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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

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 1-8590

MURPHY OIL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

300 Peach Street, P.O. Box 7000,
El Dorado, Arkansas
(Address of principal executive offices)

(870) 862-6411

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

71-0361522
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

71731-7000
(Zip Code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Number of shares of Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, outstanding at April 30, 2018 was **173,038,005**.

MURPHY OIL CORPORATION

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Murphy Oil Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)
(Thousands of dollars)

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 938,615	964,988
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,605 in 2018 and 2017	212,639	243,472
Inventories, at lower of cost or market	94,157	105,127
Prepaid expenses	39,936	35,087
Assets held for sale	22,696	22,929
Total current assets	1,308,043	1,371,603
Property, plant and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$12,422,869 in 2018 and \$12,280,741 in 2017	8,207,736	8,220,031
Deferred income taxes	368,878	211,543
Deferred charges and other assets	53,553	57,765
Total assets	\$ 9,938,210	9,860,942
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 9,557	9,902
Accounts payable	615,963	595,916
Income taxes payable	77,488	44,604
Other taxes payable	19,745	23,574
Other accrued liabilities	140,158	156,681
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	3,160	3,530
Total current liabilities	866,071	834,207
Long-term debt, including capital lease obligation	2,898,850	2,906,520
Deferred income taxes	128,719	159,098
Asset retirement obligations	691,170	709,299
Deferred credits and other liabilities	661,093	631,627
Stockholders' equity		
Cumulative Preferred Stock, par \$100, authorized 400,000 shares, none issued	–	–
Common Stock, par \$1.00, authorized 450,000,000 shares, issued 195,065,341 shares in 2018 and 195,055,724 in 2017	195,065	195,056
Capital in excess of par value	891,191	917,665
Retained earnings	5,400,474	5,245,242
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(544,737)	(462,243)
Treasury stock	(1,249,686)	(1,275,529)
Total stockholders' equity	4,692,307	4,620,191
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 9,938,210	9,860,942

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, page 7.

Murphy Oil Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)
(Thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017 ¹
Revenues		
Revenue from sales to customers	\$ 606,954	509,035
Gain (loss) on crude contracts	(29,502)	37,077
Gain on sale of assets and other income	8,153	130,528
Total revenues	585,605	676,640
Costs and expenses		
Lease operating expenses	136,496	122,142
Severance and ad valorem taxes	12,157	11,213
Exploration expenses, including undeveloped lease amortization	28,928	28,663
Selling and general expenses	51,417	51,255
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	230,733	236,154
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	9,914	10,556
Other expense (benefit)	(11,048)	2,157
Total costs and expenses	458,597	462,140
Operating income from continuing operations	127,008	214,500
Other income (loss)		
Interest and other income (loss)	15,084	(15,021)
Interest expense, net	(45,049)	(44,597)
Total other loss	(29,965)	(59,618)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	97,043	154,882
Income tax expense (benefit)	(71,647)	97,387
Income from continuing operations	168,690	57,495
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(437)	969
NET INCOME	\$ 168,253	58,464
INCOME PER COMMON SHARE – BASIC		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.98	0.33
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.01
Net Income	\$ 0.97	0.34
INCOME PER COMMON SHARE – DILUTED		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.97	0.33
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.01
Net Income	\$ 0.96	0.34
Cash dividends per Common share	0.25	0.25
Average Common shares outstanding (thousands)		
Basic	172,805	172,422
Diluted	174,620	173,089

¹ Reclassified to conform to current presentation (see Notes A and B).

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, page 7.

Murphy Oil Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited)
(Thousands of dollars)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net income	\$ 168,253	58,464
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Net gain (loss) from foreign currency translation	(52,275)	22,664
Retirement and postretirement benefit plans	3,170	2,387
Deferred loss on interest rate hedges reclassified to interest expense	585	482
Reclassification of certain tax effects to retained earnings	(30,237)	–
Other	(3,737)	–
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(82,494)	25,533
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 85,759	83,997

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, page 7.

Murphy Oil Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)
(Thousands of dollars)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 168,253	58,464
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by continuing operations activities:		
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	437	(969)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	230,733	236,154
Dry hole costs (credits)	(9)	2,904
Amortization of undeveloped leases	13,168	9,957
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	9,914	10,556
Deferred income tax (benefit) charge	(145,920)	58,533
Pretax loss (gain) from disposition of assets	339	(131,982)
Net decrease in noncash operating working capital	41,554	43,418
Other operating activities, net	(39,948)	18,478
Net cash provided by continuing operations activities	<u>278,521</u>	<u>305,513</u>
Investing Activities		
Property additions and dry hole costs	(273,901)	(211,631)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	260	64,097
Purchases of investment securities ¹	–	(212,661)
Proceeds from maturity of investment securities ¹	–	113,210
Net cash required by investing activities	<u>(273,641)</u>	<u>(246,985)</u>
Financing Activities		
Capital lease obligation payments	(2,404)	(9,660)
Withholding tax on stock-based incentive awards	(6,642)	(5,808)
Cash dividends paid	(43,258)	(43,136)
Net cash required by financing activities	<u>(52,304)</u>	<u>(58,604)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>21,051</u>	<u>3,132</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(26,373)</u>	<u>3,056</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>964,988</u>	<u>872,797</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 938,615</u>	<u>875,853</u>

¹ Investments are Canadian government securities with maturities greater than 90 days at the date of acquisition.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, page 7.

Murphy Oil Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)
(Thousands of dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cumulative Preferred Stock – par \$100, authorized 400,000 shares, none issued	\$ –	–
Common Stock – par \$1.00, authorized 450,000,000 shares, issued 195,065,341 shares at March 31, 2018 and 195,055,724 shares at March 31, 2017		
Balance at beginning of period	195,056	195,056
Exercise of stock options	9	–
Balance at end of period	195,065	195,056
Capital in Excess of Par Value		
Balance at beginning of period	917,665	916,799
Exercise of stock options, including income tax benefits	(175)	–
Restricted stock transactions and other	(32,486)	(25,251)
Stock-based compensation	6,187	6,716
Other	–	(37)
Balance at end of period	891,191	898,227
Retained Earnings		
Balance at beginning of period	5,245,242	5,729,596
Net income for the period	168,253	58,464
Reclassification of certain tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive loss	30,237	–
Cash dividends	(43,258)	(43,136)
Balance at end of period	5,400,474	5,744,924
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		
Balance at beginning of period	(462,243)	(628,212)
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain, net of income taxes	(52,275)	22,664
Retirement and postretirement benefit plans, net of income taxes	3,170	2,387
Deferred loss on interest rate hedges reclassified to interest expense, net of income taxes	585	482
Reclassification of certain tax effects to retained earnings	(30,237)	–
Other	(3,737)	–
Balance at end of period	(544,737)	(602,679)
Treasury Stock		
Balance at beginning of period	(1,275,529)	(1,296,560)
Sale of stock under employee stock purchase plan	–	71
Awarded restricted stock, net of forfeitures	25,843	19,444
Balance at end of period – 22,027,336 shares of Common Stock in 2018 and 22,509,577 shares of Common Stock in 2017, at cost	(1,249,686)	(1,277,045)
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 4,692,307	4,958,483

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, page 7.

These notes are an integral part of the financial statements of Murphy Oil Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries (Murphy/the Company) on pages 2 through 6 of this Form 10-Q report.

Note A – Nature of Business and Interim Financial Statements

NATURE OF BUSINESS – Murphy Oil Corporation is an international oil and gas company that conducts its business through various operating subsidiaries. The Company produces oil and natural gas in the United States, Canada and Malaysia and conducts oil and natural gas exploration activities worldwide.

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – In the opinion of Murphy's management, the unaudited financial statements presented herein include all accruals necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and the results of operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity for the interim periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S.). In preparing the financial statements of the Company in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., management has made a number of estimates and assumptions related to the reporting of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q report should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2017 Form 10-K report, as certain notes and other pertinent information have been abbreviated or omitted in this report. Financial results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Beginning in the period ended September 30, 2017, certain reclassifications in presentation have been made to the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company now presents a separate "Operating income (loss) from continuing operations" subtotal on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Additionally, "Interest and other income (loss)," which includes foreign exchange gains and losses, has been reclassified from a component of total revenues and is now presented below Operating income (loss) from continuing operations. "Interest expense" and "Capitalized interest" have also been combined into the "Interest expense, net" line item and is now presented below "Operating income (loss) from continuing operations." Previously reported periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications did not impact previously reported Income from continuing operations before income taxes, Income from continuing operations, or Net income.

Note B – New Accounting Principles and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Principles Adopted

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (ASU), which established a comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers that superseded most revenue recognition requirements and industry-specific guidance. Under the new standard, an entity is required to recognize revenue when it transfers goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Additional disclosures are required to describe the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers. The Company adopted the new standard in the first quarter of 2018 using the modified retrospective method. The Company performed a review of contracts in each of its revenue streams and implemented accounting policies and internal controls to address the requirements of the ASU. Prior to January 1, 2018, the Company followed the sales method of revenue recognition under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605 and recorded revenue when deliveries occurred and legal ownership of the commodity transferred to the customer.

There was no adjustment to the opening balance of stockholders' equity as at January 1, 2018, resulting from application of the new ASU promulgated in ASC Topic 606 using the modified retrospective method. The comparative information has not been adjusted and continues to be reported under ASC Topic 605 – Revenue Recognition. See also Note C for further discussion of Revenue Recognition.

Note B – New Accounting Principles and Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Contd.)

Accounting Principles Adopted (Cont.)

Statement of Cash Flows. In August 2016, the FASB issued an ASU to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendment provides guidance on specific cash flow issues including debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instrument with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, and distributions received from equity method investees. The amendments in this ASU were effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted this guidance in 2018 and it did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Compensation – Retirement Benefits. In March 2017, the FASB issued an ASU requiring that the service cost component of pension and postretirement benefit costs be presented in the same line item as other current employee compensation costs and other components of those benefit costs be presented separately from the service cost component outside a subtotal of income from operations, if presented. The update also requires that only the service cost component of pension and postretirement benefit cost is eligible for capitalization. The update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted the standard in the first quarter of 2018 and it did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Compensation – Stock Compensation. In May 2017, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements and provides guidance on the type of changes to the terms and conditions of share-based payment awards to which an entity would be required to apply modification accounting. The update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within the annual period. The Company adopted this accounting standard in the first quarter of 2018 and it did not have material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Operations – Reporting Comprehensive Income. In February 2018, the FASB issued an ASU, which allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The Company elected to early adopt this accounting standard during the first quarter of 2018 and recorded discrete adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings of \$28.4 million related to retirement and postretirement obligations and \$1.8 million related to deferred loss on interest rate derivative hedges. The adoption of this ASU will have no future impact.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Leases. In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU to increase transparency and comparability among companies by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The main difference between previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and this ASU is the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous GAAP. The new standard is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. The Company anticipates adopting this guidance in the first quarter of 2019 and is currently analyzing its portfolio of contracts to assess the impact future adoption of this ASU will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Note C – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Significant Accounting Policy

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over a commodity to a customer; the amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration expected in exchange for those commodities. The Company measures revenue based on consideration specified in a contract and excludes taxes and other amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is presented as Company share net of certain costs associated with generation of Revenue. Examples of costs that reduce revenue include transportation, gathering, compression, and processing fees in U.S. and Canada, as well as certain required payments associated with production sharing contracts (PSCs) and export taxes in Malaysia. _

Note C – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Contd.)

Nature of Goods and Services

The Company explores for and produces crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (collectively oil and gas) worldwide. The Company's revenue from sales of oil and gas production activities are subdivided into three key geographic segments: the U.S., Canada, and Malaysia. Additionally, revenue from sales to customers is generated from three primary revenue streams: crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, and natural gas.

For operated oil and gas production where the non-operated working interest owner does not take-in-kind its proportionate interest in the produced commodity, the Company acts as an agent for the working interest owner and recognizes revenue only for its own share of the commingled production.

U.S.- In the United States, the Company primarily produces oil and gas from fields in the Eagle Ford Shale area of South Texas and in the Gulf of Mexico. Revenue is generally recognized when oil and gas are transferred to the customer at the delivery point. Revenue recognized is largely index based with price adjustments for floating market differentials.

Canada- Primarily all long-term contracts in Canada, except for certain natural gas physical forward sales fixed-price contracts, are floating commodity index priced. For the Onshore business in Canada, the recorded revenue is adjusted for transportation and any gain or loss on spot purchases made to meet committed volumes on sales contracts for the month. For the Offshore business in Canada, contracts are based on index prices and revenue is recognized at the time of vessel load based on the volumes on the bill of lading and point of custody transfer.

Malaysia- In Malaysia, the Company has interests in nine separate PSCs. The Company serves as the operator of all these areas other than the unitized Kakap-Gumusut field. Crude oil contracts in Malaysia share similar features of largely fixed cargo quantities, variable index-based pricing, and potential discounts at the point of meeting the performance obligation when the vessel is loaded. Malaysia also has three long term Gas Sales Agreements (GSA) with terms until the end of the field life, economic life, or PSC term.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company reviews performance based on three key geographical segments and between onshore and offshore sources of Revenue within these geographies.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized \$607.0 million and \$509.0 million, respectively, from contracts with customers for the sales of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas.

Note C – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Contd.)

(Thousands of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net crude oil and condensate revenue		
United States – Onshore	\$ 182,649	149,986
– Offshore	71,528	53,813
Canada – Onshore	21,293	9,121
– Offshore	54,315	37,014
Malaysia – Sarawak	77,306	65,783
– Block K	94,572	87,831
Total crude oil and condensate revenue	501,663	403,548
Net natural gas liquids revenue		
United States – Onshore	12,134	9,647
– Offshore	1,639	1,916
Canada – Onshore	3,469	432
– Offshore	–	–
Malaysia – Sarawak	6,192	5,182
– Block K	–	–
Total natural gas liquids revenue	23,434	17,177
Net natural gas revenue		
United States – Onshore	6,770	7,036
– Offshore	2,937	2,663
Canada – Onshore	39,594	39,847
– Offshore	–	–
Malaysia – Sarawak	32,383	38,589
– Block K	173	175
Total natural gas revenue	81,857	88,310
Total revenue from contracts with customers	606,954	509,035
Gain (loss) on crude contracts	(29,502)	37,077
Other operating income (loss)	8,492	(1,454)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(339)	131,982
Total revenue	\$ 585,605	676,640

Contract Balances and Asset Recognition

As of March 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017, receivables from contracts with customers, net of royalties and associated payables, on the balance sheet, were \$178.7 million and \$203.4 million, respectively. Payment terms for Murphy's sales vary across contracts and geographical regions, with the majority of the cash receipts required within 30 days of billing. Based on historical collections and ability of customers to pay, the Company did not recognize any impairment losses on receivables or contract assets arising from customer contracts during the reporting periods.

The Company has not entered into any upstream oil and gas sale contracts that have financing components as at March 31, 2018.

The Company does not employ sales incentive strategies such as commissions or bonuses for obtaining sales contracts. For the periods presented, the Company did not identify any assets to be recognized associated with the costs to obtain a contract with a customer.

Note C – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Contd.)

Performance Obligations

The Company recognizes oil and gas revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over a commodity to a customer. Judgment is required to determine whether some customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefit of commodities. As a result of this assessment for the Company, each unit of measure of the specified commodity is considered to represent a distinct performance obligation that is satisfied at a point in time upon the transfer of control of the commodity.

For contracts with market or index-based pricing, which represent the majority of Murphy’s sales contracts, the Company has elected the allocation exception and allocates the variable consideration to each single performance obligation in the contract. As a result, there is no price allocation to unsatisfied remaining performance obligations for delivery of commodity product in subsequent periods.

The Company has entered into several long-term, fixed-price contracts in Canada. The underlying reason for entering a fixed price contract is generally unrelated to anticipated future prices or other observable data and serves a particular purpose in the company’s long-term strategy. The contractually stated price for each unit of commodity transferred under these contracts represents the stand-alone selling price of the commodity.

As at March 31, 2018, the Company had the following sales contracts in place which are expected to generate revenue from sales to customers for a period of 12 months or more starting at the inception of the contract:

Current Long-Term Contracts Outstanding at March 31, 2018

Location	Commodity	End Date	Description	Approximate Net Volumes
U.S. Onshore	Oil	Q2 2019	Fixed quantity delivery in Eagle Ford	4,000 BOE/Day
U.S. Onshore	Oil	Q3 2019	Fixed quantity delivery in Eagle Ford	2,000 BOE/Day
U.S. Onshore	Oil	Q4 2021	Fixed quantity delivery in Eagle Ford	2018: 19,000 BOE/Day 2019-2021: 13,000 BOE/Day
U.S. Onshore	Gas and NGL	Q2 2026	Deliveries from dedicated acreage in Eagle Ford	As produced
Canada Onshore	Gas	Q4 2020	Contracts to sell natural gas at Alberta AECO Cdn dollar 2.81/MCF	59 MMCF/Day
Canada Onshore	Gas	Q4 2020	Contracts to sell natural gas at USD Index pricing	59 MMCF/Day

Note D – Property, Plant and Equipment

Exploratory Wells

Under FASB guidance exploratory well costs should continue to be capitalized when the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and the Company is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project.

At March 31, 2018, the Company had total capitalized exploratory well costs pending the determination of proved reserves of \$176.3 million. The following table reflects the net changes in capitalized exploratory well costs during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

(Thousands of dollars)	2018	2017
Beginning balance at January 1	\$ 175,640	148,500
Additions pending the determination of proved reserves	623	39,653
Reclassifications to proved properties based on the determination of proved reserves	–	(13,370)
Capitalized exploratory well costs charged to expense	–	(8,360)
Balance at March 31	<u>\$ 176,263</u>	<u>166,423</u>

There were no capitalized well costs charged to expense during the first three months of 2018. The capitalized well costs charged to expense during the first three months of 2017 included the Marakas-01 well in Block SK314A, offshore Malaysia, in which development of the well could not be justified due to noncommercial hydrocarbon quantities found.

The following table provides an aging of capitalized exploratory well costs based on the date the drilling was completed for each individual well and the number of projects for which exploratory well costs have been capitalized. The projects are aged based on the last well drilled in the project.

(Thousands of dollars)	March 31,					
	2018			2017		
	Amount	No. of Wells	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Wells	No. of Projects
Aging of capitalized well costs:						
Zero to one year	\$ 13,642	2	1	\$ 48,202	2	2
One to two years	27,757	1	1	53,729	3	3
Two to three years	49,642	2	2	–	–	–
Three years or more	85,222	7	1	64,492	6	–
	<u>\$ 176,263</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>\$ 166,423</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

Of the \$162.6 million of exploratory well costs capitalized more than one year at March 31, 2018, \$70.4 million is in Brunei, \$43.8 million is in Vietnam, \$27.8 million is in the U.S. and \$20.6 million is in Malaysia. In all geographical areas, either further appraisal or development drilling is planned and/or development studies/plans are in various stages of completion.

Divestments

In January 2017, a Canadian subsidiary of the Company completed its disposition of the Seal field in Western Canada. Total cash consideration to Murphy upon closing of the transaction was approximately \$48.8 million. Additionally, the buyer assumed the asset retirement obligation of approximately \$85.9 million. A \$132.4 million pretax gain was reported in the 2017 period related to the sale. Also, in 2017, a U.S. subsidiary of the Company completed its disposition of certain non-core properties in the Eagle Ford Shale area. Total cash consideration to Murphy upon closing of the transaction was approximately \$19.6 million. There were no gains or losses recorded related to these non-core Eagle Ford Shale sales.

In 2016, a Canadian subsidiary of the Company completed a divestiture of natural gas processing and sales pipeline assets that support Murphy's Montney natural gas fields in the Tupper area of northeastern British Columbia. Total cash consideration received upon closing was \$414.1 million. A gain on sale of approximately \$187.0 million was deferred and is being recognized over approximately the next 18 years in the Canadian operating segment. The Company amortized approximately \$1.9 million and \$1.7 million of the deferred gain during the first three months of 2018 and 2017, respectively. The remaining deferred gain of \$175.2 million was included as a component of Deferred credits and other liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2018.

Note D – Property, Plant and Equipment (Contd.)

Acquisitions

In 2016, a Canadian subsidiary of Murphy Oil acquired a 70% operated working interest (WI) of Athabasca Oil Corporation’s (Athabasca) production, acreage, infrastructure and facilities in the Kaybob Duvernay lands, and a 30% non-operated WI of Athabasca’s production, acreage, infrastructure and facilities in the liquids rich Placid Montney lands in Alberta, the majority of which was unproved. Under the terms of the joint venture, the total consideration amounts to approximately \$375.0 million of which Murphy paid \$206.7 million in cash at closing, subject to normal closing adjustments, and an additional \$168.0 million in the form of a carried interest on the Kaybob Duvernay property. As of March 31, 2018, \$64.3 million of the carried interest had been paid. The carry is to be paid over a period of up to five years from 2016.

Other

In 2006, the Kakap field in Block K was unitized with the Gumusut field in an adjacent block under a Unitization and Unit Operating Agreement (UUA) between the operators. The Gumusut-Kakap Unit is operated by another company. In the fourth quarter 2016, the operators completed the first redetermination process for a revision to the blocks’ tract participation interest, and the operator of the unitized field sought the approval of Petronas to effect the change in 2017. In 2016, the Company recorded an estimated redetermination expense of \$39.1 million (\$24.1 million after tax) related to an expected revision in the Company’s working interest covering the period from inception through year-end 2016 at Kakap. In February 2017, the Company received Petronas’ official approval to the redetermination change that reduced the Company’s working interest in oil operations to 6.67% effective at April 1, 2017. Working interest redeterminations are required at different points within the life of the unitized field. Following a partial payment, the remaining redetermination liability of \$17.3 million was included as a component of Other current liabilities in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2018.

Following a further Unitization Framework Agreement (UFA) between the governments of Brunei and Malaysia, the Company now has a 6.37% interest in the Kakap field in Block K Malaysia as of March 31, 2018. The UFA unitized the Gumusut/Kakap (GK) and Geronggong/Jagus East fields effective November 23, 2017. In the fourth quarter 2017, the Company recorded an estimated redetermination expense of \$15.0 million (\$9.3 million after tax) related to Company’s revised working interest. The remaining redetermination liability of \$15.0 million was included as a component of Other current liabilities in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2018.

Note E – Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale

The Company has accounted for its former U.K. and U.S. refining and marketing operations as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The results of operations associated with discontinued operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

(Thousands of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues	\$ –	129
Income (loss) before income taxes	(437)	969
Income tax benefit	–	–
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	<u>\$ (437)</u>	<u>969</u>

The following table presents the carrying value of the major categories of assets and liabilities of U.K. refining and marketing operations reflected as held for sale on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

(Thousands of dollars)	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 16,380	16,631
Accounts receivable	6,316	6,298
Total current assets held for sale	<u>\$ 22,696</u>	<u>22,929</u>
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 467	837
Refinery decommissioning cost	2,693	2,693
Total current liabilities associated with assets held for sale	<u>\$ 3,160</u>	<u>3,530</u>

Note F – Financing Arrangements and Debt

At March 31, 2018, the Company had a \$1.1 billion senior unsecured guaranteed credit facility (2016 facility) with a major banking consortium, which expires in August 2021. At March 31, 2018, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the 2016 facility, however, there were \$91.4 million of outstanding letters of credit, which reduce the borrowing capacity of the 2016 facility. Advances under the 2016 facility will accrue interest based, at the Company's option, on either the London Interbank Offered rate plus an applicable margin (Eurodollar rate) or the alternate base rate (as defined in the 2016 facility agreement) plus an applicable margin. Had there been any amounts borrowed under the 2016 facility at March 31, 2018, the applicable base interest rate would have been 5.1875%. At March 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants related to the 2016 facility.

The Company also has a shelf registration statement on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that permits the offer and sale of debt and/or equity securities through October 2018.

The Company and its partners are parties to a 25-year lease of production equipment at the Kakap field offshore Malaysia. The lease has been accounted for as a capital lease, and payments under the agreement are to be made over a 15-year period through March 2029. Current maturities of long-term debt and long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheet included \$9.6 million and \$125.3 million, respectively, associated with this lease at March 31, 2018.

Note G – Other Financial Information

Additional disclosures regarding cash flow activities are provided below.

(Thousands of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net (increase) decrease in operating working capital other than cash and cash equivalents:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	\$ 30,467	36,246
Decrease in inventories	12,189	4,497
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(5,031)	17,788
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(25,270)	(44,240)
Increase in income taxes payable	29,199	29,127
Net decrease in noncash operating working capital	<u>\$ 41,554</u>	<u>43,418</u>
Supplementary disclosures:		
Cash income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 7,940	3,422
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized of \$1,139 in 2018 and \$1,093 in 2017	35,666	17,720
Non-cash investing activities:		
Asset retirement costs capitalized	\$ 727	565
Decrease (increase) in capital expenditure accrual	(10,757)	12,906

Note H – Employee and Retiree Benefit Plans

The Company has defined benefit pension plans that are principally noncontributory and cover most North American full-time employees. All pension plans are funded except for the U.S. nonqualified supplemental plan. All U.S. tax qualified plans meet the funding requirements of federal laws and regulations. Contributions to foreign plans are based on local laws and tax regulations. The Company also sponsors health care and life insurance benefit plans, which are not funded, that cover most active and retired U.S. employees. The health care benefits are contributory; the life insurance benefits are noncontributory.

The table that follows provides the components of net periodic benefit expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

(Thousands of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$ 2,255	2,032	494	425
Interest cost	6,737	6,719	874	966
Expected return on plan assets	(7,506)	(7,185)	–	–
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	257	254	(10)	(18)
Recognized actuarial loss	5,215	3,554	–	–
Net periodic benefit expense	\$ 6,958	5,374	1,358	1,373

The components of net periodic benefit expense other than the service cost component are included in the line item “Interest and other income (loss)” in Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, the Company made contributions of \$6.4 million to its defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans. Remaining funding in 2018 for the Company’s defined benefit pension and postretirement plans is anticipated to be \$23.3 million.

Note I – Incentive Plans

The costs resulting from all share-based and cash-based incentive plans payment transactions are recognized as an expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations using a fair value-based measurement method over the periods that the awards vest.

The 2017 Annual Incentive Plan (2017 Annual Plan) authorizes the Executive Compensation Committee (the Committee) to establish specific performance goals associated with annual cash awards that may be earned by officers, executives and certain other employees. Cash awards under the 2017 Annual Plan are determined based on the Company’s actual financial and operating results as measured against the performance goals established by the Committee. The 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2012 Long-Term Plan) authorizes the Committee to make grants of the Company’s Common Stock to employees. These grants may be in the form of stock options (nonqualified or incentive), stock appreciation rights (SAR), restricted stock, restricted stock units (RSU), performance units, performance shares, dividend equivalents and other stock-based incentives. The 2012 Long-Term Plan expires in 2022. A total of 8,700,000 shares are issuable during the life of the 2012 Long-Term Plan, with annual grants limited to 1% of Common shares outstanding; allowed shares not granted in an earlier year may be granted in future years. The Company also has a 2013 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (Director Plan) that permits the issuance of restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock options or a combination thereof to the Company’s Non-Employee Directors.

The Company had an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) that permitted the issuance of Company shares during the first six months of 2017. The ESPP terminated on June 30, 2017 and was not renewed by the Company.

In the first quarter of 2018, the Committee granted 905,500 performance-based RSUs and 736,000 time-based RSUs to certain employees. The fair value of the performance-based RSUs, using a Monte Carlo valuation model, ranged from \$28.27 to \$30.56 per unit. The fair value of the time-based RSUs was estimated based on the fair market value of the Company’s stock on the date of grant. The fair value of the time-based RSUs granted February 6, 2018 was \$28.42 per unit, the fair value of the time-based RSUs granted February 20, 2018 was \$26.56 per unit, and the fair value of the time-based RSUs granted March 1, 2018 was \$25.69 per unit. Additionally, on February 6, 2018 the Committee granted 715,100 cash-settled RSUs (RSUC) to certain employees, and on March 9, 2018 granted 29,000 RSUCs to certain employees. The RSUC are to be settled in cash, net of applicable income taxes, and are accounted for as liability-type awards. The initial fair value of the RSUCs was equivalent to the equity-settled restricted stock units granted. Also in February, the Committee granted 77,803 shares of time-based RSUs to the Company’s Directors under the Non-Employee Director Plan. These units are scheduled to vest on the third anniversary of the date of grant. The estimated fair value of these awards was \$28.28 per unit on date of grant.

All stock option exercises are non-cash transactions for the Company. The employee receives net shares, after applicable withholding taxes, upon each stock option exercise. The actual income tax benefit realized from the tax deductions related to stock option exercises of the share-based payment arrangements were immaterial for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018.

Amounts recognized in the financial statements with respect to share-based plans are shown in the following table:

(Thousands of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Compensation charged against income before tax benefit	\$ 7,549	8,148
Related income tax benefit recognized in income	894	2,529

Certain incentive compensation granted to the Company’s named executive officers, to the extent their total compensation exceeds \$1 million per executive per year, is not eligible for a US income tax deduction under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (2017 Tax Act).

Note J – Earnings per Share

Net income was used as the numerator in computing both basic and diluted income per Common share for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The following table reconciles the weighted-average shares outstanding used for these computations.

(Weighted-average shares)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Basic method	172,805,065	172,422,449
Dilutive stock options and restricted stock units	1,814,459	666,242
Diluted method	174,619,524	173,088,691

The following table reflects certain options to purchase shares of common stock that were outstanding during the periods presented but were not included in the computation of diluted shares above because the incremental shares from assumed conversion were antidilutive.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Antidilutive stock options excluded from diluted shares	3,798,792	5,029,752
Weighted average price of these options	\$ 50.77	\$ 52.26

Note K – Income Taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate is calculated as the amount of income tax expense (benefit) divided by income from continuing operations before income taxes. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's effective income tax rates were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Effective income tax rate	(73.8)%	62.9%

The effective tax rates for most periods where earnings are generated, generally exceed the U.S. statutory tax rate (21% in 2018, 35% in 2017) due to several factors, including: the effects of income generated in foreign tax jurisdictions, certain of which have income tax rates that are higher than the U.S. Federal rate; U.S. state tax expense; and certain expenses, including exploration and other expenses in certain foreign jurisdictions, for which no income tax benefits are available or are not presently being recorded due to a lack of reasonable certainty of adequate future revenue against which to utilize these expenses as deductions. Conversely, the effective tax rates for most periods where losses are incurred generally are lower than U.S. statutory tax rate of 21% due to similar reasons.

Due to uncertainty related to language in Section 965(n) of the 2017 Tax Act, and specifically whether current operating losses from 2017 were required to be applied to offset a company's deemed taxable repatriation of foreign earnings under the 2017 Tax Act, the Company's provisional tax expense recorded in the Company's December 31, 2017 financial statements reflected use of all the estimated 2017 tax operating loss against the deemed repatriation. This resulted in no loss carryover from 2017 into 2018 and foreign tax credits considered to be of no value given the Company's offsetting \$228.2 million valuation allowance. On April 2, 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued new guidance related to the Section 965(n) election. This guidance resolved the ambiguity and allowed the Company to preserve the 2017 tax net operating loss as a carryforward by allowing the crediting of the previously unused foreign tax credits against all but \$36 million of current income tax on the deemed inclusion of foreign earnings. The preservation of the tax loss carryforward reduced the deferred tax expense for the quarter by \$156 million and resulted in a \$36 million charge to taxes payable relating to the deemed inclusion. The Company anticipates paying this \$36 million tax payable over eight years as permitted by the 2017 Tax Act.

Note K – Income Taxes (Contd.)

The effective tax rate for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 was below the U.S. statutory tax rate of 21% primarily due to the discrete tax effect of the new guidance relating to Section 965(n) and non-taxable foreign exchange gains from Malaysia. These impacts were partially offset by higher tax rates in certain foreign tax jurisdictions and expenses in foreign jurisdictions not fully deductible from income at the U.S. statutory tax rate. The effective tax rate for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 was above the U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to a tax expense recorded in the period related to undistributed foreign earnings partially offset by income tax benefit on investment in foreign areas.

The Company’s tax returns in multiple jurisdictions are subject to audit by taxing authorities. These audits often take years to complete and settle. Although the Company believes that recorded liabilities for unsettled issues are adequate, additional gains or losses could occur in future years from resolution of outstanding unsettled matters. As of March 31, 2018, the earliest years remaining open for audit and/or settlement in our major taxing jurisdictions are as follows: United States – 2014; Canada – 2012; Malaysia – 2011; and United Kingdom – 2016.

Note L – Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Murphy often uses derivative instruments to manage certain risks related to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The use of derivative instruments for risk management is covered by operating policies and is closely monitored by the Company’s senior management. The Company reports gains and losses on derivative instruments in the Corporate segment. The Company does not hold any derivatives for speculative purposes and it does not use derivatives with leveraged or complex features. Derivative instruments are traded primarily with creditworthy major financial institutions or over national exchanges, such as the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX). The Company has a risk management control system to monitor commodity price risks and any derivatives obtained to manage a portion of such risks. For accounting purposes, the Company has not designated commodity and foreign currency derivative contracts as hedges, and therefore, it recognizes all gains and losses on these derivative contracts in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. Certain interest rate derivative contracts were accounted for as hedges and the gain or loss associated with recording the fair value of these contracts was deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive loss until the anticipated transactions occur. This deferred cost is being reclassified to Interest expense, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations over the period until the associated notes mature in 2022.

Commodity Purchase Price Risks

The Company is subject to commodity price risk related to crude oil it produces and sells. During the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, the Company had West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil swap financial contracts to economically hedge a portion of its United States production. Under these contracts, which matured monthly, the Company paid the average monthly price in effect and received the fixed contract prices. At March 31, 2018, the Company had 21,000 barrels per day in WTI crude oil swap financial contracts maturing ratably during the remainder of 2018 at an average price of \$54.88.

At March 31, 2017, the Company had 22,000 barrels per day in WTI crude oil swap financial contracts maturing ratably during 2017.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risks

The Company is subject to foreign currency exchange risk associated with operations in countries outside the U.S. The Company had no foreign currency exchange short-term derivatives outstanding at March 31, 2018.

At March 31, 2017, short-term derivative instruments were outstanding in Canada for approximately \$18.5 million, to manage the currency risks of certain U.S. dollar accounts receivable associated with sale of Canadian crude oil. The fair values of open foreign currency derivative contracts were assets of \$0.2 million at March 31, 2017.

At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the fair value of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments are presented in the following table.

(Thousands of dollars)	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Asset (Liability) Derivatives		Asset (Liability) Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Commodity	Accounts payable	\$ (53,444)	Accounts payable	\$ (39,093)

Note L – Financial Instruments and Risk Management (Contd.)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the gains and losses recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments are presented in the following table.

(Thousands of dollars)	Statement of Operations Location	Gain (Loss)	
		Three Months Ended March 31,	
Type of Derivative Contract		2018	2017
Commodity	Gain (loss) on crude contracts	\$ (29,502)	37,077
Foreign exchange	Interest and other income (loss)	–	225
		\$ (29,502)	37,302

Interest Rate Risks

Under hedge accounting rules, the Company deferred the net cost associated with derivative contracts purchased to manage interest rate risk associated with 10-year notes sold in May 2012 to match the payment of interest on these notes through 2022. During each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, \$0.7 million of the deferred loss on the interest rate swaps was charged to Interest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The remaining loss (net of tax) deferred on these matured contracts at March 31, 2018 was \$9.7 million, which is recorded, net of income taxes of \$2.6 million, in Accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company expects to charge approximately \$2.2 million of this deferred loss to Interest expense, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations during the remaining nine months of 2018.

Fair Values – Recurring

The Company carries certain assets and liabilities at fair value in its Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value hierarchy is based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value, with Level 1 being the highest quality and Level 3 being the lowest quality. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The carrying value of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are presented in the following table.

(Thousands of dollars)	March 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:								
Nonqualified employee savings plans	\$ 15,756	–	–	15,756	16,158	–	–	16,158
Commodity derivative contracts	–	53,444	–	53,444	–	39,093	–	39,093
	\$ 15,756	53,444	–	69,200	16,158	39,093	–	55,251

The fair value of WTI crude oil derivative contracts in 2018 and 2017 was based on active market quotes for WTI crude oil. The fair value of foreign exchange derivative contracts in each year was based on market quotes for similar contracts at the balance sheet dates. The income effect of changes in the fair value of crude oil derivative contracts is recorded in Gain (loss) on crude contracts in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, while the effects of changes in fair value of foreign exchange derivative contracts is recorded in Interest and other income. The nonqualified employee savings plan is an unfunded savings plan through which participants seek a return via phantom investments in equity securities and/or mutual funds. The fair value of this liability was based on quoted prices for these equity securities and mutual funds. The income effect of changes in the fair value of the nonqualified employee savings plan is recorded in Selling and general expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company offsets certain assets and liabilities related to derivative contracts when the legal right of offset exists. There were no offsetting positions recorded at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Note M – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of Accumulated other comprehensive loss on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018 and the changes during the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 are presented net of taxes in the following table.

(Thousands of dollars)	Foreign Currency Translation Gains (Losses)	Retirement and Postretirement Benefit Plan Adjustments	Deferred Loss on Interest Rate Derivative Hedges	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ (274,830)	(178,987)	(8,426)	(462,243)
2018 components of other comprehensive income (loss):				
Before reclassifications to income and retained earnings	(52,275)	(32,159)	(1,815)	(86,249)
Reclassifications to income	–	3,170 ¹	585 ²	3,755
Net other comprehensive income	(52,275)	(28,989)	(1,230)	(82,494)
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ (327,105)	(207,976)	(9,656)	(544,737)

¹Reclassifications before taxes of \$4,041 are included in the computation of net periodic benefit expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018. See Note H for additional information. Related income taxes of \$871 are included in Income tax expense (benefit) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018.

²Reclassifications before taxes of \$741 are included in Interest expense, net, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018. Related income taxes of \$156 are included in Income tax expense (benefit) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018. See Note L for additional information.

Note N – Environmental and Other Contingencies

The Company's operations and earnings have been and may be affected by various forms of governmental action both in the United States and throughout the world. Examples of such governmental action include, but are by no means limited to: tax legislation changes, including tax rate changes and retroactive tax claims; royalty and revenue sharing changes; import and export controls; price controls; currency controls; allocation of supplies of crude oil and petroleum products and other goods; expropriation of property; restrictions and preferences affecting the issuance of oil and gas or mineral leases; restrictions on drilling and/or production; laws and regulations intended for the promotion of safety and the protection and/or remediation of the environment; governmental support for other forms of energy; and laws and regulations affecting the Company's relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, stockholders and others. Governmental actions are often motivated by political considerations and may be taken without full consideration of their consequences or may be taken in response to actions of other governments. It is not practical to attempt to predict the likelihood of such actions, the form the actions may take or the effect such actions may have on the Company.

Murphy and other companies in the oil and gas industry are subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations dealing with the environment. Violation of federal or state environmental laws, regulations and permits can result in the imposition of significant civil and criminal penalties, injunctions and construction bans or delays. A discharge of hazardous substances into the environment could, to the extent such event is not insured, subject the Company to substantial expense, including both the cost to comply with applicable regulations and claims by neighboring landowners and other third parties for any personal injury and property damage that might result.

The Company currently owns or leases, and has in the past owned or leased, properties at which hazardous substances have been or are being handled. Although the Company has used operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hazardous substances may have been disposed of or released on or under the properties owned or leased by the Company or on or under other locations where these wastes have been taken for disposal. In addition, many of these properties have been operated by third parties whose treatment and disposal or release of hydrocarbons or other wastes were not under Murphy's control. Under existing laws the Company could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes (including wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators), to clean up contaminated property (including contaminated groundwater) or to perform remedial plugging operations to prevent future contamination. Certain of these historical properties are in various stages of negotiation, investigation, and/or cleanup and the Company is investigating the extent of any such liability and the availability of applicable defenses. The Company has retained certain liabilities related to environmental matters at formerly owned U.S. refineries that were sold in 2011. The Company also obtained insurance covering certain levels of environmental exposures related to past operations of these refineries. The Company has not retained any environmental exposure associated with Murphy's former U.S. marketing operations. The Company believes costs related to these sites will not have a material adverse effect on Murphy's net income, financial condition or liquidity in a future period.

In early 2015, the Company's subsidiary in Canada identified a leak or leaks at an infield condensate transfer pipeline at the Seal field in a remote area of Alberta. The pipeline was immediately shut down and the Company's emergency response plan was activated. In cooperation with local governmental regulators, and with the assistance of qualified consultants, an investigation and remediation plan is progressing as planned and the Company's insurers were notified. Based on the assessments done, the Company recorded \$43.9 million in Other expense during 2015 and a further \$3.8 million in the first quarter of 2018 associated with the estimated costs of remediating the site. The Company has spent \$39.7 million from inception to March 31, 2018. Further refinements in the estimated total cost to remediate the site are anticipated in future periods. It is possible that the ultimate net remediation costs to the Company associated with the condensate leak or leaks will exceed the amount of liability recorded. The Company retained the responsibility for this remediation upon sale of the Seal field in the first quarter of 2017. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has a remaining accrued liability of \$7.1 million associated with this event. In the first quarter of 2018, the Company received \$15.0 million in respect to an insurance claim regarding this matter and the outcome of further insurance claims by the Company is pending.

There is the possibility that environmental expenditures could be required at currently unidentified sites, and new or revised regulations could require additional expenditures at known sites. However, based on information currently available to the Company, the amount of future remediation costs incurred at known or currently unidentified sites is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's future net income, cash flows or liquidity.

Murphy and its subsidiaries are engaged in a number of other legal proceedings, all of which Murphy considers routine and incidental to its business. Based on information currently available to the Company, the ultimate resolution of environmental and legal matters referred to in this note is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's net income, financial condition or liquidity in a future period.

Note O – Commitments

The Company has entered into forward sales contracts to mitigate the price risk for a portion of its 2018 to 2020 natural gas sales volumes in Western Canada. During the period from April 2018 through December 2020 the natural gas sales contracts call for deliveries of 59 million cubic feet per day at Cdn \$2.81 per MCF. These natural gas contracts have been accounted for as normal sales for accounting purposes.

Note P – Business Segments

Information about business segments and geographic operations is reported in the following tables. For geographic purposes, revenues are attributed to the country in which the sale occurs. Corporate, including interest income, other gains and losses (including foreign exchange gains and losses and realized and unrealized gains and losses on crude oil contracts), interest expense and unallocated overhead, is shown in the tables to reconcile the business segments to consolidated totals. Certain reclassifications have been made to 2017 Exploration and production and Corporate External Revenues and Income (Loss) to align with current period presentation.

(Millions of dollars)	Total Assets at March 31, 2018	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		Three Months Ended March 31, 2017		
		External Revenues	Income (Loss)	External Revenues	Income (Loss)	
Exploration and production ¹						
United States	\$ 4,750.0	278.1	36.2	224.2	(1.1)	
Canada ²	1,751.5	118.3	24.4	218.0	100.6	
Malaysia	1,624.8	210.8	70.4	197.3	58.6	
Other	163.5	–	(15.4)	–	(7.1)	
Total exploration and production	8,289.8	607.2	115.6	639.5	151.0	
Corporate ³	1,625.7	(21.6)	53.1	37.1	(93.5)	
Assets/revenue/income from continuing operations	9,915.5	585.6	168.7	676.6	57.5	
Discontinued operations, net of tax	22.7	–	(0.4)	–	1.0	
Total	\$ 9,938.2	585.6	168.3	676.6	58.5	

¹ Additional details about results of oil and gas operations are presented in the tables on page 28.

² 2017 revenue includes a pretax gain of \$132.4 million related to the sale of Seal heavy oil assets in Canada.

³ In 2018, the Company reported realized and unrealized gains and losses on crude oil contracts in the Corporate segment (previously reported in the Exploration and production business) to reflect how segments are currently evaluated, how resources are allocated and how risk is managed by the Company. The 2017 amounts have been reclassified to reflect comparable disclosure.

Overall Review

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company produced 168 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day. The Company invested \$300 million in capital expenditures in the first quarter of 2018 primarily in the United States and Canada. The Company reported net income of \$168.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, which included an income tax gain of \$120.0 million as a result of a 2018 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) interpretation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (2017 Tax Act) enacted in the fourth quarter of 2017.

During the first quarter of 2018, worldwide benchmark oil and natural gas prices were above average comparable benchmark prices during 2017, natural gas sales volumes were higher principally as a result of growth in Canada and the financials results benefited from foreign exchange gains, insurance proceeds and a one-time U.S. tax gain. The gains from price, volume and foreign exchange were partially offset by unrealized losses from crude contracts and higher lease operating expense in the Gulf of Mexico. The results are explained in more detail below.

Results of Operations

Murphy's income (loss) by type of business is presented below.

(Millions of dollars)	Income (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Exploration and production	\$ 115.6	151.0
Corporate and other	53.1	(93.5)
Income from continuing operations	168.7	57.5
Discontinued operations	(0.4)	1.0
Net income	\$ 168.3	58.5

For the first quarter of 2018, Murphy's net income was \$168.3 million (\$0.96 per diluted share) compared to net income of \$58.5 million (\$0.34 per diluted share) in the first quarter of 2017. Income from continuing operations increased from \$57.5 million (\$0.33 per diluted share) in the 2017 quarter to \$168.7 million (\$0.97 per diluted share) in the 2018 period.

The Company's exploration and production (E&P) continuing operations earned \$115.6 million in the 2018 quarter compared to earnings of \$151.0 million in the 2017 quarter. The E&P results for the 2018 quarter were favorably impacted by higher revenues due to higher realized oil sales prices and higher volumes sold, lower depreciation expense, partially offset by higher lease operating expense. The 2017 results included a pre-tax gain of \$132.4 million (\$96.0 million after-tax) related to the sale of Seal heavy oil assets. In 2018 the Company reported realized and unrealized gains and losses on crude oil contracts in the Corporate segment (previously reported in the E&P segment) to reflect how segments are currently evaluated, how resources are allocated and how risk is managed by the Company. The 2017 amounts have been reclassified to the Corporate segment to reflect comparable disclosure.

The Corporate segment had after-tax income of \$53.1 million in the first quarter of 2018 compared to an after-tax loss of \$93.5 million in the 2017 period with the favorable variance in the current period primarily due to a benefit to income tax expense of \$120.0 million related to an IRS interpretation of the 2017 Tax Act versus a deferred tax charge of \$54.6 million in 2017 associated with the estimated tax consequence of future repatriation of Malaysian and Canadian earnings. See further details of the Corporate segment results on page 29.

The first quarter of 2018 included losses from discontinued operations of \$0.4 million (\$0.01 per diluted share) compared to income from discontinued operations of \$1.0 million (\$0.01 per diluted share) in the first quarter of 2017.

Results of Operations (Contd.)

Exploration and Production

Results of E&P continuing operations are presented by geographic segment below.

(Millions of dollars)	Income (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Exploration and production		
United States	\$ 36.2	(1.1)
Canada	24.4	100.6
Malaysia	70.4	58.6
Other International	(15.4)	(7.1)
Total	<u>\$ 115.6</u>	<u>151.0</u>

First quarter 2018 vs. 2017

United States E&P operations reported earnings of \$36.2 million in the first quarter of 2018 compared to a loss of \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2017. Results were \$37.3 million favorable in the 2018 quarter compared to the 2017 period due to higher revenues (\$53.9 million) and lower depreciation (\$16.7 million), partially offset by higher lease operating expenses (\$10.5 million) and higher exploration expenses (\$8.9 million). Higher revenues were primarily due to higher realized prices, while lower depreciation expense was due primarily to lower volumes sold and lower rates at Eagle Ford Shale and in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Higher lease operating expenses were principally a result of workover costs on the Kodiak well in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico business. Higher exploration expenditures are principally a result of data acquisition costs in the U.S Gulf of Mexico business.

Canadian E&P operations reported earnings of \$24.4 million in the first quarter 2018 compared to earnings of \$100.6 million in the 2017 quarter. Results were unfavorable \$76.2 million due to 2017 including a pretax gain of \$132.4 million related to the sale of Seal heavy oil assets in Canada in January 2017. Adjusting for the impact of gain on sale of assets, Canadian results of operations improved \$19.8 million in the 2018 quarter compared to the 2017 period due to higher revenue (\$32.7 million), insurance proceeds (\$11.3 million), partially offset by higher lease operating expense (\$7.8 million), higher depreciation (\$11.0 million) and higher taxes (\$6.4 million). Higher revenues were a result of both higher volumes at the Tupper, Kaybob and Placid assets and higher realized crude prices. Insurance proceeds related to cash received in relation to the spill at the now divested Seal asset. Higher taxes (excluding the Seal gain in 2017) are the result of higher net earnings. Higher lease operating expenses and depreciation are a result of higher volumes sold.

Malaysia E&P operations reported earnings of \$70.4 million in the first quarter of 2018 and compared to earnings of \$58.6 million in the comparable 2017 period. Results were favorable by \$11.8 million due to higher revenues (\$13.5 million), lower lease operating expenses (\$3.9 million), lower exploration expenses (\$3.0 million) and lower other operating expenses (\$6.2 million), partially offset by higher taxes (\$15.4 million). Higher revenues are principally due to higher realized prices. Lower lease operating expenses are due to lower volumes sold. Lower exploration expenses are due to the Marakas-01 well in Block SK314A dry hole expense in 2017. Lower other expenses are due to the cost of a rig exit recorded in 2017.

Other international E&P operations reported a loss from continuing operations of \$15.4 million in the first quarter of 2018 compared to a loss of \$7.1 million in the 2017 quarter. The loss was \$8.3 million higher in the 2018 period versus 2017 primarily related to higher exploration expenses (\$4.7 million) in Brazil, Mexico and Vietnam and higher taxes (\$12.3 million). Higher taxes are due to no repeat of income tax benefits on investments in foreign areas recognized in 2017.

Results of Operations (Contd.)

Exploration and Production (Contd.)

First quarter 2018 vs. 2017 (Contd.)

Total hydrocarbon production averaged 167,506 barrels of oil equivalent per day in the 2018 first quarter, which represented a 1% decrease from the 169,225 barrels per day produced in the 2017 quarter.

Average crude oil and condensate production was 88,533 barrels per day in the first quarter of 2018 compared to 95,605 barrels per day in the first quarter of 2017. The decrease of 7,072 barrels per day was principally due to lower volumes at Malaysia (5,997 barrels per day) due to field decline, and lower volumes at Eagle Ford Shale (2,282 barrels per day) due to less new wells brought online. On a worldwide basis, the Company's crude oil and condensate prices averaged \$63.58 per barrel in the first quarter 2018 compared to \$49.88 per barrel in the 2017 period, an increase of 27% quarter to quarter.

Total production of natural gas liquids (NGL) was 8,892 barrels per day in the 2018 first quarter compared to 8,916 barrels per day in the same 2017 period. The average sales price for U.S. NGL was \$20.26 per barrel in the 2018 quarter compared to \$16.14 per barrel in 2017. The average sales price for NGL in Canada was \$43.58 per barrel in the 2018 quarter compared to \$18.45 per barrel in 2017. Average NGL prices in Malaysia in the first quarter 2018 and 2017 were \$71.21 per barrel and \$49.63 per barrel, respectively.

Natural gas sales volumes averaged 420 million cubic feet per day (MMCFD) in the first quarter 2018 compared to 388 MMCFD in 2017. The increase of 32 MMCFD was a result of increased volumes at Canada (44 MMCFD), partially offset by lower volumes at Malaysia (9 MMCFD) and lower volumes in U.S. (3 MMCFD). Higher volumes at Canada are a result of more wells online at the Tupper business. Lower volumes at Malaysia were principally due to field decline, while lower volumes in U.S are due to fewer wells brought online at Eagle Ford Shale. Natural gas prices for the total Company averaged \$2.16 per thousand cubic feet (MCF) in the 2018 quarter, versus \$2.53 per MCF average in the same quarter of 2017. Natural gas sales prices in the U.S. averaged \$2.46 per MCF in the 2018 quarter versus \$2.32 per MCF average in the same quarter of 2017. In Canada, natural gas sales prices averaged \$1.68 per MCF in the 2018 quarter, 18% below the \$2.04 per MCF average in the same quarter of 2017. The average realized price for natural gas produced in the 2018 quarter at fields offshore Sarawak was \$3.37 per MCF, compared to a price of \$3.68 per MCF in the 2017 quarter.

Additional details about results of oil and gas operations are presented in the tables on pages 28.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Contd.)

Results of Operations (Contd.)

Exploration and Production (Contd.)

Selected operating statistics for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 follow.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net crude oil and condensate produced – barrels per day	88,533	95,605
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	31,321	33,603
– Gulf of Mexico	12,847	12,364
Canada – Onshore	4,358	1,882
– Offshore	8,189	9,916
– Heavy ¹	–	610
Malaysia – Sarawak	12,861	13,518
– Block K	18,372	23,712
Brunei	585	–
Net crude oil and condensate sold – barrels per day	87,668	89,887
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	31,321	33,603
– Gulf of Mexico	12,847	12,364
Canada – Onshore	4,358	1,882
– Offshore	9,188	7,982
– Heavy ¹	–	610
Malaysia – Sarawak	13,322	13,476
– Block K	16,632	19,970
Net natural gas liquids produced – barrels per day	8,892	8,916
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	6,719	6,848
– Gulf of Mexico	834	1,113
Canada	884	260
Malaysia – Sarawak	455	695
Net natural gas liquids sold – barrels per day	9,403	9,381
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	6,719	6,848
– Gulf of Mexico	834	1,113
Canada	884	260
Malaysia – Sarawak	966	1,160
Net natural gas sold – thousands of cubic feet per day	420,484	388,223
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	31,101	34,328
– Gulf of Mexico	12,802	12,115
Canada	261,305	217,095
Malaysia – Sarawak	106,672	116,560
– Block K	8,604	8,125
Total net hydrocarbons produced – equivalent barrels per day ²	167,506	169,225
Total net hydrocarbons sold – equivalent barrels per day ²	167,152	163,972

¹The Company sold the Seal area heavy oil field in January 2017.

²Natural gas converted on an energy equivalent basis of 6:1

Results of Operations (Contd.)

Exploration and Production (Contd.)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Weighted average Exploration and Production sales prices		
Crude oil and condensate – dollars per barrel		
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	\$ 64.28	49.45
– Gulf of Mexico	63.00	48.74
Canada ¹ – Onshore	54.29	40.67
– Offshore	65.69	51.53
– Heavy ²	–	26.81
Malaysia – Sarawak ³	64.48	54.24
– Block K ³	63.18	48.87
Natural gas liquids – dollars per barrel		
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	\$ 19.93	15.63
– Gulf of Mexico	22.57	19.35
Canada ¹	43.58	18.45
Malaysia – Sarawak ³	71.21	49.63
Natural gas – dollars per thousand cubic feet		
United States – Eagle Ford Shale	\$ 2.40	2.26
– Gulf of Mexico	2.58	2.52
Canada ¹	1.68	2.04
Malaysia – Sarawak ³	3.37	3.68
– Block K ³	0.22	0.24

¹U.S. dollar equivalent.

²The Company sold the Seal area heavy oil field in January 2017.

³Prices are net of payments under the terms of the respective production sharing contracts.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Contd.)

Results of Operations (Contd.)

Exploration and Production (Contd.)

OIL AND GAS OPERATING RESULTS – THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(Millions of dollars)	United States ¹	Canada ²	Malaysia	Other	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2018					
Oil and gas sales and other operating revenues	\$ 278.1	118.3	210.8	–	607.2
Lease operating expenses	58.5	30.4	47.6	–	136.5
Severance and ad valorem taxes	11.8	0.4	–	–	12.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	121.6	55.7	47.7	0.8	225.8
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	4.4	2.0	3.5	–	9.9
Exploration expenses					
Geological and geophysical	5.9	–	0.2	2.9	9.0
Other	1.2	0.1	–	5.4	6.7
	7.1	0.1	0.2	8.3	15.7
Undeveloped lease amortization	12.7	0.2	–	0.3	13.2
Total exploration expenses	19.8	0.3	0.2	8.6	28.9
Selling and general expenses	14.4	7.7	2.8	5.9	30.8
Other expense (benefit)	0.8	(11.7)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(12.1)
Results of operations before taxes	46.8	33.5	110.1	(15.2)	175.2
Income tax provisions	10.6	9.1	39.7	0.2	59.6
Results of operations (excluding corporate overhead and interest)	\$ 36.2	24.4	70.4	(15.4)	115.6
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017					
Oil and gas sales and other operating revenues	\$ 224.2	218.0	197.3	–	639.5
Lease operating expenses	48.0	22.6	51.5	–	122.1
Severance and ad valorem taxes	10.7	0.5	–	–	11.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	138.3	44.7	47.9	1.0	231.9
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	4.2	2.0	4.4	–	10.6
Exploration expenses					
Dry holes	(0.3)	–	3.2	–	2.9
Geological and geophysical	0.3	0.1	–	4.4	4.8
Other	2.0	0.1	–	8.9	11.0
	2.0	0.2	3.2	13.3	18.7
Undeveloped lease amortization	8.9	1.1	–	–	10.0
Total exploration expenses	10.9	1.3	3.2	13.3	28.7
Selling and general expenses	15.5	7.2	2.3	4.9	29.9
Other expense (benefit)	(3.0)	–	5.1	–	2.1
Results of operations before taxes	(0.4)	139.7	82.9	(19.2)	203.0
Income tax provisions (benefit)	0.7	39.1	24.3	(12.1)	52.0
Results of operations (excluding corporate overhead and interest)	\$ (1.1)	100.6	58.6	(7.1)	151.0

¹ In 2018, the Company reported realized and unrealized gains and losses on crude oil contracts in the Corporate segment (previously in the E&P segment) to reflect how segments are currently evaluated, how resources are allocated and how risk is managed by the Company. The 2017 amounts have been reclassified to reflect comparable disclosure.

² 2017 revenue includes a pretax gain of \$132.4 million related to the sale of Seal heavy oil assets in Canada.

Results of Operations (Contd.)Corporate

Corporate activities, which include interest income and expense, foreign exchange effects, realized and unrealized gains/losses on crude oil contracts and corporate overhead not allocated to operating functions, had net income of \$53.1 million in the 2018 first quarter compared to net loss of \$93.5 million in the same 2017 quarter. The \$146.6 million variance in the 2018 period was primarily due to a credit to income tax expense of \$120.0 million related to an IRS interpretation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The 2018 period also includes an after-tax foreign currency exchange gain of \$11.9 million versus a loss of \$11.6 million in the 2017 period. After-tax realized and unrealized gains/losses on crude oil contracts were a loss of \$23.3 million in 2018 versus a gain of \$24.1 million in 2017. Further, the 2017 period included a deferred tax charge of \$54.6 million associated with the estimated tax consequence of future repatriation of Malaysian and Canadian earnings that were deemed no longer indefinitely invested. Net interest costs and selling and general expenses were relatively unchanged year over year.

Discontinued Operations

The Company has presented its former U.K. and U.S. refining and marketing operations as discontinued operations in its consolidated financial statements. The after-tax results of these operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are reflected in the following table.

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
U.S. refining and marketing	\$ (0.6)	1.0
U.K. refining and marketing	0.2	–
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	<u>\$ (0.4)</u>	<u>1.0</u>

Financial Condition

Net cash provided by continuing operating activities was \$278.5 million for the first three months of 2018 compared to \$305.5 million during the same period in 2017. The reduction in cash provided by continuing operations activities in 2018 was primarily attributable to higher cash taxes paid as result of repatriating cash from Canada. Changes in operating working capital from continuing operations increased cash by \$41.6 million during the first three months of 2018, compared to \$43.4 million in 2017.

Cash used for property additions and dry holes, which includes amounts expensed, were \$273.9 million and \$211.6 million in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Proceeds from sales of property and equipment generated cash of \$0.3 million in 2018 compared to \$64.1 million in 2017 primarily relating to proceeds from the sale of the Seal field in Western Canada and the sale of certain non-core assets of Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas in 2017. Total cash dividends to shareholders amounted to \$43.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to \$43.1 million in the same period of 2017.

Total accrual basis capital expenditures were as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Capital Expenditures		
Exploration and production	\$ 295.3	213.6
Corporate	5.1	0.9
Total capital expenditures	<u>\$ 300.4</u>	<u>214.5</u>

The increase in capital expenditures in the exploration and production business in 2018 compared to 2017 was primarily attributable to higher developmental drilling activities in Eagle Ford Shale and Kaybob Duvernay.

Financial Condition (Contd.)

A reconciliation of property additions and dry hole costs in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to total capital expenditures for continuing operations follows.

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Property additions and dry hole costs per cash flow statements	\$ 273.9	211.6
Geophysical and other exploration expenses	15.7	15.8
Capital expenditure accrual changes and other	10.8	(12.9)
Total capital expenditures	\$ 300.4	214.5

Working capital (total current assets less total current liabilities) at March 31, 2018 was \$442.0 million, \$95.4 million less than December 31, 2017, with the decrease primarily attributable to lower cash, accounts receivable, and inventory balances offset by higher accounts payable and income tax payable.

At March 31, 2018, long-term debt of \$2,898.9 million had decreased by \$7.6 million compared to December 31, 2017. A summary of capital employed at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 follows.

(Millions of dollars)	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Capital employed				
Long-term debt	\$ 2,898.9	38.2 %	\$ 2,906.5	38.6 %
Stockholders' equity	4,692.3	61.8 %	4,620.2	61.4 %
Total capital employed	\$ 7,591.2	100.0 %	\$ 7,526.7	100.0 %

Cash and invested cash are maintained in several operating locations outside the United States. At March 31, 2018, Cash and cash equivalents held outside the U.S. included U.S. dollar equivalents of approximately \$773.9 million in Canada and \$101.3 million in Malaysia. In addition, \$16.4 million of cash was held in the United Kingdom, but was reflected in current Assets held for sale on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2018. In certain cases, the Company could incur taxes or other costs should these cash balances be repatriated to the U.S. in future periods. Canada currently collects a 5% withholding tax on any cash repatriated to the U.S.

Accounting and Other MattersAccounting Principles Adopted

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (ASU), which established a comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers that superseded most revenue recognition requirements and industry-specific guidance. Under the new standard, an entity is required to recognize revenue when it transfers goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Additional disclosures are required to describe the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers. The Company adopted the new standard in the first quarter of 2018 using the modified retrospective method. The Company performed a review of contracts in each of its revenue streams and implemented accounting policies and internal controls to address the requirements of the ASU. Prior to January 1, 2018, the Company followed the sales method of revenue recognition under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605 and recorded revenue when deliveries occurred and legal ownership of the commodity transferred to the customer.

There was no adjustment to the opening balance of stockholders' equity as at January 1, 2018, resulting from application of the new ASU promulgated in ASC Topic 606 using the modified retrospective method. The comparative information has not been adjusted and continues to be reported under ASC Topic 605 – Revenue Recognition.

Statement of Cash Flows. In August 2016, the FASB issued an ASU to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendment provides guidance on specific cash flow issues including debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instrument with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, and distributions received from equity method investees. The amendments in this ASU were effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted this guidance in 2018 and it did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting and Other Matters (Contd.)Accounting Principles Adopted (Cont.)

Compensation – Retirement Benefits. In March 2017, the FASB issued an ASU requiring that the service cost component of pension and postretirement benefit costs be presented in the same line item as other current employee compensation costs and other components of those benefit costs be presented separately from the service cost component outside a subtotal of income from operations, if presented. The update also requires that only the service cost component of pension and postretirement benefit cost is eligible for capitalization. The update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted the standard in the first quarter of 2018 and it did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Compensation – Stock Compensation. In May 2017, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements and provides guidance on the type of changes to the terms and conditions of share-based payment awards to which an entity would be required to apply modification accounting. The update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within the annual period. The Company adopted this accounting standard in the first quarter of 2018 and it did not have material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Operations – Reporting Comprehensive Income. In February 2018, the FASB issued an ASU, which allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The Company elected to early adopt this accounting standard during the first quarter of 2018 and recorded discrete adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings of \$28.4 million related to retirement and postretirement obligations and \$1.8 million related to deferred loss on interest rate derivative hedges. The adoption of this ASU will have no future impact.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Leases. In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU to increase transparency and comparability among companies by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The main difference between previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and this ASU is the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous GAAP. The new standard is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. The Company anticipates adopting this guidance in the first quarter of 2019 and is currently analyzing its portfolio of contracts to assess the impact future adoption of this ASU will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Outlook

Average worldwide crude oil prices in April 2018 have improved from the average prices during the first quarter of 2018. North American natural gas prices increased slightly in April from the 2018 first quarter. The Company expects its total oil and natural gas production to average 167,000 – 170,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day in the second quarter 2018. The Company currently anticipates total capital expenditures for the full year 2018 to be approximately \$1.11 billion.

The Company will primarily fund its remaining capital program in 2018 using operating cash flow, but will supplement funding where necessary using borrowings under available credit facilities. If oil and/or natural gas prices weaken, actual cash flow generated from operations could be reduced such that capital spending reductions are required and/or additional borrowings might be required during the remainder of year to maintain funding of the Company's ongoing development projects.

As of May 2, 2018, the Company has entered into derivative or forward fixed-price delivery contracts to manage risk associated with certain future oil and natural gas sales prices as follows:

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Contract or Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Average Volumes per Day</u>	<u>Average Prices</u>
U.S. Oil	West Texas Intermediate	Apr. – Dec. 2018	21,000 bbls/d	\$54.88 per bbl.
Canada Natural Gas	NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd.	Apr. 2018 – Dec. 2020	59 mmcf/d	C\$2.81 per mcf

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements, which express management's current views concerning future events or results, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the volatility and level of crude oil and natural gas prices, the level and success rate of Murphy's exploration programs, the Company's ability to maintain production rates and replace reserves, customer demand for Murphy's products, adverse foreign exchange movements, political and regulatory instability, adverse developments in the U.S. or global capital markets, credit markets or economies generally and uncontrollable natural hazards. For further discussion of risk factors, see Murphy's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and page 33 of this Form 10-Q report. Murphy undertakes no duty to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Contd.)

The Company is exposed to market risks associated with interest rates, prices of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products, and foreign currency exchange rates. As described in Note L to this Form 10-Q report, Murphy makes use of derivative financial and commodity instruments to manage risks associated with existing or anticipated transactions.

There were commodity transactions in place at March 31, 2018 covering certain future U.S. crude oil sales volumes in 2018. A 10% increase in the respective benchmark price of these commodities would have increased the recorded net payable associated with these derivative contracts by approximately \$36.5 million, while a 10% decrease would have decreased the recorded net payable by a similar amount.

There were no derivative foreign exchange contracts in place at March 31, 2018.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the direction of its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, controls and procedures have been established by the Company to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to the officers who certify the Company's financial reports and to other members of senior management and the Board of Directors.

Based on the Company's evaluation as of the end of the period covered by the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of Murphy Oil Corporation have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by Murphy Oil Corporation in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, there were no other changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Murphy is engaged in a number of legal proceedings, all of which Murphy considers routine and incidental to its business. Based on information currently available to the Company, the ultimate resolution of environmental and legal matters referred to in this note is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's net income, financial condition or liquidity in a future period.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company's operations in the oil and gas business naturally lead to various risks and uncertainties. These risk factors are discussed in Item 1A Risk Factors in its 2017 Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2018. The Company has not identified any additional risk factors not previously disclosed in its 2017 Form 10-K report.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The Exhibit Index on page 35 of this Form 10-Q report lists the exhibits that are hereby filed or incorporated by reference.

SIGNATURE

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

MURPHY OIL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By /s/ CHRISTOPHER D. HULSE
Christopher D. Hulse,
Vice President and Controller
(Chief Accounting Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

May 2, 2018
(Date)

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	
31.1	Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101. INS	XBRL Instance Document
101. SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101. CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101. DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101. LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101. PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

Exhibits other than those listed above have been omitted since they are either not required or not applicable.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Roger W. Jenkins, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Murphy Oil Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: May 2, 2018

/s/ Roger W.Jenkins
Roger W. Jenkins
Principal Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, David R. Looney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Murphy Oil Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: May 2, 2018

/s/ David R. Looney
David R. Looney
Principal Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Murphy Oil Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), we, Roger W. Jenkins and David R. Looney, Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, respectively, of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to our knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 2, 2018

/s/ Roger W. Jenkins
Roger W. Jenkins
Principal Executive Officer

/s/ David R. Looney
David R. Looney
Principal Financial Officer