerce de Paris to recover damages. On June 21, 2000, Vinci filed an answer and counterclaim against Global seeking the liquidated damages of \$25.0 million and other damages, costs and expenses of approximately \$3.2 million based at current exchange rates. In November 2003, the Paris Commercial Court ruled in favor of Vinci in the matter and awarded Vinci \$25.0 million plus approximately \$8.5 million in interest, exchange rate differential and legal fees. As a result, we recorded a \$33.5 million (pre-tax) provision in the fourth quarter of 2003. We are currently appealing this verdict in the Cour d'appel de Paris. Although the provision for the judgement had a significant impact on our reported results for 2003, we do not believe that the ultimate outcome of this matter will have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations or business operations.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports of Form 8-K.

a. Exhibits:

15.1 - Letter regarding unaudited interim financial information.

31.1 - Section 302 Certification of William J. Dore'.

31.2 - Section 302 Certification of Timothy W. Miciotto.

32.1 - Section 906 Certification of William J. Dore'.

32.2 - Section 906 Certification of Timothy W. Miciotto.

b. Reports on Form 8-K:

The Company filed two reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended March 31, 2004, one reported information under Item 12 and was dated February 11, 2004; and one reported information under Item 5 and 7 and was dated March 25, 2004.

Signature

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

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

By: /s/ TIMOTHY W. MICIOTTO

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Timothy W. Miciotto

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

May 7, 2004