

SCHLUMBERGER LTD /NV/
Form DEF 14A
February 19, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION
PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
(Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

Schlumberger N.V. (Schlumberger Limited)

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.
 - (1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

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(1) Amount Previously Paid:

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(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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February 19, 2015

NOTICE OF 2015 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

<i>Date and Time</i>	April 8, 2015, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Curaçao time
<i>Place</i>	The Avila Beach Hotel, Penstraat 130, Willemstad, Curaçao
<i>Items of Business</i>	<p>Elect the 11 director nominees named in this proxy statement</p> <p>Approve, on an advisory basis, our executive compensation</p> <p>Report on the course of business during the year ended December 31, 2014; and approve our consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2014, our consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2014; and our Board's declarations of dividends in 2014, as reflected in our 2014 Annual Report to Stockholders</p> <p>Approve the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for 2015</p> <p>Such other matters as may properly be brought before the meeting.</p>
<i>Record Date</i>	All record holders of our common stock as of the close of business on February 11, 2015 will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Annual Meeting.
<i>Proxy Voting</i>	<p>Your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting in person, please (i) sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed envelope, or (ii) grant a proxy and give voting instructions by telephone or internet, so that you may be represented at the meeting. Voting instructions are provided on the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials, or, if you received printed materials, on your proxy card or on the voting instruction card provided by your broker.</p> <p>Brokers cannot vote for Items 1 or 2 without your instructions.</p>

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEXANDER C. JUDEN

Secretary

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to Be Held on April 8, 2015:

This proxy statement, along with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 and the Company's 2014 Annual Report to Stockholders, are available free of charge on the Company's website at <http://investorcenter.slb.com>.

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February 19, 2015

General

This proxy statement is furnished in connection with the solicitation by the Board of Directors of Schlumberger Limited (Schlumberger N.V.) (Schlumberger or the Company) of proxies to be voted at its 2015 annual general meeting of stockholders, which will be held at the Avila Beach Hotel, Penstraat 130, Willemstad, Curaçao, on Wednesday, April 8, 2015 beginning at 10:00 a.m., Curaçao time. To gain admittance to the meeting, stockholders of record and beneficial owners as of February 11, 2015 must present a passport or other government-issued identification bearing a photograph and, for beneficial owners, proof of ownership, such as the top half of the proxy card or voting instruction card that was sent to you with this proxy statement.

The approximate mailing date of this proxy statement is February 26, 2015. Business at the meeting is conducted in accordance with the procedures determined by the Chairman of the meeting and is generally limited to matters properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or by a stockholder in accordance with specified requirements requiring advance notice and disclosure of relevant information.

The Schlumberger 2014 Annual Report to Stockholders is provided concurrently with this proxy statement, and stockholders should refer to its contents in considering agenda Item 3.

Items to be Voted on at the Annual Meeting

The agenda for the 2015 annual general meeting includes the following items:

Agenda Item	Board Recommendation
<i>Item 1:</i> Election of 11 director nominees	FOR
<i>Item 2:</i> Advisory resolution to approve executive compensation	FOR
<i>Item 3:</i> Approval of the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2014, its Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the declarations of dividends by the Board of Directors in 2014	FOR
<i>Item 4:</i> Appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2015	FOR

Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials

This year, we are using an SEC rule that allows companies to furnish their proxy materials over the internet. As a result, we are mailing many of our stockholders a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials instead of a paper copy of the proxy materials. All stockholders receiving the Notice will have the ability to access the proxy materials over the internet and request to receive a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail. Instructions on how to access the proxy materials over the internet or to request a paper copy may be found in the Notice. In addition, the Notice contains instructions on how stockholders may request access to proxy materials in printed form by mail or

electronically on an ongoing basis.

Record Date; Proxies

Each stockholder of record at the close of business on the record date, February 11, 2015, is entitled to one vote for each director nominee and one vote for each of the other proposals to be voted on with respect to each

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share registered in the stockholder's name. A stockholder of record is a person or entity who held shares on that date *registered* in its name on the records of Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (Computershare), Schlumberger's stock transfer agent. Persons who held shares on the record date through a broker, bank or other nominee are considered *beneficial* owners.

Shares cannot be voted at the meeting unless the owner of record is present in person or is represented by proxy. Schlumberger is incorporated in Curaçao and, as required by Curaçao law, meetings of stockholders are held in Curaçao. Because many stockholders cannot personally attend the meeting, it is necessary that a large number be represented by proxy.

Shares Outstanding

On February 11, 2015, there were 1,277,906,415 shares of Schlumberger common stock outstanding and entitled to vote.

Quorum

Holders of at least one-half of the outstanding shares entitling the holders thereof to vote at the meeting must be present in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum for the taking of any action at the meeting.

Votes Required to Adopt Proposals

To be elected, director nominees must receive a majority of votes cast (the number of votes cast for a director nominee must exceed the number of votes cast against that nominee). Approval of each of the other matters on the agenda also requires the affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast.

Effect of Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Abstentions and proxies submitted by brokers that do not indicate a vote because they do not have discretionary voting authority and have not received instructions from the *beneficial* owner of the shares as to how to vote on a proposal (so-called broker non-votes) will be considered as present for quorum purposes. If a quorum is not present at the meeting, the Board may call a second general meeting of stockholders, at which the quorum requirement will not apply.

Brokers holding shares must vote according to specific instructions they receive from the *beneficial* owners of those shares. If brokers do not receive specific instructions, brokers may in some cases vote the shares in their discretion. However, the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) precludes brokers from exercising voting discretion on certain proposals without specific instructions from the beneficial owner, as follows:

Discretionary Items. Under NYSE rules, brokers will have discretion to vote on Items 3 (approval of financial statements and dividends) and 4 (appointment of independent registered public accounting firm) without instructions from the *beneficial* owners.

Nondiscretionary Items. Brokers cannot vote on Items 1 (election of directors) or 2 (advisory vote to approve executive compensation) without instructions from the *beneficial* owners. Therefore, if your shares are held in street name by a broker and you do not instruct your broker how to vote on the election of directors or the advisory vote to approve executive compensation, your broker will **not** be able to vote for you on those matters.

Abstentions and broker non-votes will not be tabulated in determining the outcome of the vote on the election of directors or on any of the other proposals.

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Voting Procedures

Stockholders with shares registered in their names with Computershare and participants who hold shares in the Schlumberger Discounted Stock Purchase Plan may authorize a proxy:

by the internet at the following internet address: <http://www.proxyvote.com>;

telephonically by calling 1-800-690-6903; or

by completing and mailing their proxy card.

The internet and telephone voting facilities for stockholders of record will close at 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on Tuesday, April 7, 2015. The internet and telephone voting procedures have been designed to authenticate stockholders and to allow you to vote your shares and to confirm that your instructions have been properly recorded.

A number of banks and brokerage firms participate in programs that also permit beneficial stockholders to direct their vote by the internet or telephone. If shares are held in an account at a bank or brokerage firm that participates in such a program, beneficial stockholders may direct the vote of these shares by the internet or telephone by following the instructions on the voting form.

By providing your voting instructions promptly, you may save the Company the expense of a second mailing.

All shares entitled to vote and represented by properly executed proxies received prior to the meeting and not revoked will be voted at the meeting in accordance with your instructions. If you are a stockholder with shares registered in your name with Computershare and you submit a properly executed proxy card but do not direct how to vote on each item, the persons named as proxies will vote as the Board recommends on each proposal.

Changing Your Vote or Revoking Your Proxy

If you are a stockholder of record, you can change your vote or revoke your proxy at any time before the polls close by timely delivery of a properly executed, later-dated proxy (including an internet or telephone vote) or by voting by ballot at the meeting. If you hold shares through a broker, bank or other nominee, you must follow the instructions of your broker, bank or other nominee to change or revoke your voting instructions.

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ITEM 1. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

All of our directors are elected annually at our annual general meeting of stockholders. Our stockholders are requested to elect a Board of Directors of 11 members, each to hold office until the next annual general meeting of stockholders and until a director's successor is elected and qualified or until a director's death, resignation or removal. Each of the nominees is now a director and was previously elected by the stockholders at the 2014 annual general meeting, except for Ms. Nooyi, who is not currently a director. All of the nominees for election have consented to being named in this proxy statement and to serve if elected. If any nominee is unable or unwilling to serve, the Board of Directors may designate a substitute nominee or reduce the size of the Board of Directors. If the Board designates a substitute nominee, proxies may be voted for that substitute nominee. The Board knows of no reason why any nominee will be unable or unwilling to serve if elected.

Having exceeded the normal retirement age of 70 under our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Tony Isaac will not be standing for re-election at our annual meeting. Our Board extends gratitude to Mr. Isaac for 12 years of service, including service as our non-executive Chairman of the Board. As described below, it is expected that Mr. Kibsgaard, our Chief Executive Officer, will be appointed Chairman of the Board upon Mr. Isaac's retirement. As a result of Mr. Isaac's retirement, and assuming the election of all director nominees, the size of the Board will remain at 11.

Shares represented by properly executed proxies will be voted, if authority to do so is not withheld, for the election of each of the 11 nominees named below.

Required Vote

Each director nominee must receive a majority of the votes cast to be elected. *If you hold your shares in street name, please be aware that brokers do not have discretion to vote on this proposal without your instruction. If you do not instruct your broker how to vote on this proposal, your broker will deliver a non-vote on this proposal.*

Recommendation of the Board

The Board of Directors Recommends a Vote FOR All Nominees.

Director Nominees

The Board believes that each director nominee possesses the qualities and experience that the Nominating and Governance Committee believes that nominees should possess, as described in detail below in the section entitled Corporate Governance Director Nominations. The Board seeks out, and the Board is comprised of, individuals whose background and experience complement those of other Board members. The nominees for election to the Board, together with biographical information furnished by each of them and information regarding each nominee's director qualifications, are set forth below. There are no family relationships among executive officers and directors of the Company.

New Director Nominee

INDRA K. NOOYI, 59, is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PepsiCo, a global food and beverage company. She was named President and CEO in 2006, and assumed the additional role of Chairman of PepsiCo's Board of Directors in 2007. She was elected to PepsiCo's Board of Directors and became President and Chief Financial Officer in 2001, after serving as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 2000. Mrs. Nooyi also served as PepsiCo's Senior Vice President, Corporate Strategy and Development from 1996 until 2000, and as PepsiCo's

Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning from 1994 until 1996. The Board believes that it will benefit greatly from Mrs. Nooyi's proven leadership as Chairman and CEO of a global public company. The Board also believes that her expertise in developing and directing corporate strategy and finance, mergers and acquisitions, and organizational and talent management will enable her to make valuable contributions to the Board.

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PETER L.S. CURRIE, 58, has been a director of the Company since 2010. Since April 2004, he has been President of Currie Capital LLC, a private investment firm. Mr. Currie is the lead independent director at Twitter, Inc., where he chairs both the audit committee and the nominating and governance committee, having served on its board since November 2010. He also serves on the board of directors of New Relic, Inc. (since March 2013), where he chairs its audit committee and is a member of its compensation committee. Mr. Currie previously served on the boards of directors of Clearwire Corporation, CNET Networks, Inc., Safeco Corporation, and Sun Microsystems, Inc., and is a director at several privately-held companies. He is also President of the board of trustees of Phillips Academy. Mr. Currie brings to the Board strong financial and operational expertise as a result of his extensive board and committee experience at both public and privately-held companies; experience as chief financial officer of two public companies (McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. and Netscape Communications Corp.); and experience in senior operating positions in investment banking, venture capital and private equity.

K. VAMAN KAMATH, 67, has been a director of the Company since 2010. He has been the non-executive Chairman of the Board of ICICI Bank Limited, a banking institution, since May 2009, and was its Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer from 2002 to May 2009. He is chairman of its Credit and Risk Committees, and is a member of its Board Governance, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as well as its Customer Service; Fraud Monitoring; and Information Technology Strategy Committees. Mr. Kamath has served on the board of Infosys Limited, an information technology services company, since May 2009, and was its non-executive Chairman from August 2011 to May 2013, and was re-appointed to that position in October 2014. From June 2013 to October 2014, he served as Infosys' lead independent director. Mr. Kamath also serves on Infosys' audit committee, and its nominations and compensation committee, and chairs its corporate social responsibility committee. Mr. Kamath is also the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Management Indore. Mr. Kamath brings to the Board a deep understanding of India, a large and critical market for Schlumberger, and of Asia generally, both of which are of immense value to the Board. As a banker with 45 years' experience, Mr. Kamath has extensive CEO experience and expertise in corporate finance, international banking, financial reporting, and mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Kamath's leadership abilities and experience in India and Asia enable him to make valuable contributions to the Board.

V. MAUREEN KEMPSTON DARKES, 66, retired, has been a director of the Company since 2014. She was Group Vice President and President Latin America, Africa and Middle East, of General Motors Corporation (GM), an automotive manufacturer, from January 2002 until her retirement in December 2009, and was a member of its Automotive Strategy Board until her retirement from GM.¹ Ms. Kempston Darkes has been a director of Enbridge Inc., a leading energy transportation and distribution company, since November 2010, and is a member of its corporate social responsibility committee, its safety and reliability committee and its human resources and compensation committee. She also is a member of the board of directors of Brookfield Asset Management Inc., a global asset management company (since April 2008), where she chairs the risk management committee; Balfour Beatty plc, an infrastructure services company (since July 2012), where she chairs the business practices committee and is a member of both the nomination and the remuneration committees; and Canadian National Railway Company (since 1995), where she chairs the environment, safety and security committee, and is a member of the human resources and compensation committee, as well as the corporate governance and nominating committee and the strategic planning committee. Ms. Kempston Darkes brings to the Board extensive automotive industry experience, as the Company continues to focus on product reliability and execution, as well as proven leadership abilities and experience in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. The Board also benefits greatly from Ms. Kempston Darkes' audit committee experience and financial expertise.

¹ General Motors Corporation filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code on June 1, 2009. None of the operations for which Ms. Kempston Darkes was directly responsible in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East were included in the bankruptcy filing. GM emerged from bankruptcy protection on July 10, 2009.

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PAAL KIBSGAARD, 47, has been a director of the Company since 2011 and has served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company since August 2011. He was the Company's Chief Operating Officer from February 2010 to July 2011, and President of the Reservoir Characterization Group from May 2009 to February 2010. Prior to that, Mr. Kibsgaard served as Vice President, Engineering, Manufacturing and Sustaining, from November 2007 to May 2009, and as Vice President of Personnel from April 2006 to November 2007. Mr. Kibsgaard has been with the Company since 1997, and began his career as a reservoir engineer. He has held numerous operational and administrative management positions within the Company in the Middle East, Europe and the U.S. As a result of his service in various global leadership positions in the Company, he brings to the Board a unique operational perspective and thorough knowledge of the Company's operational activities worldwide. The Board believes that Mr. Kibsgaard's service as Chief Executive Officer is an important link between management and the Board, enabling the Board to perform its oversight function with the benefit of his perspectives on the Company's business.

NIKOLAY KUDRYAVTSEV, 64, has been a director of the Company since 2007. Since June 1997, he has been the Rector of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology. Mr. Kudryavtsev has been chairman of the Board of Rectors of the City of Moscow and Moscow Region since 2012, and was elected Vice President of the Russian Rectors Union in 2014. Mr. Kudryavtsev brings to the Board valuable management and finance experience, as well as deep scientific and technological expertise. This provides the Board with valuable insight regarding the Company, its products and current technology, as well as the future technological needs of the Company and the industry. Mr. Kudryavtsev also provides the Board with a particularly valuable Russian vantage point, which is useful for both the development of the Company's business and understanding of the needs of the Company's growing population of Russian employees. The Board is aided immensely by Mr. Kudryavtsev's sensitivity to Russian culture and risk at the field level.

MICHAEL E. MARKS, 64, has been a director of the Company since 2005. He has been a Managing Partner of Riverwood Capital, LLC, a private equity firm, since March 2007. Mr. Marks has been a director of SanDisk, a memory products company, since 2003 and became its Chairman in 2011. He also chairs its nominating and governance committee. Mr. Marks is the lead independent director at GoPro, Inc., a consumer camera company, and is a member of its nominating and governance and its compensation and leadership committees. From 1991 to 2008, Mr. Marks served as a director at Flextronics, Inc., a leading producer of advanced electronic manufacturing services, and was its Chief Executive Officer from January 1994 to January 2006. From 2006 to 2008, he was Chairman of the Board of Flextronics. Mr. Marks previously served on the boards of directors of Sun Microsystems and Calix, and is a director at several privately-held companies. Mr. Marks brings to the Board his familiarity with world-class manufacturing from the field level to the boardroom based on his experience at Flextronics, a large, diversified global corporation with many of the same issues that Schlumberger faces. As a former chief executive and as a public company director at various other companies, Mr. Marks has been involved in succession planning, compensation, employee management and the evaluation of acquisition opportunities. Mr. Marks' significant experience as a director at various technology-driven companies, as well as his finance and mergers and acquisitions experience, are especially relevant to Schlumberger's technology-oriented business and growth strategy.

LUBNA S. OLAYAN, 59, has been a director of the Company since 2011. She is the Chief Executive Officer and deputy chairperson of Riyadh-based Olayan Financing Company, the holding entity for The Olayan Group's operations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Middle East. Ms. Olayan is a Principal and a Board member of Olayan Investments Company Establishment, the parent company of The Olayan Group, a private multinational enterprise engaged in manufacturing, distribution and services. Since December 2004, she has been a director of Saudi Hollandi Bank, becoming the first woman to join the board of a Saudi publicly-listed company. She was elected Vice Chair in January 2014 and is a member of its executive committee and its nomination and remuneration committee. Ms. Olayan is a non-executive director and member of numerous international advisory boards, such as Rolls Royce Group plc, Akbank and McKinsey & Co. Ms. Olayan also serves on the boards of various non-governmental

organizations, as well as of various educational institutions, including King Abdullah University of Science and Technology. Ms. Olayan served as a non-executive director of WPP plc, a multinational communication services company, from March 2005 to June 2012, and was a

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member of its nomination committee. Ms. Olayan brings to the Board extensive business experience in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East and a deep understanding of those areas, which are critical to the Company and enable her to make valuable contributions to the Board. The Board benefits from her proven leadership abilities, extensive CEO experience and expertise in corporate finance, international banking, distribution and manufacturing. Ms. Olayan also brings a critical international perspective on business and global best practices. Ms. Olayan's service on the boards of trustees of Cornell University and of King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, and her connections to the scientific community and experience in university relations, also are of great value to Schlumberger and its efforts in technology leadership and employee recruiting and retention.

LEO RAFAEL REIF, 64, has been a director of the Company since 2007. Since July 2012, Mr. Reif has been President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), having been MIT's Provost, Chief Academic Officer and Chief Budget Officer from August 2005 to July 2012. Mr. Reif was head of the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department at MIT from September 2004 to July 2005, and an Associate Department Head for Electrical Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at MIT from January 1999 to August 2004. Mr. Reif brings to the Board valuable management and finance expertise. As a scientist, he has deep scientific and technological expertise about the Company's products and current technology, as well as about anticipated future technological needs of the Company and the industry. The Board values Mr. Reif's connections to the U.S. scientific community, as well as his expertise in university relations and collaborations, which are of high importance to Schlumberger and its efforts in technology leadership and employee retention. Mr. Reif provides the Board with a critical U.S. scientific perspective, which is of immense value in the oversight of the Company's strategy.

TORE I. SANDVOLD, 67, has been a director of the Company since 2004. He has been executive Chairman of Sandvold Energy AS, an advisory company in the oil and energy industry, since September 2002. Mr. Sandvold is a director of Rowan Companies plc (since 2013), a provider of international and domestic contract drilling services, where he serves on its audit committee and its health, safety and environment committee. He has also been a member, since 2003, of the board of directors of Teekay Corporation, a leading provider of international crude oil and petroleum product transportation services, where he serves on its nominating and governance committee. From 1990 to 2001, Mr. Sandvold served as Director General of the Norwegian Ministry of Oil & Energy, with overall responsibility for Norway's national and international oil and gas policy. From 2001 to 2002, he was executive Chairman of Petoro AS, the Norwegian state-owned oil company. He also served as Chairman of Misen Energy AB, a Swedish upstream oil and gas company from December 2011 to November 2014, and was its acting chief executive officer from September 2012 to May 2014. Mr. Sandvold is also a member of the boards of directors of Lambert Energy Advisory Ltd; Njord Gas Infrastructure, and Energy Policy Foundation of Norway. Mr. Sandvold brings to the Board experience working in the area of energy policy for approximately 40 years, and he has broad experience in developing domestic and international energy policies for Norway as a career civil servant. He also has extensive experience dealing with global energy institutions such as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and the International Energy Agency, and in negotiating with global energy companies. Mr. Sandvold has finance experience and a solid understanding of business opportunities, both as concerns acquisition targets and the industry in general.

HENRI SEYDOUX, 54, has been a director of the Company since 2009. Since 1994, he has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Parrot S.A., a global wireless products manufacturer. Mr. Seydoux is an entrepreneur with great initiative. He founded Parrot S.A. in 1994 as a private company and took it public in 2007. As the chief executive of a dynamic and innovative technology company, Mr. Seydoux brings to the Board entrepreneurial drive and management skills. He also has family ties to the founding Schlumberger brothers, and having grown up in the Schlumberger family culture, is well placed to see that the Company continues its historical commitment to Schlumberger's core values. His service on the Board addresses the Company's need to preserve the Company's unique culture and history while fostering innovation.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Governance Framework Highlights

The following are some highlights of our corporate governance practices and policies:

Board Independence; Committees Structure

All of our director nominees are independent of the Company and management, except for our CEO. This is substantially above the NYSE requirement that a majority of directors be independent.

All independent directors meet regularly in executive session.

Only independent directors serve on our Audit, Compensation, Finance, Nominating and Governance and Science and Technology Committees.

Majority Voting; Stockholder Authority

We have a majority vote standard for uncontested director elections.

All of our directors are elected annually. We do not have a staggered board.

One or more stockholders representing 10% or more of outstanding shares can call a special stockholders meeting.

Executive Stock Ownership Guidelines

We have executive stock ownership guidelines, designed to align executive and stockholder interests. For a description of the guidelines applicable to our executive officers and other senior members of management, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Executive Stock Ownership Guidelines.

Risk Oversight

The full Board of Directors directly oversees risk management for the Company.

The Audit Committee reviews and assesses financial reporting risk. It also reviews all significant finance-related violations of Company policies brought to its attention, and once per year reviews and assesses finance-related violations.

The Finance Committee oversees finance-related risks on a quarterly basis and recommends guidelines to control cash, pension investments, banking relationships and currency exposures.

The Compensation Committee reviews and assesses the Company's overall compensation program and its effectiveness at linking executive pay to performance, aligning the interests of our executives and our stockholders and providing for appropriate incentives.

The Nominating and Governance Committee oversees compliance-related risk and the Company's Ethics and Compliance Program.

Hedging and Pledging Policies

Our directors and executive officers are prohibited from hedging their ownership of Schlumberger stock. Furthermore, our directors and executive officers are prohibited from pledging their Schlumberger stock.

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Political Contributions

Schlumberger has a long-standing policy prohibiting the contribution of Schlumberger funds or assets to political parties or organizations, or their leaders, or to candidates for any public office.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Schlumberger is committed to adhering to sound principles of corporate governance and has adopted corporate governance guidelines that the Board believes are consistent with Schlumberger's values, and that promote the effective functioning of the Board, its committees and the Company. Our Board periodically, and at least annually, reviews and revises, as appropriate, our Corporate Governance Guidelines to ensure that they reflect the Board's corporate governance objectives and commitments. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines are on our website at http://www.slb.com/about/guiding_principles/corpgovernance/corpgov_guidelines.aspx.

Board Independence

Schlumberger's Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that at least a majority of the Board will consist of independent directors. This standard reflects the NYSE corporate governance listing standards.

Our Board has adopted director independence standards, which can be found in Attachment A to our Corporate Governance Guidelines, and which meet or exceed the independence requirements in the NYSE listing standards. Based on the review and recommendation by the Nominating and Governance Committee, the Board of Directors has determined that each current director and director nominee listed above under "Election of Directors" is independent under the listing standards of the NYSE and our director independence standards, except Mr. Kibsgaard, who is our CEO and therefore does not qualify as independent. The Board also previously determined that Adrian Lajous, who served as director until the 2014 annual general meeting and did not stand for re-election, was independent.

In addition to the Board-level standards for director independence, each member of the Audit Committee meets the heightened independence standards required for audit committee members under the NYSE's listing standards, and each member of the Compensation Committee meets the heightened independence standards for compensation committee members under NYSE listing standards adopted in 2013, which Schlumberger implemented in advance of the required compliance date.

Transactions Considered in Independence Determinations. The Board's independence determinations included a review of transactions that occurred since the beginning of 2012 with entities associated with the independent directors or members of their immediate family. In making its independence determinations, the Board considered that Ms. Kempston Darkes, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Kamath, Mr. Kudryavtsev, Mr. Lajous, Ms. Olayan and Mr. Sandvold each have served as directors, trustees, outside consultants or advisory board members at companies and universities that have had commercial business relationships with the Company, all of which were ordinary course commercial transactions involving significantly less than 1% of either entity's annual revenues. The Board also considered that the Company made charitable contributions in 2014 to The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which Mr. Reif is the President, of approximately \$499,700, relating to educational grants and sponsored fellowships, for which Mr. Reif received no personal benefit. This amount was significantly less than the greater of \$1 million or 2% of the university's consolidated gross revenues for any of the past three years.

Director Nominations

The Nominating and Governance Committee believes that nominees should, in the judgment of the Board, be persons of integrity and honesty, be able to exercise sound, mature and independent business judgment in the best interests of our stockholders as a whole, be recognized leaders in business or professional activity, have

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background and experience that will complement those of other Board members, be able to actively participate in Board and Committee meetings and related activities, be able to work professionally and effectively with other Board members and Schlumberger management, be available to remain on the Board long enough to make an effective contribution and have no material relationship with competitors, customers or other third parties that could present realistic possibilities of conflict of interest or legal issues.

The Nominating and Governance Committee also believes that the Board should include appropriate expertise and reflect gender, cultural and geographical diversity, in light of the entire Board's current composition and range of diversity. Schlumberger has approximately 120,000 employees worldwide, representing more than 140 nationalities, and values gender, cultural and geographical diversity in its directors as well. Three of the Company's 11 director nominees are women. Of the 11 director nominees, four are citizens of the United States of America; two are citizens of Norway; and one director nominee is a citizen of each of Canada, France, Russia, India and Saudi Arabia.

The Company's very diverse Board also evidences the Board's commitment to have directors who represent countries where Schlumberger operates. In addition, the exceptionally broad and diverse experience of Board members is in keeping with the goal of having directors whose background and experience complement those of other directors. The Nominating and Governance Committee's evaluation of director nominees takes into account their ability to contribute to the Board's diversity, and the Nominating and Governance Committee annually reviews its effectiveness in balancing these considerations in the context of its consideration of director nominees.

Applying the criteria above, the Nominating and Governance Committee recommends to the Board the number and names of persons to be proposed by the Board for election as directors at the annual general meeting of stockholders. In obtaining the names of possible nominees, the Nominating and Governance Committee makes its own inquiries and will receive suggestions from other directors, management, stockholders and other sources, and its process for evaluating nominees identified in unsolicited recommendations from security holders is the same as its process for unsolicited recommendations from other sources. From time to time, the Committee retains executive search and board advisory consulting firms to assist in identifying and evaluating potential nominees. During 2014, the Committee retained London-based MWM Consulting, a third-party executive search firm, for this purpose. Consideration of new Board candidates typically involves a series of internal discussions, review of information concerning candidates, and interviews with selected candidates. Board members typically suggest candidates for nomination to the Board. MWM Consulting recommended Ms. Nooyi as a prospective Board candidate.

The Nominating and Governance Committee must first consider all potential director nominees before they are contacted by other Company directors or officers as possible nominees and before they are formally considered by the full Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by stockholders who meet the eligibility requirements for submitting stockholder proposals for inclusion in the next proxy statement and submit their recommendations in writing to:

Chair, Nominating and Governance Committee

c/o Secretary, Schlumberger Limited

5599 San Felipe, 17th Floor

Houston, Texas 77056

by the deadline for such stockholder proposals referred to at the end of this proxy statement. Unsolicited recommendations must contain all of the information that would be required in a proxy statement soliciting proxies for

the election of the candidate as a director, a description of all direct or indirect arrangements or understandings between the recommending security holder and the candidate, all other companies to which the candidate is being recommended as a nominee for director, and a signed consent of the candidate to cooperate with reasonable background checks and personal interviews, and to serve as a director of the Company, if elected.

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Board Leadership Structure

The Board recognizes that one of its key responsibilities is to evaluate and determine an appropriate board leadership structure so as to ensure independent oversight of management. The Board believes that there is no single, generally accepted board leadership structure that is appropriate for all companies, and that the right structure may vary for a single company as circumstances change. As such, our independent directors consider the Board's leadership structure at least annually, and may modify this structure from time to time to best address the Company's unique circumstances and advance the best interests of all stockholders, as and when appropriate.

In 2011, the independent members of the Board determined, based on its annual consideration of the Board's leadership structure, that the separation of the roles of Chairman of the Board and CEO and appointment of an independent, non-executive Chairman of the Board was an appropriate board leadership structure at that time. Accordingly, the independent members of the Board appointed Tony Isaac as the independent, non-executive Chairman of the Board in April 2012, and Mr. Isaac has served in this capacity since then. Mr. Isaac's role as Chairman of the Board has been, among other things, setting the agendas for, and presiding over executive sessions of non-management directors, as well as serving as Chairman.

As discussed above, Mr. Isaac will not stand for-reelection at the 2015 annual general meeting. In connection with Mr. Isaac's planned retirement from the Board, the independent members of the Board gave thoughtful consideration to the Board's leadership structure and determined that recombining the Chairman and CEO positions under the leadership of Mr. Kibsgaard upon Mr. Isaac's retirement would be in the best interests of the Company and the stockholders at this time. This determination was based on the Board's strong belief that, as the individual with primary responsibility for managing the Company's day-to-day operations and with extensive knowledge and understanding of the Company, Mr. Kibsgaard will be best positioned to chair regular Board meetings as the directors discuss key business and strategic issues and to focus the Board's attention on the issues of greatest importance to the Company and its stockholders. Furthermore, combining the roles of Chairman and CEO in Mr. Kibsgaard creates a clear line of authority that promotes decisive and effective leadership, both within and outside the Company. In making this judgment, the Board took into account its evaluation of Mr. Kibsgaard's performance as CEO and as a current member of the Board, his positive relationships with the other directors, and the strategic perspective he would bring to the role of Chairman.

In connection with its decision to recombine the roles of Chairman and CEO under Mr. Kibsgaard, the Board recognized the importance of having a board structure that would continue to promote the appropriate exercise of independent judgment by the Board. Thus, the Board committed to the appointment of a lead independent director, to be selected by and from the independent directors, who will have the following leadership authority and responsibilities:

approve agendas for all Board meetings, in coordination with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;

approve meeting schedules to assure that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items, in coordination with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;

preside at all Board meetings at which the Chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors;

authority to call meetings of the Board of Directors in executive session;

provide feedback to the Chairman and CEO, as appropriate, from executive sessions of the Board;

facilitate discussions, outside of scheduled Board meetings, among the independent directors on key issues concerning senior management;

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assist the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee and the officers of the Company in implementing and complying with the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines;

foster Board leadership on matters of governance where independence is required, and monitor and improve Board effectiveness;

serve as a non-exclusive liaison between the independent directors and the Chairman and CEO, in consultation with the other directors;

lead the independent directors' discussions of succession planning and evaluation of the performance of the CEO;

be available for consultation and direct communication with stockholders; and

perform such additional duties and responsibilities as the Board or the independent directors may from time to time determine.

It is expected that Peter Currie will be appointed as lead independent director in connection with Mr. Kibsgaard's succession to the role of Chairman of the Board.

In considering its leadership structure, the Board also took into account that Schlumberger's current governance practices provide for strong independent leadership, active participation by independent directors and independent evaluation of, and communication with, many members of senior management. These governance practices are reflected in our Corporate Governance Guidelines and our various committee charters, which are available on our website. The Board believes that its risk oversight programs, discussed immediately below, would be effective under a variety of board leadership frameworks and therefore do not materially affect the Board's choice of leadership structure.

The Board's Role in Risk Oversight

The role that the Board fulfills in risk oversight is set out in our Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Board assesses major risks facing the Company and options for their mitigation, in order to promote the Company's stockholders' and other stakeholders' interests in the long-term health and the overall success of the Company and its financial strength.

The full Board is actively involved in overseeing risk management for the Company. It does so in part through its oversight of the Company's Executive Risk Committee (the ERC) comprised of more than half a dozen top executives of the Company from various functions, each of whom supervises day-to-day risk management throughout the Company. The ERC is not a committee of the Board. The ERC ensures that the Company identifies all potential material risks facing the Company and implements appropriate mitigation measures. The Company's risk identification is performed at two levels: the ERC performs a corporate-level risk mapping exercise, which involves the CEO and several other members of senior management, and while maintaining oversight, delegates operational (field-level) risk assessment and management to the Company's various Areas, Technologies and Functions and to its Research, Engineering, Manufacturing and Sustaining organization. To the extent that the ERC identifies recurring themes from

the operational risk mapping exercises, they are acted on at the corporate level. Members of the ERC meet formally at least once a year, and more frequently on an ad hoc basis, to define and improve the risk mapping process, and to review and monitor the results of those exercises and those that have been delegated. The ERC reports directly to the CEO and to the full Board, and annually presents to the full Board a comprehensive report as to its risk mapping efforts for that year.

In addition, each of our Board committees considers the risks within its areas of responsibility. For example, the Finance Committee considers finance-related risks on a quarterly basis and recommends guidelines to control

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cash, pension investments, banking relationships and currency exposures. The Compensation Committee reviews and assesses the Company's overall compensation program and its effectiveness at linking executive pay to performance, aligning the interests of our executives and our stockholders and providing for appropriate incentives. The Nominating and Governance Committee oversees governance- and compliance-related risks and reviews and discusses the Company's Ethics and Compliance Program's quarterly statistical report and the various allegations, disciplinary actions and training statistics brought to its attention. The Audit Committee reviews and assesses risks related to financial reporting. The Audit Committee also discusses all significant finance-related violations of Company policies brought to its attention from time to time, and once per year reviews a summary of all finance-related violations. Additionally, the outcome of the Company's Audit Risk assessment is presented to the Audit Committee annually; this assessment identifies internal controls risks and drives the internal audit plan for the coming year. All significant violations of the Company's Code of Conduct and related corporate policies are reported to the Nominating and Governance Committee and (if finance-related) to the Audit Committee, and, when appropriate, are reported to the full Board. Once a year, the Deputy General Counsel, Compliance delivers to the full Board a comprehensive Annual Compliance Report. The risks identified within the Ethics and Compliance Program are incorporated into the ERC's enterprise risk management program described above.

Meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees

During 2014, the Board of Directors held four meetings. Schlumberger has an Audit, a Compensation, a Nominating and Governance, a Finance, and a Science and Technology Committee. During 2014, the Audit Committee met five times; the Compensation Committee met four times; the Finance Committee met four times; the Nominating and Governance Committee met four times; and the Science and Technology Committee met two times.

Each of our current directors attended 100% of the meetings of the Board and the committees on which he or she served in 2014 (held during the period he or she served).

From time to time between meetings, Board and committee members confer with each other and with management and independent consultants regarding relevant issues, and representatives of management may meet with such consultants on behalf of the relevant committee.

Board Committees***Members of the Committees of the Board of Directors as of February 1, 2015***

Name of Director	Audit Committee	Compensation Committee	Nominating and Governance Committee		Science and Technology Committee
			Finance Committee		
Peter L.S. Currie	Chair	X			
Tony Isaac		X	Chair		
K. Vaman Kamath	X			Chair	
V. Maureen Kempston Darkes	X				
Paal Kibsgaard					

Nikolay Kudryavtsev	X				X
Michael E. Marks		Chair	X		
Lubna S. Olayan		X		X	
Leo Rafael Reif			X		Chair
Tore I. Sandvold			X	X	
Henri Seydoux				X	X

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Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of four directors, each of whom meets the independence and other requirements of the NYSE's listing standards. The Audit Committee assists the Board in its oversight of the integrity of the Company's financial statements, legal and regulatory compliance, the independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications, independence, performance and related matters, and the performance of Schlumberger's internal audit function. The authority and responsibilities of the Audit Committee include the following:

evaluate the independence and qualification of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm;

recommend for stockholder approval the independent registered public accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company for the year;

review with the Company's independent registered public accounting firm the scope and results of its audit, and any audit issues or difficulties and management's response;

discuss with management Schlumberger's risk assessment and risk management policies;

discuss Schlumberger's annual audited financial statements and quarterly unaudited financial statements with management and the Company's independent registered public accounting firm;

review with management, the internal audit department and the independent registered public accounting firm the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's disclosure and internal control procedures, including any material changes or deficiencies in such controls;

discuss Schlumberger's earnings press releases with management and the independent registered public accounting firm;

review Schlumberger's financial reporting and accounting standards and principles, significant changes in such standards or principles or in their application and the key accounting decisions affecting the Company's financial statements;

review with the internal audit department the status and results of the Company's annual internal audit plan, assessments of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, and the sufficiency of the department's resources;

establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, as well as for confidential submission by employees, and others, if requested, of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and

prepare an annual audit committee report for Schlumberger's annual proxy statement.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm is accountable to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee pre-approves all engagements, including the fees and terms for the integrated audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors has determined that each Committee member has sufficient knowledge in financial and auditing matters to serve on the Committee. In addition, the Board of Directors has determined that Messrs. Currie and Kamath each qualify as an audit committee financial expert under applicable SEC rules. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a written charter, which is available on the Company's website at http://www.slb.com/about/guiding_principles/corpgovernance/audit_committee.aspx.

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Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee consists of four directors, each of whom meets the independence requirements of the NYSE's listing standards. The purposes of the Compensation Committee are to assist Schlumberger's Board of Directors in discharging its responsibilities with regard to executive compensation; periodically review non-executive directors' compensation; oversee Schlumberger's general compensation philosophy; serve as the administrative committee under Schlumberger's stock plans; and prepare the annual Compensation Committee Report required by the rules of the SEC. The authority and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee include the following:

annually review and approve the objectives, evaluate the performance, and review and recommend the compensation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer to the Board's independent directors, meeting in executive session.

review and approve the evaluation process and compensation structure for the Company's executive officers and approve their compensation, including base salary, annual cash incentive and long-term incentives;

select appropriate peer companies against which the Company's executive compensation is compared;

review incentive compensation and equity-based plans, and advise management and the Board of Directors on the design and structure of the Company's compensation and benefits programs and policies, and to approve changes thereto, or to recommend changes to the Board, as the Committee determines appropriate;

administer and make awards under the Company's stock plans, and review and approve annual stock allocation under those plans;

monitor trends and best practices in director compensation and stock ownership policies, and recommend changes to the Board as it deems appropriate in accordance with Schlumberger's Corporate Governance Guidelines;

monitor and review the Company's overall compensation and benefits program design to assess such programs' continued competitiveness and consistency with established Company compensation philosophy, corporate strategy and objectives, linkage of pay to performance, and alignment with stockholder interests, including any material risks of such programs;

review and make recommendations to the Board regarding people-related strategies and initiatives, such as recruitment, retention and diversity management;

establish and administer stock ownership policies for executive officers and other key position holders;

review and discuss with the Company's management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) required to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement, and based on such review and discussion, to determine whether or not to recommend to the Board that the CD&A be included;

produce a Compensation Committee Report to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement; and

be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any consultants and other advisors retained by the Compensation Committee.

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The Compensation Committee may delegate specific responsibilities to one or more individual committee members to the extent permitted by law, regulation, NYSE listing standards and Schlumberger's governing documents. The design and day-to-day administration of all compensation and benefits plans and related policies, as applicable to executive officers and other salaried employees, are handled by teams of the Company's human resources, finance and legal department employees.

Role of the Independent Consultant. The Compensation Committee has retained Pay Governance LLC (Pay Governance) as its independent consultant with respect to executive compensation matters. Pay Governance reports only to, and acts solely at the direction of, the Compensation Committee. Schlumberger's management does not direct or oversee the activities of Pay Governance with respect to the Company's executive compensation program. Pay Governance prepares compensation surveys for review by the Compensation Committee at its October meeting. One of the purposes of the October meeting is to assess compensation decisions made in January of that year in light of comparative data to date; another purpose of the October meeting is to prepare for the annual executive officer compensation review the following January. Pay Governance works with the Company's executive compensation department to compare compensation paid to the Company's executive officers with compensation paid for comparable positions at companies included in the compensation surveys conducted by Pay Governance at the direction of the Compensation Committee. Pay Governance and the Company's executive compensation department also compile annual compensation data for each executive officer. The Compensation Committee has also instructed Pay Governance to prepare an analysis of each named executive officer's compensation. The Compensation Committee has also retained Pay Governance as an independent consulting firm with respect to non-employee director compensation matters. Pay Governance prepares an analysis of competitive non-employee director compensation levels and market trends using the same peer groups as those used in the executive compensation review.

The Compensation Committee has assessed the independence of Pay Governance pursuant to SEC rules and has concluded that its work did not raise any conflict of interest that would prevent Pay Governance from independently representing the Compensation Committee.

Procedure for Determining Executive Compensation; Role of Management. The Compensation Committee evaluates all elements of executive officer compensation each January, after a review of achievement of financial and personal objectives with respect to the prior year's results. The purpose is to determine whether any changes in the officer's compensation are appropriate. The CEO does not participate in the Compensation Committee's deliberations with regard to his own compensation. At the Compensation Committee's request, the CEO reviews with the Compensation Committee the performance of the other executive officers, but no other executive officer has any input in executive compensation decisions. The Compensation Committee gives substantial weight to the CEO's evaluations and recommendations because he is particularly able to assess the other executive officers' performance and contributions to the Company. The Compensation Committee independently determines each executive officer's mix of total direct compensation based on the factors described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Framework for Setting Executive Compensation in 2014 Relative Size of Direct Compensation Elements. Early in the calendar year, financial and personal objectives for each executive officer are determined for that year. The Compensation Committee may, however, review and adjust compensation at other times as the result of new appointments or promotions during the year.

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The following table summarizes the approximate timing of significant compensation events:

Event	Timing
Establish Company financial objectives	January of each fiscal year for current year
Establish executive officer personal objectives	Early in the first quarter of the fiscal year for current year
Perform competitive assessment to determine how Schlumberger's compensation decisions compared to decisions made by companies included in the compensation surveys	October of each fiscal year for current year
Independent compensation consultant provides analysis for the Compensation Committee to evaluate executive compensation	October of each year for compensation in the following fiscal year
Evaluate Company and executive performance (achievement of objectives established in previous fiscal year) and recommend incentive compensation based on those results	Results approved in January of each fiscal year for annual cash incentive compensation with respect to prior year. The incentive earned in prior fiscal year is paid in March of the current fiscal year.
Review and recommend executive base salary and determine equity-based grants	January of each fiscal year for base salary for that year and for equity-based grants
The Compensation Committee operates pursuant to a written charter, which is available on the Company's website at http://www.slb.com/about/guiding_principles/corpgovernance/compensation_committee.aspx .	

Nominating and Governance Committee

The Nominating and Governance Committee consists of four directors, each of whom meets the independence requirements of the NYSE's listing standards. The authority and responsibilities of the Nominating and Governance Committee include the following:

lead the search for individuals qualified to become members of the Board;

evaluate the suitability of potential nominees for membership on the Board;

recommend to the Board the number and names of director nominees at the next annual meeting of stockholders and to propose director nominees to fill any vacancies on the Board;

annually review the qualifications and criteria taken into consideration in the evaluation of potential nominees for membership on the Board;

consider the resignation of a director who has changed his or her principal occupation or employer, and inform the Board as to whether or not the Nominating and Governance Committee recommends that the Board accept the resignation;

assist the Board with its determination of the independence of its members;

monitor trends, changes in law and NYSE listing standards, as well as best practices in corporate governance, and to periodically review the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines and recommend changes as it deems appropriate in those guidelines, in the corporate governance provisions of the Company's By-Laws and in the policies and practices of the Board in light of such trends, changes and best practices as appropriate;

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consider issues involving related person transactions with directors and similar issues, including approval or ratification of any such transactions as appropriate;

quarterly review the Company's Ethics and Compliance Program;

annually review and make recommendations to the Board regarding its process for evaluating the effectiveness of the Board and its committees;

oversee the annual evaluation of Board effectiveness and report to the Board;

annually review and make recommendations to the Board regarding new director orientation and director continuing education on governance issues;

annually recommend to the Board committee membership and chairs, and review periodically with the Board committee rotation practices;

approve the membership of any Schlumberger executive officer on another listed company's board, and receive timely information from non-employee directors of any new listed company board to which they have been nominated for election as director and of any change in their status as director on any other listed company board; and

advise the Board on succession planning.

The Nominating and Governance Committee operates pursuant to a written charter, which is available on the Company's website at http://www.slb.com/about/guiding_principles/corpgovernance/nomgov_committee.aspx.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee advises the Board and management on various matters, including dividends, financial policies and the investment of funds. The authority and responsibilities of the Finance Committee include the following:

recommend investment and derivative guidelines for the cash and currency exposures of the Company and its subsidiaries;

review the actual and projected financial situation and capital needs of the Company as needed, regarding:

the capital structure of the Company, including the respective level of debt and equity, the sources of financing and equity and the Company's financial ratios and credit rating policy;

the Company's dividend policy; and

the issuance and repurchase of Company stock;

review the insurance principles and coverage of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as financing risks, including those associated with currency and interest rates;

oversee the investor relations and stockholder services of the Company;

review the financial aspects of any acquisitions submitted to the Board and, as delegated to the Finance Committee by the Board, review and approve any acquisitions covered by such delegation;

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review the administration of the employee benefit plans of the Company and the performance of fiduciary responsibilities of the administrators of the plans; and

function as the Finance Committee for pension and profit-sharing trusts as required by U.S. law.

The Finance Committee operates pursuant to a written charter, which is available on the Company's website at http://www.slb.com/about/guiding_principles/corpgovernance/finance_committee.aspx.

Science and Technology Committee

The Science and Technology Committee advises the Board and management on matters involving the Company's research and development programs. The authority and responsibilities of the Science and Technology Committee include the following:

review, evaluate and advise the Board and management regarding the long-term strategic goals and objectives and the quality and direction of the Company's research and development programs;

review and advise the Board and management on the Company's major technology positions and strategies relative to emerging technologies and changing market requirements;

monitor and evaluate trends in research and development, and recommend to the Board and management emerging technologies for building the Company's technological strength;

recommend approaches to acquiring and maintaining technology positions;

advise the Board and management on the scientific aspects of major acquisitions and business development transactions; and

assist the Board with its oversight responsibility for enterprise risk management in areas affecting the Company's research and development.

The Science and Technology Committee operates pursuant to a written charter, which is available on the Company's website at http://www.slb.com/about/guiding_principles/corpgovernance/tech_committee.aspx.

Communication with the Board

The Board has established a process for all interested parties, including stockholders and other security holders, to send communications, other than sales-related communications, to one or more of its members, including to the independent or non-management directors as a group. Interested parties may contact the Board or any Schlumberger director (including the Chairman of the Board) by writing to them at the following address:

Schlumberger Limited

c/o the Secretary

5599 San Felipe, 17th Floor

Houston, Texas 77056

All such communications will be forwarded to the Board member or members specified.

Director Attendance at Annual General Meeting

The Board's policy regarding director attendance at the annual general meeting of stockholders is that directors are welcome, but not required, to attend, and that the Company will make all appropriate arrangements for directors who choose to attend. Peter Currie attended the annual general meeting of stockholders in 2014, which was held in Curaçao as required by Curaçao law.

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Policies and Procedures for Approval of Related Person Transactions

In January 2007, the Board formally adopted a written policy with respect to related person transactions to document procedures pursuant to which such transactions are reviewed, approved or ratified. Under SEC rules, related persons include any director, executive officer, director nominee, or 5% stockholder of the Company since the beginning of the previous fiscal year, and their immediate family members. The policy applies to any transaction in which:

the Company is a participant;

any related person has a direct or indirect material interest; and

the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, but excludes any transaction that does not require disclosure under Item 404(a) of SEC Regulation S-K.

The Nominating and Governance Committee, with assistance from the Company's Secretary and General Counsel, is responsible for reviewing and, where appropriate, approving or ratifying any related person transaction involving Schlumberger or its subsidiaries and related persons. The Nominating and Governance Committee approves only those related person transactions that are in, or are not inconsistent with, the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

Since the beginning of 2014, there were no related person transactions under the relevant standards.

Code of Conduct

Schlumberger has adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all of its directors, officers (including its chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer, controller and any person performing similar functions) and employees. Our Code of Conduct is located at www.slb.com/about/codeofconduct.aspx.

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ITEM 2. ADVISORY RESOLUTION TO APPROVE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

We are asking stockholders to approve, on an advisory basis, the Company's executive compensation as reported in this proxy statement. As described below in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" section of this proxy statement, the Compensation Committee has structured our executive compensation program to achieve the following key objectives:

to attract, motivate and retain talented executive officers;

to motivate progress toward Company-wide financial and personal objectives while balancing rewards for short-term and long-term performance; and

to align the interests of our executive officers with those of stockholders.

We urge stockholders to read the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" beginning on page 22 of this proxy statement, which describes in more detail how our executive compensation policies and procedures operate and are designed to achieve our compensation objectives, as well as the Summary Compensation Table and other related compensation tables and narrative, appearing on pages 48 through 62, which provide detailed information on the compensation of our named executive officers. The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors believe that the policies and procedures articulated in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" are effective in achieving our goals and that the compensation of our named executive officers reported in this proxy statement has contributed to the Company's recent and long-term success.

In accordance with Section 14A of the Exchange Act, and as a matter of good corporate governance, we are asking stockholders to approve the following advisory resolution at the 2015 annual general meeting of stockholders:

RESOLVED, that the stockholders of Schlumberger Limited (the "Company") approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company's named executive officers disclosed in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the Summary Compensation Table and the related compensation tables, notes and narrative in the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2015 annual general meeting of stockholders.

This advisory resolution, commonly referred to as a "say-on-pay" resolution, is non-binding on the Board of Directors. Although non-binding, the Board and the Compensation Committee will review and consider the voting results when making future decisions regarding our executive compensation program.

The Board of Directors has adopted a policy providing for an annual "say-on-pay" advisory vote. Unless the Board of Directors modifies its policy on the frequency of holding "say-on-pay" advisory votes, the next "say-on-pay" advisory vote will occur in 2016.

Required Vote

A majority of the votes cast is required to approve this Item 2. *Brokers do not have discretion to vote on this proposal without your instruction. If you do not instruct your broker how to vote on this proposal, your broker will deliver a non-vote on this proposal.*

Recommendation of the Board

The Board of Directors Recommends a Vote FOR Item 2.

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COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) describes Schlumberger's compensation policies and practices as they relate to our executive officers identified in the Summary Compensation Table below (the named executive officers or the NEOs). The purpose of the CD&A is to explain what the elements of compensation are; why our Compensation Committee selects these elements; and how the Compensation Committee determines the relative size of each element of compensation. Included in this CD&A are decisions made in 2014 affecting 2014 base salaries and long-term equity incentives (LTIs), as well as annual cash incentive awards earned in 2014 but paid in early 2015.

2014 Executive Summary

Overview

Schlumberger delivered strong financial results in 2014. Highlights of our 2014 performance include:

we had record full-year revenue of \$48.6 billion, an increase of 7% over 2013, representing our fifth consecutive year of revenue growth;

our full-year diluted earnings per share from continuing operations, excluding charges and credits (EPS), was \$5.57, versus \$4.75 in 2013, an increase of 17% year-over-year²;

our international revenue grew 4% over 2013, on significant strength in the Middle East and Asia, despite various activity challenges, geopolitical unrest, falling oil prices and international sanctions;

in North America, we increased our revenue by 16% over 2013, driven by strong activity on land and offshore, as well as by innovative hydraulic stimulation activities; and

we returned \$6.6 billion to our stockholders through dividends and stock repurchases.

Schlumberger management also took several other key operational, strategic and economic measures in 2014 to continue to better position the Company for the long-term. Schlumberger achieved the following goals, among others, many of which were aligned with our executives' individual objectives:

we continued our series of transformational initiatives to improve global productivity, increase manufacturing efficiency, reduce fixed costs and streamline the Company, all to leverage both our size and breadth of our offerings to generate a further competitive advantage;

we continued our technology leadership by investing \$1.2 billion in research and engineering; and

we continued to focus on retaining valuable technical employees.

Executive Compensation Program Overview

Schlumberger is the world's largest oilfield services company and the only such company included in the S&P 100 Index. The Company's success in delivering strong long-term stockholder returns and financial and operational results is a result of attracting, developing and retaining the best talent globally. A highly competitive

² Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations, including charges and credits, was \$4.31 in 2014 and \$5.10 in 2013. See Appendix A for a reconciliation of diluted earnings per share from continuing operations, excluding charges and credits, a non-GAAP financial measure.

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compensation package is critical to this objective and, to this end, the Compensation Committee seeks to target total direct compensation (i.e., base salary plus annual cash incentives plus LTI awards) for our NEOs and other executive officers at or very close to the 75th percentile of the Company's two executive compensation comparator groups. In the view of the Compensation Committee, the 75th percentile is the proper level to target because of Schlumberger's leading position in the oilfield services industry; because the market for executive talent in the oil and gas industry is exceptionally competitive; and because our executives are very highly sought after, not only by our direct oilfield service competitors but also by other leading companies. The Compensation Committee retains the flexibility to set elements of target compensation at higher percentiles in exceptional cases for strong business performance, for retention, for key skills in critical demand, and for positions that are of high internal value. The Committee also may pay above the 75th percentile for performance that significantly exceeds the Company's and an individual's goals, or for purposes of retention, motivation or reward. Elements of our executives' total direct compensation and actual payments may also be below median as a result of our pay-for-performance philosophy, as discussed below.

Executive Compensation Best Practices

The following is a summary of some of our compensation practices and policies that demonstrate important aspects of our culture and values.

A significant portion of executive pay is in the form of long-term equity compensation that is at risk, in order to align executive compensation with the Company's business strategy and create long-term stockholder value. Schlumberger's long-term incentive program focuses executives on longer-term operating performance and stockholder results.

The primary elements of our compensation program for our executive officers are base salary; annual cash incentive, which is based upon performance against pre-established financial and individual goals; and LTIs in the form of performance share units (PSUs) and stock options.

Our executive officers have no employment, severance or change-in-control agreements, except for employment agreements in limited cases of phased retirement.

Our executive stock ownership guidelines provide that our CEO must own shares of our common stock equal to at least six times his annual base salary; our executive vice presidents, including our CFO, must own at least three times their annual base salary; and all other executive officers (non-EVP) must own at least two times their annual base salary. In addition, our stock ownership guidelines require each executive to hold 50% of the net shares acquired upon the exercise of stock options until the executive satisfies his or her ownership requirement, and impose a five-year deadline on compliance.

Equity awards granted to our NEOs since October 2010 do not provide for any automatic acceleration upon a change in control, and provide for the same rights on a termination following a change in control as are applicable prior to a change in control. The only rights to vesting on termination are provided in the event of retirement, disability or death.

Executives are offered very limited perquisites and do not participate in any executive pension or insurance plans other than those providing supplemental benefits (available to all eligible employees) to cover income that exceeds regulatory limits.

We have a compensation recovery, or clawback, policy that allows our Board to recoup performance-based cash awards in the event of specified restatements of financial results.

Our directors and executive officers are prohibited from hedging their ownership of Schlumberger stock, including trading in options, puts, calls or other derivative instruments related to our securities.

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Furthermore, our directors and executive officers are prohibited from pledging, or using as collateral, their Schlumberger stock in order to secure personal loans or other obligations, which includes holding shares of our common stock in a margin account.

Overview of Compensation Decisions for 2014

The Compensation Committee continued to focus on achieving the right mix and level of compensation to retain and motivate our top executives through a year that was marked by uncertain business conditions. In 2014, the Compensation Committee continued to focus on, among other things, strengthening the link between pay and performance. As a result, and as more fully discussed elsewhere in this CD&A, the Compensation Committee took the following actions in 2014:

In January 2014, we granted three-year PSUs to our senior executive officers, including our NEOs. As a result, half of our executive officers' target LTI award opportunity is in the form of PSUs with payouts that are contingent on achievement of an absolute return on capital employed (ROCE) goal measured over a three-year period, with the remaining half of the LTI award opportunity in the form of stock options.

The Compensation Committee approved grants of equity-based awards to the NEOs in January 2014 that were generally at or slightly above the 75th percentile of equity-based grants made by the Company's oil industry and general industry peer groups.

Given the nature of his position, compensation decisions with regard to our EVP Technology were made by reference to two newly-introduced peer groups, a smaller-revenue oil industry peer group and another general industry peer group with a focus on research and development.

The Compensation Committee approved individual and financial performance goals under our annual cash incentive program. The financial half of our NEOs' 2014 annual cash incentive opportunity was based equally on (i) achievement of EPS targets and (ii) year-over-year relative growth of both revenue and pretax operating margin, as compared to our two main competitors (referred to in this CD&A as the relative performance incentive).

Payout of the EPS component of the financial half of the annual cash incentive for 2014 was 142.5% of target, and payout of the relative performance incentive was 135%. These combined for an average payout of 138.8% under the financial half of the 2014 annual cash incentive, above target but well below the maximum 300% potential payout.

The Compensation Committee, following a compensation review, determined to hold base salaries flat for all of our NEOs except for Aaron Gatt Floridaia, whose base salary was increased in July 2014 from Euros 543,900 to GBP 490,000 in connection with his relocation from Paris to London.

Executive Compensation Philosophy

In keeping with the Company's pay-for-performance culture, Schlumberger's long-standing compensation philosophy is to pay senior executives and other professional-level employees for performance that is evaluated against personal and Company financial goals that are established at the beginning of the calendar year and reviewed at the end of the year against actual performance. Schlumberger's compensation program is driven by the need to recruit, develop, motivate and retain top talent both in the short-term and long-term by establishing compensation at levels that are competitive and to promote the Company's values of people, technology and profitability. Promotion from within the Company is a key principle at Schlumberger, and all executive officers, including the named executive officers, have reached their current positions through career development with the Company. Schlumberger sees diversity of its workforce as both a very important part of its cultural philosophy and a business imperative, as it enables the Company to serve clients anywhere in the world. Schlumberger

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believes its use of a consistent approach to compensation at all levels irrespective of nationality is a strong factor in achieving a diverse workforce comprising top global talent.

Schlumberger's compensation program is designed so that the higher an executive's position in the Company, the larger the proportion of compensation that is contingent on positive stock price performance, the Company's financial performance and/or individual performance, described as "at-risk" compensation. The Company believes that having a significant portion of executive compensation at-risk more closely aligns the interests of its executives with the long-term interests of Schlumberger and its stockholders. Accordingly, our named executive officers receive a greater percentage of their compensation through at-risk pay tied to Company performance than our other executives.

Schlumberger's executive compensation program consists of three primary elements, comprising our executives' total direct compensation:

base salary;

annual cash incentives, based upon Company and individual performance; and

long-term equity incentives.

These elements allow the Company to remain competitive and attract, retain and motivate top executive talent with current and potential future financial rewards. At the same time, this relatively simple compensation program is applied and communicated consistently to our exempt employees of more than 140 nationalities operating in approximately 85 countries.

Framework for Setting Executive Compensation in 2014

Executive Compensation Goals

In establishing executive compensation, Schlumberger believes that:

compensation and benefits should be competitive with peer companies that compete with the Company for business opportunities and/or executive talent;

annual cash incentive awards should reflect progress toward Company-wide financial and personal objectives;

stock option awards should encourage the creation of long-term stockholder value;

PSU awards should further align our executives' compensation with the stock price returns experienced by our stockholders, while also incentivizing our executives to achieve strategic and financial goals that support our long-term performance; and

the Company's policies should encourage executives to hold stock through equity-based awards and stock ownership guidelines that align their interests with those of our other stockholders.

Management of Executive Compensation

The Compensation Committee reviews and recommends executive officer compensation. The specific duties and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee are described in the section of this proxy statement entitled "Corporate Governance Board Committees Compensation Committee" above.

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Role of Compensation Consultant

The Compensation Committee has engaged the independent executive compensation consulting firm of Pay Governance LLC with respect to executive compensation matters. For more information on this engagement, see the section of this proxy statement entitled *Corporate Governance Board Committees Compensation Committee* above.

Relative Size of Direct Compensation Elements

The Compensation Committee reviews the elements of total direct compensation for the NEOs throughout the year, to evaluate whether each element of direct compensation remains at levels that are competitive with companies in Schlumberger's two peer groups described below. The Compensation Committee relies on its own judgment in making these compensation decisions after its review of external market practices of companies comprising the two peer groups, including the size and mix of direct compensation for executives in those companies. The Compensation Committee seeks to achieve an appropriate balance between annual cash rewards that encourage achievement of annual financial and non-financial objectives, and LTI awards that encourage positive long-term stock price performance, with a greater emphasis on LTI awards for more senior executives. However, the Compensation Committee does not aim to achieve a specific target of cash versus equity-based compensation.

While the external market data provide important guidance in making decisions on executive compensation, the Compensation Committee does not set compensation based on market data alone. When determining the size and mix of each element of an NEO's total direct compensation, the Compensation Committee also considers the following factors:

the size and complexity of the executive's scope of responsibilities;

leadership; management and technical expertise; performance history; growth potential and position in reporting structure;

overall Company and individual performance;

retention needs;

the recommendations of the CEO (except for his own compensation); and

internal pay equity.

Based on findings from Pay Governance, the charts below show the average percentage of 2014 base salary, target cash incentive and 2014 LTI compensation established by the Compensation Committee in January 2014 for the NEOs who served throughout 2014, in comparison to the Company's two external peer groups. The charts demonstrate that Schlumberger's pay mix closely aligns with that of both peer groups. This data is based on target opportunity levels and will differ from the total compensation figures shown in the Summary Compensation Table.

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The Compensation Committee may, at its discretion, modify the mix of base pay, annual cash incentive and LTIs, or otherwise adjust an NEO's total compensation to best fit his or her specific circumstances. For example, the Committee may award more cash and not award an LTI grant to an executive officer who is approaching retirement. This provides more flexibility to the Committee to compensate executive officers appropriately as they near retirement, when they may only be able to partially fulfill the five-year vesting required for stock options or retire prior to the end of a three-year performance period for PSUs. The Committee may also increase the size of stock option grants to an executive officer if the total number of career stock options granted does not adequately reflect the executive's current position and level of responsibility within the Company, after a review of external market practice and the other factors described immediately above.

Pay-for-Performance Relative to Oil Industry Peer Group

As part of the Compensation Committee's annual review of our executive compensation program, the Committee in July 2014 directed Pay Governance to prepare a comparative pay-for-performance assessment against companies in our oil industry peer group as identified in the Peer Group Companies and Benchmarking section below. The comparative assessment examined the degree of alignment between our NEOs' compensation and our performance relative to these companies as measured by total shareholder return (TSR) and EPS, each on a one-year (2013) and a three-year (2011-2013) basis, and in both cases ending on December 31, 2013. TSR reflects share price appreciation, adjusted for dividends and stock splits. EPS represents diluted earnings per share from continuing operations, excluding charges and credits.

For its one-year analysis, the Compensation Committee reviewed the actual cash incentive paid in 2013 to our CEO against actual cash incentive paid in 2013 to other CEOs in companies comprising the oil industry peer group. It then separately reviewed cash incentive paid to Schlumberger's other named executive officers for 2013 against cash incentive paid over the same period to non-CEO named executive officers in companies comprising the oil industry peer group. The Committee deemed it appropriate to restrict its review to the cash incentive component of total direct compensation for purposes of the one-year analysis, given the relatively short period under review.

For its three-year analysis, the Compensation Committee reviewed the 2011-2013 total realizable compensation of Schlumberger's CEO against other CEOs in companies comprising the oil industry peer group. It then separately reviewed Schlumberger's other executive officers against other executive officers in companies comprising the oil industry peer group.

Total realizable compensation for the three-year period consisted of the following:

actual base salary paid;

actual cash incentive payouts;

the December 31, 2013 market value of the following:

in-the-money value of stock options granted from 2011-2013; and

for performance-based incentive awards, (i) the actual award payout value for grant cycles beginning in 2011 and (ii) the estimated award payout values for cycles beginning in 2012 and 2013, based on company disclosures (and in all cases based on actual stock prices as of the end of the period, not as of the date of grant).

Because the one- and two-year PSUs that were granted in January 2013 were special (one-time) transition awards granted only in the year of transition to PSUs, the three-year analysis was conducted both with and without these one-time awards taken into account.

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Pay Governance s analysis demonstrated the following:

<i>One-Year (2013) SLB Performance</i>		<i>One-Year SLB Cash Incentive Payout (%)</i>	
TSR:	65th percentile in oil industry group	CEO:	65th percentile in oil industry group
EPS Growth:	75th percentile in oil industry group	Other NEOs:	53rd percentile in oil industry group
<i>Three-Year (2011-2013) SLB Performance</i>		<i>Three-Year SLB Total Realizable Compensation (%)</i>	
Cumulative TSR:	42nd percentile in oil industry group	<i>Excluding Transitional PSUs:</i>	
Cumulative EPS Growth:	75th percentile in oil industry group	CEO:	50th percentile in oil industry group
		Other NEOs:	40th percentile in oil industry group
		<i>Including Transitional PSUs:</i>	
		CEO:	65th percentile in oil industry group
		Other NEOs:	67th percentile in oil industry group

Based on the foregoing, the Compensation Committee concluded that pay and performance were appropriately aligned as follows:

Schlumberger s executive cash incentive practices in 2013 were aligned with the Company s 2013 TSR and EPS growth, and

our NEOs three-year total realizable compensation was aligned with the Company s three-year TSR, when excluding the one-time, transitional PSUs awarded in 2013.

Pay Mix and Internal Pay Equity Review

In January 2014, the Compensation Committee carried out an analysis of pay mix and internal pay equity. In carrying out its analysis, the Committee considered the relative size of direct compensation elements of companies in Schlumberger s two executive compensation peer groups, as well as internal factors. With regard to pay mix, the Committee also reviewed the elements of compensation for the Company s executive officers, including the NEOs, in relation to each other and in comparison with the average pay mix of the Company s executive officers. Based on its review, the Committee concluded that the mix of base salary, incentive cash bonus and LTI was appropriate for each of Schlumberger s executive officers, including the NEOs.

The Compensation Committee also reviewed internal pay equity in October 2014. The Committee reviewed the CEO position in relation to the other executive officer positions, and the executive officer positions both in relation to one another and in comparison with the average of the other executive officer positions. The Committee noted that the ratio of total direct compensation between the CEO and the second-highest paid executive officer (Mr. Ayat) was similar to the two prior years. The Committee also noted that the levels of total direct compensation for the second- to the fifth-highest paid officers were very closely clustered together. As a result of the foregoing, the Committee concluded that internal pay equity was appropriate.

Peer Group Companies and Benchmarking

The Compensation Committee considers the formal executive compensation survey data prepared by Pay Governance when it reviews and determines executive compensation. The Committee also uses information on the executive compensation practices at various peer group companies when considering design changes to the Company's executive compensation program. To prepare for its executive compensation analysis, the

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Company's executive compensation department works with Pay Governance to match Company positions and responsibilities against survey positions and responsibilities and to compile the annual compensation data for each executive officer.

In October 2013, the Compensation Committee approved the introduction, as described below, of two additional peer groups, effective for 2014 compensation decisions as to a very small number of executive officers, only one of which our EVP Technology is an NEO. In prior years, the Company had two executive compensation peer groups, the oil industry and general industry peer groups (which we sometimes refer to in this CD&A as our main comparator groups).

The survey data prepared by Pay Governance summarize the compensation levels and practices of our two main comparator groups and the two new peer groups, which are made up of:

an oil industry peer group comprised of companies in the oil services, exploration and production (E&P), refining and pipeline industries, with annual revenues greater than \$15 billion (one of our two main comparator groups);

a general industry peer group comprised of large companies with significant international operations (one of our two main comparator groups);

a second oil industry peer group comprised of smaller companies in the oil services, E&P, refining and pipeline industries, with annual revenues between \$2.5 billion to \$8.5 billion (the lower-revenue oil industry peer group); and

a second general industry peer group comprised of companies from the S&P 500 with research and development (R&D) expenditures, at the median, close to Schlumberger's R&D expenditures (the R&D-focused peer group).

A smaller comparator peer group is used for the 2014 relative performance component of the annual cash incentive, and is described below in Annual Cash Incentive Decisions for 2014 2014 Relative Performance Incentive (RPI).

The Compensation Committee's selection criteria for companies comprising the four peer groups include:

competition for executive talent;

revenue and market capitalization;

global presence and scope of international operations (except for the lower-revenue oil industry peer group); and

companies viewed as leaders in their industry.

The Committee, with the assistance of Pay Governance, twice annually reviews specific criteria and recommendations regarding companies to add to or remove from the comparator groups. As a general matter, the Company selects suitable comparator companies such that companies in each of our two main comparator groups, at the median, approximate Schlumberger's estimated revenue in the then-current year and its then-current market capitalization. The Compensation Committee modifies the peer group criteria as appropriate while seeking to ensure a satisfactory degree of stability, to provide a consistent basis for comparison. A challenge facing the Company in determining the companies appropriate for inclusion in our two main comparator groups for 2014 executive compensation decisions was the Company's relatively high market capitalization, rendering it difficult to position Schlumberger at the median of each peer group.

Table of Contents*Oil Industry Peer Group*

The higher-revenue oil industry peer group comprises companies in the oilfield services, oil and gas E&P, refining and pipeline industries with annual revenues greater than \$15 billion. Because of Schlumberger's significant international operations, this peer group includes non-U.S. energy and energy-related companies that also meet the criteria set forth above.

The Compensation Committee includes E&P companies in this peer group based on a number of factors. First, because Schlumberger is significantly larger than all of its direct competitors in the oilfield services industry in terms of revenue and market capitalization, the Compensation Committee believes that the addition of E&P companies provides a more appropriate and complete comparator group. In addition, the Committee believes that the inclusion of E&P companies is appropriate because market consolidation over time has reduced the number of direct competitors in the oilfield services industry, thus increasing the prominence of E&P companies as competitors for talent.

In July 2013, the Compensation Committee reviewed the criteria for our two main comparator groups. At the time of its review, Schlumberger's 2013 revenue was forecast to be approximately \$45 billion. The Committee recognized that Schlumberger's revenue growth over the prior several years would have placed it significantly above the median of the higher-revenue oil industry peer group. In order to position Schlumberger nearer the revenue median of this peer group, the Compensation Committee approved an increase in the threshold revenue for the higher-revenue oil industry comparator companies from \$6 billion (in the case of oil and gas equipment and service companies) and \$12 billion (for E&P companies), to \$15 billion for all companies in that peer group.

Applying the selection criteria set forth above, the Compensation Committee approved the removal of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, Cameron International Corporation and Transocean (each with annual revenues less than \$15 billion) from the oil industry peer group, effective for 2014 compensation decisions. No additional companies were added to this peer group.

As a result of the foregoing:

Schlumberger was in the 50th percentile of the oil industry peer group in terms of revenue, and in the 82nd percentile of that peer group in terms of market capitalization, and

the number of companies in the oil industry peer group decreased from 25 to 22.

The following companies comprised the oil industry peer group effective for relevant 2014 compensation decisions:

Higher-Revenue Oil Industry Peer Group

Oil services, E&P, refining and pipeline companies with revenue of more than \$15B

Apache Corp.	Baker Hughes	BG Group	BHP Billiton	BP plc
Chevron	ConocoPhillips	Eni SpA	Enterprise Products Partners	Exxon Mobil

Halliburton	Hess	Marathon Petroleum	Murphy Oil	National Oilwell Varco
Occidental Petroleum	Phillips 66	Royal Dutch Shell	Suncor Energy	Total
Valero	Weatherford			

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General Industry Peer Group

The general industry peer group provides data from large companies with significant international operations, and supplements the compensation data from the oil industry peer group, whose companies are closer to Schlumberger in industry type but have widely varying revenue sizes. The general industry peer group:

includes multi-national companies with non-U.S. annual revenue of at least 20 percent of consolidated revenue, with a technical focus, and annual revenue between \$25 billion to \$90 billion and market capitalizations of at least \$12 billion;

excludes companies that do not have a significant international scope; and

excludes companies in industries that are least comparable to Schlumberger's, such as entertainment, finance and retail.

The Compensation Committee considers data from the second peer group as it deems necessary or advisable to the extent that data from the first peer group may not exist, or may be insufficient, for some executive officer positions. The second group is also particularly relevant for non-operations positions, where the skills and experience may be easily transferable to other industries outside the oil and gas industry.

In July 2013, the Compensation Committee, applying the selection criteria set forth, approved the removal of eight companies—Best Buy, Kraft, Munich Re, AEGON, American Express, Bunge Limited, Walt Disney and Delta Airlines—from the general industry peer group, effective for 2014 compensation decisions. The removal of these companies was primarily due to their being in non-relevant industries. In light of the removal of these companies and applying the criteria set forth above, seven companies were added to the general industry peer group, as denoted in the table below.

As a result of the foregoing:

Schlumberger positioned itself closer to median—the 45th percentile—of the general industry peer group in terms of revenue, and the 65th percentile of that peer group in terms of market capitalization, and

the number of companies in the general industry peer group decreased from 50 to 49.

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The following companies comprised the general industry peer group effective for relevant 2014 compensation decisions:

General Industry Peer Group*Revenue of \$25B to \$90B with technical and global focus*

3M	ABB Ltd.*	Abbott Laboratories	Alstom SA	Amazon.com
Anglo American*	Archer Daniels Midland	AstraZeneca PLC	BAE Systems	Bayer AG
Boeing	Caterpillar Inc.	Cisco Systems	Coca-Cola	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain*
Danone	Deere & Co	Dell Inc.	Dow Chemical	EADS N.V.*
E.I. Dupont de Nemours	FedEx	General Dynamics*	GlaxoSmithKlein	Google, Inc.
Honeywell	Intel	International Paper	Johnson Controls	Johnson & Johnson
Koninklijke Philips*	LyondellBasell	Merck & Co.	Microsoft	Nokia
Novartis AG	Oracle	PepsiCo, Inc.	Pfizer	Procter & Gamble
Raytheon	Rio Tinto plc	Roche Holding AG*	Sanofi	Schneider Electric
Unilever	United Technologies	UPS	Xstrata	

* Added to the group for 2014.

Introduction of Two New Peer Groups for Select Positions

As stated above, in October 2013, the Compensation Committee approved the introduction of two additional peer groups, effective for certain 2014 compensation decisions. The addition of the new peer groups was to address select executive officer positions for which the Committee believed executive compensation data no longer existed, or was insufficient.

The two additional peer groups serve as an additional point of reference for the Committee, given the scope and level of responsibility of executive positions as to which the Committee required additional compensation data. Prior to the introduction of these two peer groups, the Committee had determined that select executives who currently hold very senior positions within the Company (including our EVP Technology) could, by virtue of their leadership experience and professional background, become chief executives of other, smaller, companies in the oil and gas industry. As a result, the Committee believed that it was appropriate, when reviewing and setting the compensation of our EVP Technology and such other select executives for 2014, to also compare their compensation levels against those provided to the chief executive officer positions at oil and gas companies with then-current annual revenues between \$2.5 billion and \$8.5 billion.

In addition, the Committee determined that it was appropriate to compare the compensation of our EVP Technology against that of the top R&D executives at other companies in the S&P 500 with R&D expenditures, at the median, very close to Schlumberger's R&D expenditures. As a result, the 2014 compensation of our EVP Technology was not determined by reference to our two main comparator groups.

Lower-Revenue Oil Industry Peer Group

The lower-revenue oil industry peer group, introduced in October 2013, comprises smaller companies in the oilfield services, oil and gas E&P, refining and pipeline industries, with annual revenues between \$2.5 billion and \$8.5 billion. Among our NEOs, this peer group is relevant only for the compensation of our EVP Technology.

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The following 18 companies comprised the lower-revenue oil industry peer group effective for relevant 2014 compensation decisions:

Smaller Oil Industry Companies*Oil services, E&P, refining and pipeline companies with revenue between \$2.5B and \$8.5B*

AMEC plc	Cameron International	CGG-Veritas	Diamond Offshore Drilling	Dresser-Rand Group Inc.
EnSCO plc	Exterran Holdings	FMC Technologies	Helmerich & Payne, Inc.	John Wood Group plc
McDermott International	Noble Corp.	Oceaneering International	Oil States International	Patterson-UTI Energy
SBM Offshore	Subsea 7 SA	Superior Energy Services		

R&D Focused Peer Group Similar R&D Expenditures

The R&D-focused peer group, also introduced in October 2013, comprises large companies with significant international operations, some of which also are in our general industry peer group. While the 2012 consolidated revenue of these companies ranged from \$2.5 billion to approximately \$82 billion, their R&D expenditures, at the median, approximated Schlumberger's R&D expenditures in that year. As with the lower-revenue oil industry peer group, this peer group is relevant only for the compensation of our EVP Technology.

The following 40 companies comprised the R&D-focused peer group effective for relevant 2014 compensation decisions:

General Industry Peer Group Companies with R&D Focus*Median R&D expenses similar to Schlumberger's R&D expenses*

3M Company	AbbVie Inc.	Adobe Systems	Advanced Micro Devices	Allergen Inc.
Applied Materials	Baxter International	Biogen Idec Inc.	Boeing	Boston Scientific
Broadcom Corp.	Caterpillar Inc.	Celgene Corp.	Corning Inc.	Cummins Inc.
Danaher Corp.	Deer & Co.	Dell Inc.	Dow Chemical	E.I. Dupont de

eBay Inc.	Electronic Arts Inc.	EMC Corp.	Forest Laboratories	Nemours Gilead Sciences
Juniper Networks	LSI Corp.	Medtronic, Inc.	Micron Technology	Monsanto
Motorola Solutions	NetApp, Inc.	NVIDIA Corp.	Raytheon Co.	Seagate Technology
Symantec	Texas Instruments	United Technologies	Western Digital Corp.	Yahoo! Inc.

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The table below summarizes the peer groups that are referred to when reviewing and establishing the compensation of our various NEOs for 2014.

	Oil Industry Peer Group <i>Revenue more than \$15 billion</i>	General Industry Peer Group	Smaller Oil Industry Peer Group <i>Revenue \$2.5 billion-\$8.5 billion</i>	R&D-Focused Peer Group <i>Similar R&D Expenditures</i>
NEOs	ii	ii		
(except EVP Technology)				
Technology			ii	ii

Elements of Compensation

Base Salary

Base salary is the fixed portion of an executive’s annual cash compensation, which provides some stability of income since the other compensation elements are variable and not guaranteed. On appointment to an executive officer position, base salary is set at a level that is competitive with base salaries in the two applicable comparator groups for that position and takes into account other factors described below. Generally, the Compensation Committee targets base salaries for executive officers to at or near the 75th percentile of both peer groups.

Base salaries for each executive officer position are compared annually with similar positions in both peer groups. Base salary changes for executive officers, except the CEO, are recommended by the CEO and subject to approval by the Compensation Committee, taking into account:

comparable salaries for executives with similar responsibilities in the applicable peer groups;

comparison to internal peer positions;

the Company’s performance during the year relative to the previous year and to its market peers;

individual business experience and potential; and

overall individual performance.

The base salary of the CEO is reviewed by the Compensation Committee in executive session and recommended by the Compensation Committee to the independent members of the Board of Directors for approval, based on the same criteria as above. In addition to periodic reviews based on the factors described above, the Compensation Committee may adjust an executive officer's base salary during the year if the executive officer is promoted or if there is a significant change in his or her responsibilities. In this situation, the CEO (in the case of executive officers other than himself) and the Compensation Committee carefully consider these new responsibilities, external pay practices, retention considerations and internal pay equity, as well as past performance and experience. Base salary may also be reduced, such as when an executive officer moves to a position of lesser responsibility in the Company. Alternatively, base salary can be frozen for a number of years until it falls in line with comparable positions in the two peer groups.

Base Salary Decisions in 2014

The Compensation Committee carried out a review of the compensation of each of the executive officers in January 2014. Upon review of comparative market data for both peer groups, and taking into consideration that our NEOs were positioned competitively from a market perspective, the Committee determined at that time not to increase the base salary of any NEO for 2014. The base salary of Aaron Gatt Florida was changed in July 2014 from Euros 543,900 to GBP 490,000 in connection with his relocation from Paris to London.

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Annual Cash Incentive

The Company pays annual performance-based cash incentives to its executives to foster a results-driven, pay for performance culture and to align their interests with those of Schlumberger's stockholders. The Compensation Committee selects performance-based measures that it believes will strike the balance between motivating an executive to increase operating results in the near-term and driving profitable long-term Company growth and value for stockholders. Incentive cash payments are made each February according to the achievement of both personal and Company financial objectives established in January of the previous fiscal year for performance during that fiscal year.

The target annual cash incentive for 2014 was 150% of base salary for the CEO, and 75% or 100% of base salary for the other NEOs, depending on their position. One half of Schlumberger's potential cash incentive is based on the achievement of personal objectives established at the beginning of the year, while the other half is based on financial performance against criteria established at the beginning of the year, as described in the section below entitled *Annual Cash Incentive Decisions for 2014*. The financial half of the incentive cash payment for NEOs has an incremental financial element, which means that the maximum incentive opportunity can be up to 300% of target with respect to the financial part, based on achievement of superior financial results. This enhanced incentive applies to the CEO and our other executive officers. The personal half of the incentive cash payment has no positive incremental element, meaning the maximum payout with respect to this half of the target annual cash incentive is 100% of target. Under this approach, the maximum incentive opportunity based on both financial and personal objectives combined cannot exceed 200% of target.

The Compensation Committee reviews and recommends to the full Board the financial objectives for both the CEO and the other executive officers. The Committee believes that, with regard to financial targets or financial performance goals, it is important to establish criteria that, while very difficult to achieve in an uncertain global economy, are realistic. When considering the Company's operating results for purposes of the financial portion of the annual cash incentive, the Compensation Committee has the discretion to decide whether to take into account unusual or infrequent charges or gains, depending on the nature of the item. The Compensation Committee exercises its discretion when it believes that executives and other employees would be inappropriately penalized by, or would inappropriately benefit from, these items.

The Committee approves the personal objectives for the CEO and assesses his performance against those objectives in determining his annual cash incentive award, subject to final approval by the Board. The CEO approves the personal objectives for the other executive officers, including the other NEOs, and assesses each such officer's performance against their pre-determined objectives, subject to final approval of the Committee.

Annual Cash Incentive Decisions for 2014

Annual Cash Incentive Targets

There were no changes in the target annual cash incentive ranges (expressed as a percentage of base salary) for any of the NEOs in 2014.

Financial Objectives

The financial half of the annual cash incentive opportunity for all executive officers had, prior to 2013, been based solely on EPS. In July 2013, the Compensation Committee approved the inclusion of a relative performance incentive (RPI) component to the financial half of the annual cash incentive, and the Compensation Committee maintained this

approach for 2014. As a result, the financial half of the NEOs' 2014 annual cash incentive was based equally on (i) achievement of EPS targets and (ii) achievement of relative financial performance criteria.

Table of Contents*2014 EPS Targets*

The process used to set annual EPS targets starts with a review of plans and projections following bottom-up planning from the field, which considers factors such as:

activity growth potential;

pricing;

anticipated exploration and production (E&P) spending; and

introduction of new technology.

The Compensation Committee approved the following EPS performance targets and corresponding payouts at its January 2014 meeting, for purposes of the 2014 annual cash incentive:

2014 EPS Performance Targets	% of EPS Portion of Financial Half	% Increase	Target over 2013 EPS
	(Payout %)		
Less than or equal to \$4.99	0%		
\$5.00	50%		5%
\$5.40	100%		14%
\$5.80	200%		22%
\$6.20	300%		31%

For 2014 EPS results between any two targets, the payout is prorated. No cash incentive is paid if the minimum 2014 EPS target is not met.

The Compensation Committee selected EPS as an absolute measure upon which to base half of the financial portion of the annual cash incentive because it is the primary absolute basis on which we set our performance expectations for the year. We believe that consistent EPS growth leads to long-term stockholder value; and EPS is the metric most widely used by investors and analysts to evaluate the performance of Schlumberger.

2014 Relative Performance Incentive (RPI)

The RPI component of the annual cash incentive is based on our one-year performance in each of our four geographic areas as compared against the performance of Halliburton and Baker Hughes in their corresponding geographic areas, measured by:

revenue growth (% change), and

pretax operating margin growth (basis points).

The Committee believes that the RPI cash incentive component:

creates a stronger link between our senior executives and our senior management in the field, a portion of whose annual cash incentive opportunities had been recently tied to relative performance as against our two main competitors, and

better assesses management's effectiveness against the RPI comparator companies, so that performance would not be skewed by general economic performance.

Halliburton and Baker Hughes were selected as our RPI comparator companies for 2014 because we believe they are the only oilfield service companies that come close to resembling us in scale, scope and nature of business operations, and because we and our investors believe these two companies constitute our main global business competitors. The Compensation Committee decided to exclude WesternGeco results for purposes of

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assessing our relative performance because Halliburton and Baker Hughes have no seismic operations. The performance of our RPI comparator companies for purposes of calculating relative performance is derived from their reported company results. To the extent that these companies had not released financial results for the most recent completed fiscal year, the Compensation Committee based its evaluation, where necessary, on estimates and projections of the companies' financial results for that year.

The RPI payout, if any, to our NEOs is based on the sum of our overall rankings achieved in each of our four geographic areas worldwide, comparing year-over-year revenue growth and margin improvement in each geographic area against that of our two RPI comparator companies. References to geographic areas are to our geographic areas as to which financial results are publicly reported (e.g., North America, Latin America, Middle East & Asia and Europe/CIS/Africa), and for the RPI comparator companies, the same or their nearest equivalent reported geographic area.

The best performance achievable by us in each geographic area is an overall ranking of 1, meaning that we achieved the highest revenue and margin performance overall in a geographic area as compared against our two comparator companies; conversely, the worst performance achievable by us in a given geographic area is an overall ranking of 3. Thus, our maximum overall possible achievement in all geographic areas combined for a given year is 4 being the sum of overall 1 rankings in each geographic area which would require that our performance equal or exceed that of our two RPI comparator companies in both financial performance criteria for all four geographic areas. Conversely, our worst overall possible achievement in all geographic areas would be 12, which would require that our two RPI comparator companies outperform us in all four geographic areas as described above.

The following table illustrates how a hypothetical overall ranking would be determined for three companies in a geographic area, taking into account their year-over-year relative performance in both revenue and margin growth:

North America	Revenue Rank	Margin Rank	Overall Area Rank
Company A	3	3	3
Company B	1	2	1
Company C	2	1	1

In this example, Company B ranked highest in revenue in the area, and second-highest in margin growth, for a raw score of 3 (sum of 1 and 2 scores). Company C, meanwhile, ranked second-highest in revenue growth and highest in margin growth, for a raw score of 3 (sum of 2 and 1 scores). Company A, meanwhile, performed behind both Company B and C in both categories, for a raw score of 6 (sum of 3 scores in both categories). Thus, Company B and C tied for the best overall area rank 1 because each achieved the lowest total raw score of 3.

The Compensation Committee approved the following performance payout matrix in early 2014:

RPI Performance Payout Matrix

Total Areas Ranking (RPI Achievement)	% of Total RPI Portion Payout
4-5	250%

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6	175%
7	100%
8	50%
9-12	0%

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The Compensation Committee retains the discretion to increase the total RPI payout to a maximum of 300% upon an RPI achievement of 4, being the highest achievement level attainable, as the Committee deems appropriate. The Committee also retains the discretion to increase or decrease the total RPI payout to take into account such factors as overall Company performance, extraordinary items affecting financial results or such other factors as the Committee deems appropriate.

EPS Results. Schlumberger's 2014 EPS was \$5.57, while reported EPS was \$4.31, which included \$1.26 of charges attributable to the WesternGeco restructuring, currency devaluation loss in Venezuela, workforce reduction and an impairment of an SPM project. As in prior years, the Compensation Committee decided to exclude the effect of charges and credits for purposes of calculating the EPS component of the cash incentive payment. In reaching this decision, the Committee considered the fact that the Company presents EPS excluding charges and credits in its earnings announcements and presentation to investors. Furthermore, the Committee believed that the \$1.26 of charges in 2014 resulted in reported EPS that did not reflect Schlumberger's operating trends and arose largely from actions that management took at the end of 2014 in order to proactively and aggressively address the industry downturn. As a result, the Compensation Committee approved a payout of 142.5% of the EPS component of the annual cash incentive.

RPI Results. According to the RPI Performance Payout Matrix above, we achieved an RPI result in 2014 of 7, corresponding to a total RPI payout of 100%, out of a possible 250% total RPI payout. The Compensation Committee determined that an adjustment to the RPI payout was appropriate, however, in light of strong performance by our executives throughout the year, including the Company's quick response to a number of geopolitical and security situations, the strong underlying progress on the Company's multi-year transformation efforts, and the Company's proactive preparations to the changing market conditions at the end of the year. Accordingly, the Committee decided to use its discretion and approved a total RPI payout of 135%, out of a possible 250%.

Personal Objectives

Fifty percent of an executive's annual cash incentive opportunity is tied to achievement of personal objectives that are specific to each executive officer position and may relate to:

Group or geographical profitability or revenue growth;

market penetration;

acquisitions or divestitures; and

non-financial goals that are important to the Company's success, including:

people-related objectives such as retention and diversity;

ethics and compliance;

safety objectives;

new technology introduction; and

any other business priorities.

The award for the personal half of the annual cash incentive opportunity was based on the specific results each named executive officer achieved, as approved by the Compensation Committee. Personal objectives are set at the start of the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year, the CEO uses his judgment to evaluate the performance of the other NEOs against their personal objectives, taking into account performance for the just-completed fiscal

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year versus predefined commitments for the fiscal year; unforeseen financial, operational and strategic issues of the Company; and any other information deemed relevant by the CEO. The Compensation Committee evaluates the performance of the CEO in a similar way, subject to approval by the full Board.

Mr. Kibsgaard's 2014 objectives related to (a) personnel, recruiting and training; the 2014 Investor Conference; operation team performance, and asset material management, all of which he achieved, and (b) non-productive time rate reduction; key business strategies and introduction of new technology, each of which he mainly achieved.

Mr. Ayat's 2014 objectives related to (a) field costs, asset material management and cost management, all of which he achieved, and (b) working capital, which he mainly achieved.

Mr. Belani's 2014 objectives related to (a) new technology revenue; health, safety and environmental (HSE); asset material management; performance systems; and the IT transformation, each of which he achieved, and (b) field costs and non-productive time rate reduction, both of which he mainly achieved.

Mr. Schorn's 2014 objectives related to (a) HSE; non-productive time rate reduction, and cost management, each of which he achieved, and (b) new technology revenue and growth and field costs and working capital, both of which he mainly achieved.

Mr. Gatt Floridaia's 2014 objectives related to (a) new technology revenue and growth; operation team performance; and performance systems, each of which he achieved; (b) field costs and working capital, which he mostly achieved, and (c) non-productive time rate reduction and HSE, both of which he partly achieved.

2014 Annual Cash Incentive as a Percentage of Base Salary

Name	Total Incentive	Financial Half	Financial Half	Personal	Personal Half	Total 2014
	Range Eligibility (%)	Range Eligibility (%)	Incentive Achieved (%)(¹)	Half Range Eligibility (%)	Incentive Achieved (%)(²)	Incentive Paid as a % of Base Salary(³)
P. Kibsgaard	0-150	75	104.1	75	67.5	171.6
S. Ayat	0-100	50	69.4	50	47.5	116.9
A. Belani	0-100	50	69.4	50	46.8	116.2
P. Schorn	0-75	37.5	52.0	37.5	32.9	84.9
A. Gatt Floridaia	0-75	37.5	52.0	37.5	32.8	84.8

(1) Represents the average of the EPS payout percentage of 142.5% and the RPI payout percentage of 135% (out of a range of 0 to 300%), multiplied by the percentage of base salary attributable to the financial half of the annual cash incentive opportunity.

(2) Represents the personal objectives payout percentage (out of a range of 0 to 100%) multiplied by the percentage of base salary attributable to the personal objectives half of the annual cash incentive opportunity.

(3) Equals the sum of both the financial half and the personal half of the annual cash incentive achieved, expressed as a percentage of base salary.

Long-Term Equity Compensation

Long-term equity incentives make up the largest portion of the compensation of our NEOs. They are designed to give NEOs and other high-value employees a longer-term stake in the Company, provide incentives for the creation of sustained stockholder value, act as long-term retention and motivation tools, and directly tie employee and stockholder interests over the longer term.

Commencing in January 2013, the Compensation Committee approved a significant change to our LTI award mix, introducing grants of three-year PSUs to our NEOs and other senior executives, consistent with

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market practices at companies in our main comparator groups. Accordingly, in January 2014 our NEOs and other senior executive officers received 50% of their target LTI compensation in the form of three-year PSUs and 50% in the form of stock options. For the 2014 PSU grants, the Committee established performance goals using Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) as its performance measure to determine payouts, as more fully discussed below under 2014 PSU Performance Measure and Goals.

Awards of PSUs are currently limited to our NEOs and other senior executive officers. The 2014 PSUs will vest and convert to shares of our common stock at the end of the three-year performance period ending December 31, 2016, contingent on continued employment and achievement of a pre-determined performance target. No shares will be issued under the PSUs if we do not achieve a pre-established threshold performance level. No dividends will accrue or be paid on any PSUs during the performance period.

We believe that the addition of PSUs to our LTI compensation program:

creates a stronger and more visible link between executive pay and Company performance;

further aligns our executives' interests with those of our stockholders;

provides more balance to our LTI program and mitigates the impact of the volatility of the stock market on our LTI program; and

better incentivizes and retains our senior executives.

While PSUs further align our executives' compensation with the stock price returns experienced by our stockholders and encourage our executives to achieve strategic and financial goals that support our long-term performance, the Compensation Committee believes that stock options are also a form of performance-based compensation. Because of this, stock options remain a significant component of our senior executives' LTI compensation. This reflects the Compensation Committee's strong belief that our senior executives' long-term equity incentive compensation should remain directly linked to the performance of our stock, since the value of stock options is solely tied to the Company's stock price, and any decline in the Company's stock price should also have a negative impact on our executives' pay.

Value of Long-Term Equity Awards

The Compensation Committee determines the value of LTI awards to executive officers at its first meeting at the beginning of the fiscal year. The value of an LTI grant increases with the level of an executive's responsibility at the Company, and for the CEO and our other NEOs is the largest element of their total direct compensation package. In determining the value of LTI awards granted to executive officers, the Compensation Committee (in the case of the CEO's grant) and the CEO (in the case of recommendations for grants for the other NEOs), first considers market data on the LTI value for the most comparable positions in the Company's two peer groups, as well as several other factors, which may include:

the Company's financial and operating performance during the relevant period;

the size and mix of the compensation elements for the executive officer;

retention;

achievement of non-financial goals;

the executive officer's contribution to the Company's success;

the level of competition for executives with comparable skills and experience;

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the total value and number of equity-based awards granted to an executive over the course of his or her career, together with the retentive effect of additional equity-based awards; and

internal equity of peer position career grants.

Once the Compensation Committee has determined, based on the relevant factors above in its discretion, the target dollar value of LTI awards for an NEO, the Committee grants 50% of this value in PSUs and 50% in stock options. The Committee believes that this mix of PSUs and stock options strikes an appropriate balance between rewarding increases in the market value of our common stock (stock options) and tying long-term compensation to achievement of specific performance goals that are not based solely on the stock market (PSUs). The target number of PSUs awarded to an executive is determined by dividing 50% of the total target LTI value by the estimated grant date fair value of a PSU; the number of options awarded is determined by dividing 50% of the total target LTI value by the estimated grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes formula.

The actual grant date fair value of each grant, computed in accordance with applicable accounting standards, is disclosed in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal Year 2014 table below. The tables below detail the estimated grant date fair value and number of PSUs and stock options granted in 2014 to the NEOs. Because of differences in how the grant date fair values of PSU and option awards must be calculated for accounting purposes, the amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table may not reflect the same proportion of PSUs and stock options. These grant date values are approximate grant date accounting values only, and the actual value that an NEO may realize depends on factors such as the NEO's continued service, Schlumberger's future stock price performance and the achievement of certain pre-established performance goals.

Annual Long-Term Equity Grants for 2014

The Compensation Committee approved (and in the case of Mr. Kibsgaard, our CEO, the independent members of the Board of Directors ratified) the following awards for the NEOs in January 2014. The Compensation Committee, based on its review of comparative peer group data presented to the Committee, determined to hold LTI grant values flat for all of our NEOs except for Mr. Kibsgaard, whose LTI grant value increased 4% year-over-year, and for Messrs. Schorn and Gatt Floridaia, whose LTI grant value increased by approximately 28% year over year in order to position them at approximately the 75th percentile of the Company's two main comparator groups, based on total direct compensation. For ease of comparison, the following table shows the grant values of the NEOs' 2013 annual long-term incentive compensation awards (which does not include the transitional two-year PSUs issued in January 2013) and the year-over-year percentage change between the two amounts.

Name	Number of Options Granted	Target Number of PSUs	Target Value of 2014 Grants	Target Value of 2013 Grants	% Change
P. Kibsgaard	199,000	71,400	\$12,000,000	\$11,500,000	4%
S. Ayat	66,000	23,800	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	0%
A. Belani	60,000	21,400	\$3,600,000	\$3,600,000	0%
P. Schorn	53,000	19,000	\$3,200,000	\$2,466,000	28%
A. Gatt Floridaia	53,000	19,000	\$3,200,000	\$2,466,000	28%

Mr. Kibsgaard's 2014 LTI grant was (i) at the 75th percentile of the oil industry peer group and (ii) above the 75th percentile of the general industry peer group;

Mr. Ayat's 2014 LTI grant was (i) above the 75th percentile of the oil industry peer group and (ii) slightly below the 75th percentile of the general industry peer group;

Mr. Belani's 2014 LTI grant was (i) slightly above the 50th percentile of the lower-revenue oil industry peer group and (ii) above the 75th percentile of the R&D-focused peer group;

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Mr. Schorn's 2014 LTI grant was above the 75th percentile of both the oil industry and the general industry peer groups; and

Mr. Gatt Florida's 2014 LTI grant was above the 75th percentile of both the oil industry and the general industry peer groups.

2014 PSU Performance Measure and Goals

The Compensation Committee set goals for the 2014 PSUs based on Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) goals for the Company over the applicable performance period. ROCE is a measure of the efficiency of our capital employed. We calculate ROCE as a ratio, the numerator of which is (a) income from continuing operations, excluding charges and credits plus (b) after-tax net interest expense, and the denominator of which is (x) stockholders' equity, including non-controlling interests (average of beginning and end of each quarter in the year), plus (y) net debt (average of beginning and end of each quarter in the year). The Compensation Committee has the discretion to adjust the Company's income from continuing operations to take into account the effect of significant impacts or activities that are not representative of underlying business operations, such as divestitures, asset impairments and restructurings. Furthermore, the Committee evaluates, and may adjust for, the effect of acquisitions or divestments on a case-by-case basis for purposes of the ROCE calculation.

We selected ROCE because we believe that it is a comprehensive indicator of long-term Company and management performance, as it measures both profitability as well as the efficiency with which we deploy and utilize our capital. Our selection of ROCE as the performance measure for the 2014 PSUs is also consistent with our strategic direction and transformation initiatives. Furthermore, ROCE measures performance in a way that is tracked and understood by investors. The Compensation Committee believes that tying a part of our senior executives' LTI pay to achievement of challenging ROCE targets will help to increase revenue and improve margins through pricing and continued focus on cost control. We chose an absolute measure rather than a relative one such as total shareholder return and EPS growth due to greater ability of our executives and key employees to directly impact our performance results. Furthermore, the Committee considered the difficulty of finding suitable comparators, insofar as oil and gas E&P companies have a different business model than we do, and because we are much larger than all of our direct oilfield service competitors.

The performance period for the 2014 PSUs began on January 1, 2014 and ends on December 31, 2016. Vesting is conditioned upon the Company's achievement of annual pre-determined threshold ROCE of at least 12.5% for the performance period, subject to continued employment. In calculating such achievement, the Company's average annual ROCE will be used, calculated as the average ROCE for each calendar year contained in the measurement period. See Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control for Fiscal Year 2014 Termination of Employment PSUs and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control for Fiscal Year 2014 Change of Control PSUs, beginning on page 61 for more information.

The Compensation Committee approved the PSU goals at the beginning of 2014 after consideration of the Company's historical ROCE. The Committee also considered our internal forecasts at the time of grant, which indicated that achieving the target level of performance would be difficult but attainable. Our ROCE for 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 14.4%, 15.1% and 16.3%, respectively.

The number of PSUs that will vest and convert to shares as of the vesting date can range from 0% to 250% of the number of PSUs awarded, depending on our performance during the performance period as illustrated in the following table. At the end of the measurement period, the Compensation Committee will certify the ROCE

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achieved and will determine the percentage of target shares earned based on the table below. In no event will payout exceed 250%. If the ROCE achieved is less than or equal to 12.5%, no shares will be issued.

Average Annual ROCE Achieved**% of Target Shares Earned**

	(Payout %)⁽¹⁾
Less than or equal to 12.5%	0%
15% (Target)	100%
20%	200%
Greater than or equal to 25%	250%

(1) Fractional shares rounded up to the next whole share. Number of shares determined by linear interpolation between performance levels.

2013 Two-Year Transitional PSU Achievement

In January 2015, the Compensation Committee determined the results of the two-year performance period for the transitional two-year PSUs issued in January 2013, relative to the performance criteria established at the beginning of that year. The Compensation Committee certified 2014 ROCE achievement at 16.8%, so that our NEOs earned 131% of the target shares under the transitional two-year PSUs.

Long-Term Equity Awards Granting Process

The Compensation Committee is responsible for granting long-term equity-based compensation under our stock option and omnibus incentive plans. The Committee approves a preliminary budget for equity-based grants for the following year at each October Compensation Committee meeting. Management determines the allocation for groups within the Company and individual recommendations are made by the heads of the Groups and approved by the CEO. The Compensation Committee approves and grants all equity-based awards, including executive officer awards, which are recommended by the CEO, except for his own. Awards for executive officers other than the CEO are granted by the Compensation Committee and discussed with the Board of Directors. Awards for the CEO are granted by the Committee following approval by the full Board.

The regular Board of Directors and Compensation Committee meeting schedule is set at least a year in advance with Board meetings held quarterly, generally on the third Thursday of January, April, July and October, and the committee meetings held the day before each Board meeting. The timing of these committee meetings is not determined by any of the Company's executive officers and is usually two days in advance of the Company's announcement of earnings. The Compensation Committee sets the equity award grant date as the day of the Board meeting. The Company does not time the release of material non-public information for the purpose of affecting the values of executive compensation. At the time equity grant decisions are made, the Compensation Committee is aware of the earnings results and takes them into account, but it does not adjust the size or the mix of grants to reflect possible market reaction.

Typically, annual grants of equity-based awards to the NEOs and other senior executive officers are made at the January meeting of the Compensation Committee, while such annual grants for the rest of the Company's eligible

employees are made at the April meeting of the Committee. However, specific grants may be made at other regular meetings, to recognize the promotion of an employee, a change in responsibility or a specific achievement. The exercise price for all stock options granted to executive officers and other employees is the average of the high and low trading price of the Schlumberger common stock on the NYSE on the date of grant, which has been Schlumberger's practice for many years.

Beginning in 2014, all PSU grants vest over a three-year performance period. Prior to April 2013, stock options vested ratably over five years, except for (a) stock options granted to eligible employees in France and (b) capped stock options granted from July 2003 to January 2006, as all such options had four-year cliff vesting

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(meaning that they vest at a single point in time). Beginning with stock option grants in April 2013, all stock options began vesting ratably in equal installments over five years. The Board and the Compensation Committee have the discretion to grant equity awards with different vesting schedules as they deem necessary.

Important Factors in Understanding Schlumberger's Use of Stock Options

The Company's equity incentive plans do not permit the following:

granting of stock options at a price below the fair market value on the grant date;

re-pricing, or reducing the exercise price of a stock option;

substituting a new option grant with an exercise price lower than the exercise price of an outstanding option grant; or

granting options with a reload feature.

Executive Stock Ownership Guidelines

The Compensation Committee and management believe strongly in linking executive long-term rewards to stockholder value. The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Compensation Committee, adopted revised executive stock ownership guidelines in 2011 applicable to executive officers and other key position holders. Senior executives are required to hold the numbers of shares equal to the multiple of base salary set forth below.

Title	Stock Ownership Multiple
Chief Executive Officer	6x base salary
Executive Vice Presidents	3x base salary
Executive Officers (non-EVP)	2x base salary
Key Staff Positions	1x base salary

All executives subject to the revised guidelines must retain 50% of net shares acquired upon the exercise of stock options and the vesting of PSUs and restricted stock units (RSUs), after payment of applicable taxes, until they achieve the required ownership level. The guidelines provide that executives have five years to comply with the ownership requirements. After the five-year period, executives who have not met their minimum stock ownership requirement must retain 100% of the net shares acquired upon stock option exercises and any PSU and RSU vesting until they achieve their required ownership level. Stock ownership for the purpose of these guidelines does not include shares underlying vested or unvested stock options, unvested RSUs or unvested PSUs. As of January 7, 2015, each of our NEOs was in compliance with these stock ownership guidelines.

Prohibition on Speculation in Schlumberger Stock

Schlumberger's insider trading policy prohibits executives from speculating in the Company's stock, which includes, but is not limited to, short selling; buying or selling publicly-traded options, including writing covered calls; pledging; and hedging or any other type of derivative arrangement that has a similar economic effect.

Benefits

Retirement Benefits

In line with Schlumberger's aim to encourage long-term careers with the Company and to promote retention, retirement plans are provided, where possible, for all employees, including named executive officers, according to local market practice. Schlumberger considers longer-term benefit plans to be an important element

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of the total compensation package. The pension plans provide for lifetime benefits upon retirement after a specified number of years of service and take into account local practice with respect to retirement ages. They are designed to complement but not be a substitute for local government plans, which may vary considerably in terms of the replacement income they provide, and other Company sponsored savings plans. Employees may participate in multiple retirement plans in the course of their career with the Company or its subsidiaries, in which case they become entitled to a benefit from each plan based upon the benefits earned during the years of service related to each plan. The qualified plans are funded through cash contributions made by the Company and its subsidiaries based on actuarial valuations and/or regulatory requirements.

Some of the Schlumberger U.S. retirement plans are non-qualified plans that provide an eligible employee with additional retirement savings opportunities that cannot be achieved with tax-qualified plans due to limits on annual compensation that can be taken into account or annual benefits that can be provided under qualified plans.

Officers and other employees in the United States whose compensation exceeds the qualified plan limits are eligible to participate in non-qualified excess benefit programs for 401(k), profit-sharing and pension, whereby they receive correspondingly higher benefits. Employees and executive officers assigned outside the United States are entitled to participate in the applicable plans of the country where they are assigned, including supplemental plans where available.

Retirement Practices

The Company has a practice of phased retirement which, at the discretion of the Company, may be offered to executive officers (other than the CEO) who are approaching retirement. This practice involves a transition into retirement whereby the individual ceases being an executive officer and relinquishes primary responsibilities. He or she remains an employee and generally receives lesser salary over time for reduced responsibilities and reduced working time. The arrangements are typically in place for an average of two to three years, as agreed at the start of the term. The purpose is to allow the outgoing executive officer to support the incoming executive officer for a period of time to provide for a smooth succession and to provide resources to the Company in particular areas of expertise. In these circumstances, the Company maintains pension contributions and other benefits such as medical and insurance, and the executive officer continues to vest in previously granted stock options. The executive officer, however, is no longer eligible for additional equity incentive compensation or, once his or her work time is reduced, for an annual cash incentive.

Other Benefits

Schlumberger seeks to provide benefit plans, such as medical coverage and life and disability insurance, on a country-by-country basis in line with market conditions. Where the local practice is considered to be less than the Schlumberger minimum standard, the Company generally offers this Schlumberger standard. Executive officers are eligible for the same benefit plans provided to other employees, including medical coverage and life and disability insurance as well as supplemental plans chosen and paid for by employees who wish additional coverage. There are no special insurance plans for executive officers.

Limited Perquisites

Schlumberger provides only minimum perquisites to its executive officers, which (as to the NEOs) have been identified in the narrative notes to the Summary Compensation Table. The same perquisites are generally available to all professional-level employees. For example, relocation assistance is provided to all employees on a Company-wide basis.

No Employment Agreements

Our executive officers do not have employment, severance or change-in-control agreements, except for those in connection with phased retirement as described above. The Company's executive officers serve at the

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will of the Board of Directors, which enables the Company to terminate their employment using judgment as to the terms of any severance arrangement and based on specific circumstances at the time they cease being executive officers.

Recoupment of Performance-Based Cash Awards

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee in July 2006, the Board of Directors adopted a policy on recouping performance-based cash awards in the event of specified restatements of financial results. Under the policy, if financial results are significantly restated due to fraud or intentional misconduct, the Board will review any performance-based cash awards paid to executive officers who are found to be personally responsible for the fraud or intentional misconduct that caused the need for the restatement and will, to the extent permitted by applicable law, require recoupment of any amounts paid in excess of the amounts that would have been paid based on the restated financial results.

2014 Say-on-Pay Advisory Vote to Approve Executive Compensation

Schlumberger provided stockholders a say-on-pay advisory vote to approve its executive compensation in April 2014. At Schlumberger's 2014 annual general meeting of stockholders, stockholders expressed substantial support for the compensation of its NEOs, with approximately 97% of the votes cast for approval of the say-on-pay advisory vote. The Compensation Committee carefully evaluated the results of the 2014 annual advisory say-on-pay vote at its April meeting. The Compensation Committee also considers numerous other factors in evaluating Schlumberger's executive compensation program as discussed in this CD&A. While each of these factors informed the Committee's decisions regarding the NEOs' compensation, the Compensation Committee did not implement changes to our executive compensation program as a result of the stockholder advisory vote.

Impact of Tax Treatment

Schlumberger grants both incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options according to U.S. tax regulations. The Company has a qualified French sub plan for stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units to comply with French regulatory requirements. Stock options granted under the French sub plan prior to April 2013 have four-year cliff vesting rather than the usual five-year ratable vesting, and restricted stock and restricted stock units granted under the French sub plan have two-year cliff vesting and a two-year holding period rather than the usual three-year cliff vesting schedule. Stock options granted under the French sub plan from and after April 2013 have a usual five-year ratable vesting, and restricted stock and restricted stock units granted under the French sub plan have a three-year cliff vesting and a one-year holding period subsequent to vesting.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code limits the deductibility of certain compensation expenses in excess of \$1,000,000 per individual covered employee. The Company's equity incentive plans are intended to provide stock options that qualify as performance-based compensation for purposes of Section 162(m) so that stock options are not expected to be subject to the \$1 million limitation. PSUs are also intended to meet the requirements for qualified performance-based compensation exempt from the deduction limitations of Section 162(m). The Compensation Committee believes that the lost deduction on cash compensation payable in excess of the \$1 million limitation for the named executive officers is not material relative to the benefit of being able to adjust incentives as determined appropriate under a plan that is not subject to the conditions of Section 162(m). Accordingly, the Compensation Committee retains the discretion to pay compensation that is subject to the \$1,000,000 deductibility limit.

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COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed with the Company's management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement. Based on that review and discussion, the Compensation Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement.

SUBMITTED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF THE SCHLUMBERGER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Peter L.S. Currie

Tony Isaac

Michael E. Marks, Chair

Lubna S. Olayan

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION TABLES AND ACCOMPANYING NARRATIVE****2014 Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth the compensation paid by the Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 to the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the next three most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers as of December 31, 2014 (each an NEO or a named executive officer).

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus \$(⁽¹⁾)	Stock Awards \$(⁽²⁾)	Option Awards \$(⁽³⁾)	Change in Non-Equity Compensation Value & Incentive Nonqualified All Plan Deferred Other Compensation Compensation Compensation			Total(\$)
						Compensation \$(⁽¹⁾)	Earnings\$(⁽⁴⁾)	\$(⁽⁵⁾)	
P. Kibsgaard Chief Executive Officer	2014	1,700,000		5,999,742	5,993,880	2,916,650	1,765,398	142,704 ⁽⁶⁾	18,518,374
	2013	1,700,000		11,399,619	5,740,350	3,056,800	779,191	161,580	22,837,540
	2012	1,700,000			10,879,440	2,295,000	831,932	104,283	15,810,655
S. Ayat EVP and Chief Financial Officer	2014	1,000,000		1,999,914	1,987,920	1,168,750	1,002,252	131,986 ⁽⁷⁾	7,290,822
	2013	1,000,000		3,959,571	1,988,000	1,199,750	406,247	112,800	8,666,368
	2012	1,000,000			3,474,320	880,000	747,789	65,043	6,167,152
A. Belani EVP, Technology	2014	900,000		1,798,242	1,807,200	1,045,150	1,001,860	118,896 ⁽⁸⁾	6,671,348
	2013	900,000		3,565,023	1,789,200	1,081,600	512,244	100,170	7,948,237
	2012	900,000			3,220,720	769,500	837,595	107,193	5,835,008
P. Schorn President, Operations and Integration	2014	827,815		1,596,570	1,596,360	702,649	877,258	177,201 ⁽⁹⁾	5,777,853
A. Gatt Florida President, Reservoir Characterization Group	2014	783,219		1,596,570	1,596,360	664,487	661,434	317,890 ⁽¹⁰⁾	5,619,960

(1) The annual cash incentive paid to Schlumberger's NEOs is included in the column Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation.

(2)

The amounts reported for 2013 and 2014 reflect the introduction of PSUs in January 2013 and a reduction in the amount of stock options granted. For 2014, each amount reflected in the Stock Award column is the aggregate grant date fair value for standard three-year PSUs at target level performance that were granted in January 2014. For 2013, these amounts also include the transitional one- and two-year PSUs granted in connection with introduction of the PSU program. Each amount reflects an accounting expense and does not correspond to actual value that may be realized by an NEO in the future. The number of PSUs granted in 2014 to each NEO is provided in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal Year 2014 table on page 51. The grant date fair value of these awards is calculated in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718, Compensation Stock Compensation (ASC Topic 718), as described in Note 13, Stock-based Compensation Plans, to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The value of the 2014 PSUs at the grant date, assuming achievement of the maximum performance level of 250%, would be: Mr. Kibsgaard \$14,999,355; Mr. Ayat \$4,999,785; Mr. Belani \$4,495,605; Mr. Schorn \$3,991,425; and Mr. Gatt Floridaia \$3,991,425.

The NEOs may never realize any value from the PSUs and, to the extent that they do, the amounts realized may have no correlation to the amounts reported above.

- (3) The amount reflected in the Option Awards column is the aggregate grant date fair value for option grants, computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718. This amount reflects an accounting expense and does

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not correspond to actual value that may be realized by the NEOs in the future. The number of options granted in 2014 to each NEO is provided in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal Year 2014 table on page 51. The fair value of each grant is established on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions for the grant date indicated.

	1/16/2014 (5-year vest options)
Dividend yield	1.8%
Expected volatility	37.0%
Risk-free interest rate	2.3%
Expected option life	7.0 years

The NEOs may never realize any value from these stock options and, to the extent that they do, the amounts realized may have no correlation to the amounts reported above.

- (4) The changes in pension value reported in this column represent the increase in the actuarial present value of the named executive officer's accumulated benefit under all benefit and actuarial pension plans. This increase in present value is not a current cash payment. It represents the increase in the value of the named executive officer's pensions, which are only paid after retirement. There are no nonqualified deferred compensation earnings reflected in this column because no NEO received above-market or preferential earnings on such compensation during 2014, 2013 or 2012.
- (5) All of the perquisites included and described in the column All Other Compensation and the accompanying footnotes are generally available to all of the Company's professional-level employees. Relocation assistance is provided to all employees on a Company-wide basis.
- (6) The amount disclosed for Mr. Kibsgaard consists of the following:

Item	
Unfunded credits to the Schlumberger Supplementary Benefit Plan	\$ 134,904
Contributions to Schlumberger Profit-Sharing Plans	\$ 7,800
Total	\$ 142,704

- (7) The amount disclosed for Mr. Ayat consists of the following:

Item	
Unfunded credits to the Schlumberger Supplementary Benefit Plan	\$ 58,193
Unfunded credits to the Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan	\$ 58,193
Contributions to Schlumberger Profit-Sharing Plans	\$ 7,800
Contributions to Schlumberger 401(k) Plan	\$ 7,800

Total	\$ 131,986
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(8) The amount disclosed for Mr. Belani consists of the following:

Item	
Unfunded credits to the Schlumberger Supplementary Benefit Plan	\$ 51,648
Unfunded matching credits to the Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan	\$ 51,648
Contributions to Schlumberger Profit-Sharing Plans	\$ 7,800
Contributions to Schlumberger 401(k) Plan	\$ 7,800
Total	\$ 118,896

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(9) The amount disclosed for Mr. Schorn consists of the following:

Item	
Unfunded credits to the Schlumberger Supplementary Benefit Plan	\$ 74,305
Contributions to Schlumberger Profit-Sharing Plans	\$ 15,600
Perquisites:	
Tax Assistance Related to Relocation	\$ 22,185
Vacation Travel Allowance	\$ 5,671
Children Education	\$ 24,340
Housing Allowance	\$ 33,113
Relocation Fees	\$ 1,987
Total	\$ 177,201

(10) The amount disclosed for Mr. Gatt Floridaia consists of the following:

Item	
Contributions to Schlumberger Non-U.S. Profit-Sharing Plans	\$ 82,386
Perquisites:	
Mobility Payment	\$ 38,907
Relocation Expenses	\$ 54,645
Temporary Living	\$ 3,227
Tax Assistance Related to Relocation	\$ 23,750
Vacation Travel Allowance	\$ 5,596
Children Education	\$ 27,131
Housing Allowance	\$ 34,689
Vacation Payout	\$ 47,559
Total	\$ 317,890

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal Year 2014**

The following Grants of Plan-Based Awards table provides additional information about stock and option awards and equity incentive plan awards granted to Schlumberger's named executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Name	Award Type ⁽¹⁾	Grant Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽²⁾			Estimated Possible Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽³⁾			All Other Awards: Exercise or Closing Price on Grant Date ⁽⁴⁾			Full Grant Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)	Options (#)	Awards (\$/Sh)	Price (\$/Sh)	
Osugaard			650,250	2,231,250	5,100,000							
	Option 3-year PSU	1/16/14 1/16/14					71,400	178,500		199,000	88.765	88.61
Ayat			255,000	875,000	2,000,000							
	Option 3-year PSU	1/16/14 1/16/14					23,800	59,500		66,000	88.765	88.61
Belani			229,500	787,500	1,800,000							
	Option 3-year PSU	1/16/14 1/16/14					21,400	53,500		60,000	88.765	88.61
Schorn			158,320	543,253	1,241,722							
	Option 3-year PSU	1/16/14 1/16/14					19,000	47,500		53,000	88.765	88.61
Gatt ridia			149,791	513,987	1,174,828							
	Option 3-year PSU	1/16/14 1/16/14					19,000	47,500		53,000	88.765	88.61

(1) Stock options were awarded under the 2010 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan. PSUs were awarded under the 2013 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan.

(2) These columns show the possible payouts for each NEO for fiscal year 2014 based on performance goals set in 2014. Possible payouts are performance-driven. Threshold, target and maximum potential payouts are based on the annual cash incentive range established for each NEO, which is expressed as a percentage of base salary for the year. For those NEOs who received base salary increases or annual cash incentive range increases, or both, during the year, potential payouts are determined by pro-rating the potential payout based upon the number of months a cash incentive range or base salary rate was in effect.

Actual cash incentive amounts earned for 2014 are reflected in the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table. For information regarding the annual cash incentive paid to Schlumberger's NEOs with respect to 2014 performance, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Cash Incentive Decisions for 2014.

- (3) Relates to PSUs. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Long-Term Equity Compensation beginning on page 39 for a detailed description of our PSUs, including the criteria to be applied in determining the amounts payable. See also Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control for Fiscal Year 2014 Termination of Employment PSUs and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control for Fiscal Year 2014 Change in Control PSUs, beginning on page 61. We valued the PSUs by multiplying the number of PSUs (at target) by \$84.03, the grant date fair value for the three-year PSUs. Target represents the number of PSUs awarded in 2014, and Maximum reflects the highest possible payout (250% of the grant). The award agreements under which the PSUs were issued provide that no PSUs will vest unless a specified threshold level of performance is achieved. Vested PSUs are paid in shares of our common stock, and the payout, if any, with respect to PSUs will occur at the end of the performance period (for our three-year PSUs, January 2014 through December 2016), and is calculated in the manner described in the Long-Term Equity Compensation 2014 PSU Performance Measure and Goals section of the CD&A. PSUs do not accrue dividends or dividend equivalents prior to vesting.
- (4) Each stock option award has an exercise price equal to the average of the high and low per share prices of our common stock on the applicable date of grant. Stock option exercises may be paid in cash or by tendering shares of our common stock. Applicable tax obligations may be paid in cash or by withholding of shares of our common stock. The stock options granted in January 2014 vest in five equal annual installments.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2014**

The following table provides information regarding unexercised stock options outstanding and outstanding PSU awards for each of our NEOs as of December 31, 2014.

Name	Option/PSU Grant Date (#)	Option Awards			Option Expiration Date	Stock Awards Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Equity Number of Unearned Shares, Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, or Other Rights That Have Not Vested			
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Exercise Price (\$)		Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽²⁾	Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽²⁾
P. Kibsgaard	1/17/2008	47,000	0	84.930	1/17/2018				
	1/21/2010	0	9,400	68.505	1/21/2020				
	2/4/2010	0	12,800	63.760	2/4/2020				
	1/20/2011	82,800	55,200	83.885	1/20/2021				
	7/21/2011	75,000	50,000	89.995	7/21/2021				
	1/19/2012	0	257,400	72.110	1/19/2022				
	1/17/2013	0	184,800	73.250	1/17/2023				
	1/17/2013					40,450 ⁽³⁾	3,454,835	80,900 ⁽⁴⁾	6,909,669
	1/16/2014	0	199,000	88.765	1/16/2024				
	1/16/2014							71,400 ⁽⁵⁾	6,098,274
S. Ayat	1/18/2006	60,000	0	54.235	1/18/2016				
	1/17/2007	100,000	0	58.455	1/17/2017				
	1/17/2008	60,000	0	84.930	1/17/2018				
	1/22/2009	125,000	0	37.845	1/22/2019				
	1/21/2010	76,000	19,000	68.505	1/21/2020				
	1/20/2011	112,800	75,200	83.885	1/20/2021				
	1/19/2012	54,800	82,200	72.110	1/19/2022				
	1/17/2013	16,000	64,000	73.250	1/17/2023				
	1/17/2013					14,050 ⁽³⁾	1,200,011	28,100 ⁽⁴⁾	2,400,021
	1/16/2014	0	66,000	88.765	1/16/2024				
1/16/2014							23,800 ⁽⁵⁾	2,032,758	
A. Belani	1/17/2007	46,577	0	58.455	1/17/2017				

	1/22/2009	125,000	0	37.845	1/22/2019				
	1/21/2010	47,200	11,800	68.505	1/21/2020				
	1/20/2011	0	51,600	83.885	1/20/2021				
	1/19/2012	50,800	76,200	72.110	1/19/2022				
	1/17/2013	14,400	57,600	73.250	1/17/2023				
	1/17/2013					12,650 ⁽³⁾	1,080,437	25,300 ⁽⁴⁾	2,160,873
	1/16/2014	0	60,000	88.765	1/16/2024				
	1/16/2014							21,400 ⁽⁵⁾	1,827,774
P. Schorn	1/17/2008	20,000	0	84.930	1/17/2018				
	4/17/2008	20,000	0	93.970	4/17/2018				
	1/21/2010	0	6,000	68.505	1/21/2020				
	1/20/2011	27,000	18,000	83.885	1/20/2021				
	1/19/2012	24,800	37,200	72.110	1/19/2022				
	1/17/2013	10,000	40,000	73.250	1/17/2023				
	1/17/2013	0				8,800 ⁽³⁾	751,608	17,600 ⁽⁴⁾	1,503,216
	1/16/2014	0	53,000	88.765	1/16/2024				
	1/16/2014							19,000 ⁽⁵⁾	1,622,790
A. Gatt Florida	10/18/2006	400	0	60.615	10/18/2016				
	1/17/2007	3,000	0	58.455	1/17/2017				
	1/17/2008	8,000	0	84.930	1/17/2018				
	1/22/2009	8,000	0	37.845	1/22/2019				
	4/23/2009	40,000	0	45.880	4/23/2019				
	1/21/2010	24,000	6,000	68.505	1/21/2020				
	1/20/2011	18,000	12,000	83.885	1/20/2021				
	7/21/2011	12,000	8,000	89.995	7/21/2021				
	1/19/2012	0	62,000	72.110	1/19/2022				
	1/17/2013	0	50,000	73.250	1/17/2023				
	1/17/2013					8,800 ⁽³⁾	751,608	17,600 ⁽⁴⁾	1,503,216
	1/16/2014	0	53,000	88.765	1/16/2024				
	1/16/2014							19,000 ⁽⁵⁾	1,622,790

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- (1) Options granted in January 2006 vest ratably over four years and have a stock price appreciation cap of 125% of the exercise price on the date of grant. Stock options granted after January 2006 and prior to April 2013 vest ratably over five years (except for options granted to employees in France, which have four-year cliff vesting) and have no profit cap. All stock options granted from and after April 2013 vest ratably over five years.
- (2) Market value equal to the product of (x) \$85.41, the closing price of Schlumberger's common stock at December 31, 2014, and (y) the number of unvested PSUs reflected in the previous column.
- (3) Reflects the number of shares of Schlumberger common stock that were issued on January 17, 2015, upon vesting of two-year PSUs issued in January 2013.
- (4) Reflects the number of three-year PSUs at the target award level that were issued in January 2013 and that will vest on January 17, 2016, subject to the achievement of the applicable performance conditions.
- (5) Reflects the target number of three-year PSUs that were issued in January 2014 and that will vest on January 16, 2017, subject to the achievement of applicable performance conditions.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested for Fiscal Year 2014

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to stock options exercised and PSUs that vested during 2014 for our NEOs.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e) ⁽¹⁾
P. Kibsgaard	352,600	9,968,882	50,967	4,546,766
S. Ayat	0	0	17,703	1,579,285
A. Belani	230,032	10,414,064	15,939	1,421,919
P. Schorn	52,000	1,807,730	11,088	989,160
A. Gatt Florida	0	0	2,288	204,112

- (1) Value realized on vesting was calculated by multiplying the number of shares acquired on vesting (column d) by \$89.21, the average of the high and low prices of shares of Schlumberger common stock on January 17, 2014.

Stock Awards (Columns (d) and (e))

The following table provides details of the stock awards vested and value realized in 2014.

Name	Grant Date	Release Date	Number of Shares	Value Realized		Description
				Stock Price on Release Date	on Release (\$)	
P. Kibsgaard	1/17/2013	1/17/2014	50,967	\$ 89.21	4,546,766	Shares underlying vested PSUs
S. Ayat	1/17/2013	1/17/2014	17,703	\$ 89.21	1,579,285	Shares underlying vested PSUs
A. Belani	1/17/2013	1/17/2014	15,939	\$ 89.21	1,421,919	Shares underlying vested PSUs
P. Schorn	1/17/2013	1/17/2014	11,088	\$ 89.21	989,160	Shares underlying vested PSUs
A. Gatt Floridaia	1/17/2013	1/17/2014	2,288	\$ 89.21	204,112	Shares underlying vested PSUs

Table of Contents**Pension Benefits for Fiscal Year 2014**

Schlumberger maintains the following pension plans for its executive officers and other employees, which provide for lifetime pensions upon retirement, based on years of service:

Schlumberger Limited Pension Plan (SLB Pension Plan);

Schlumberger Technology Corporation Pension Plan (STC Pension Plan);

Schlumberger Pension Plan for US Taxpayers Employed Abroad (SLB USAB Pension Plan);

Schlumberger Limited Supplementary Benefit Plan (SLB Supplementary Plan);

Schlumberger Technology Corporation Supplementary Benefit Plan (STC Supplementary Plan);

Schlumberger French Supplementary Pension Plan (SLB French Supplementary Plan); and

Schlumberger International Staff Pension Plan (SLB International Staff Pension Plan).

The following table and narrative disclosure set forth certain information with respect to pension benefits payable to the named executive officers.

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years of Credited Service (#)⁽¹⁾	Present Value of Accumulated Benefits (\$)⁽²⁾	Payments During Last Fiscal Year
P. Kibsgaard	SLB Pension Plan	6.75	294,308	0
	STC Pension Plan	5.00	217,938	0
	SLB Supplementary Plan	6.75	3,378,164	0
	STC Supplementary Plan	4.25	309,001	0
	SLB International Staff Pension Plan	3.20	216,415	0
S. Ayat	SLB Pension Plan	8.25	619,757	0
	STC Pension Plan	0.75	76,255	0
	SLB Supplementary Plan	8.25	3,349,015	0
	STC Supplementary Plan	0.50	5,516	0
	SLB French Supplementary Plan	0.75	173,788	0

	SLB International Staff Pension Plan	10.60	859,985	0
A. Belani	SLB Pension Plan	9.75	824,956	0
	STC Pension Plan	2.58	55,105	0
	SLB Supplementary Plan	9.75	3,085,604	0
	STC Supplementary Plan	2.58	134,522	0
	SLB International Staff Pension Plan	10.00	654,058	0
P. Schorn	STC Pension Plan	10.59	513,241	0
	SLB USAB Pension Plan	1.33	83,142	0
	SLB Supplementary Plan	1.33	481,056	0
	STC Supplementary Plan	8.67	812,797	0
	SLB International Staff Pension Plan	10.50	546,148	0
A. Gatt Floridaia	SLB French Supplementary Plan	2.83	1,002,123	0
	SLB International Staff Pension Plan	12.92	960,715	0

(1) The Company does not grant and does not expect to grant extra years of credited service to its named executive officers under the pension plans. The Number of Years of Credited Service column reflects each named executive officer's actual years of service as a participant in each plan.

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- (2) The present value of accumulated benefits is calculated using the RP 2000 with Generational Scale BB Mortality Table and a discount rate of 4.15% at December 31, 2014. Retirement in each case is assumed to be the earlier of normal retirement age or December 31, 2014 if the named executive officer is employed after normal retirement age, or, as to Schlumberger's U.S. plans, the date that the sum of the named executive officer's age plus years of service has reached, or is expected to reach, 85, but not before the named executive officer reaches 55. Additional assumptions used by the Company in calculating the present value of accumulated benefits are incorporated herein by reference to Note 18 to the Company's consolidated financial statements in the Form 10-K.

Tax-Qualified Pension Plans

The SLB Pension Plan, the STC Pension Plan and the SLB USAB Pension Plan are all U.S. tax-qualified pension plans. The SLB Pension Plan and the STC Pension Plan have substantially identical terms. The SLB USAB Pension Plan, the material terms of which are described below, has similar, but not identical, terms. Employees may participate in any one of these plans in the course of their careers with Schlumberger, in which case they become entitled to a pension from each such plan based upon the benefits accrued during the years of service related to such plan. These plans are funded through cash contributions made by the Company and its subsidiaries based on actuarial valuations and regulatory requirements. Benefits under these plans are based on an employee's admissible compensation (generally base salary and cash incentive) for each year in which an employee participates in the plan, and the employee's length of service with Schlumberger.

Since January 1, 1989, the benefit earned under the SLB Pension Plan and the STC Pension Plan has been 1.5% of admissible compensation for service prior to the employee's completion of 15 years of active service and 2% of admissible compensation for service after completion of 15 years of active service. Since 2009, the benefit earned under the SLB USAB Pension Plan has been 3.5% of admissible compensation for all service. Normal retirement under these plans is at age 65; however, early retirement with a reduced benefit is possible at age 55 or as early as age 50 with 20 years of service. Additionally, under the rule of 85, an employee or executive officer who terminates employment after age 55 and whose combined age and service is 85 or more, is eligible for retirement with an unreduced pension. Messrs. Ayat and Belani are eligible for retirement with an unreduced pension under the rule of 85. The benefits are usually paid as a lifetime annuity.

In 2004, the SLB Pension Plan and the STC Pension Plan were amended to generally provide that employees hired on or after October 1, 2004 would not be eligible to participate. Newly-hired employees are eligible to participate in an enhanced defined contribution plan, which provides a Company contribution, depending on an employee's 401(k) contribution and the profitability of the Company in a given year. None of the NEOs except Mr. Gatt Florida were affected by this change.

Schlumberger Supplementary Benefit Plans Nonqualified Pension

The SLB Supplementary Plan and the STC Supplementary Plan each provide non-tax-qualified pension benefits. Each of these plans, which have substantially identical terms, provides an eligible employee with benefits equal to the benefits that the employee is unable to receive under the applicable qualified pension plan due to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), limits on (i) annual compensation that can be taken into account under qualified plans and (ii) annual benefits that can be provided under qualified plans. The retirement age under nonqualified pension plans is the same as under the tax-qualified pension plans. These benefits are subject to forfeiture if the employee leaves the Company or its subsidiaries before the age of 50 with five years of service, engages in certain dishonest acts or has violated a confidentiality arrangement involving the Company or its affiliates. Messrs. Ayat and Belani are eligible for retirement with an unreduced pension under the rule of 85, described above. Nonqualified plan benefits are paid to an employee upon separation from service, provided the employee has attained the age of 55, or if earlier, the age of 50 with 20 years of service. Payment is made as a joint and survivor annuity, if

married; otherwise, payment is made as a life-only annuity. Payment to key employees is delayed six months following separation from service. These nonqualified plan benefits are payable in cash from the Company's general assets and are intended to qualify as excess benefit plans exempt from certain requirements of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Table of Contents***French Supplementary Pension Plan***

Effective January 2006, the Company adopted the SLB French Supplementary Plan for exempt employees in France. The plan complements existing national plans and provides a pension beginning after age 60 when an employee retires from Schlumberger and is eligible for a French state pension under the current rules at the time of retirement. The benefit is equivalent to 1.5% of admissible compensation (generally base salary and cash incentive) above the earnings cap for fewer than 15 years of service and 2% of admissible compensation for more than 15 years of service. No employee contributions are required or permitted. The benefit is paid as a lifetime annuity. If an eligible employee were to leave the Company before the minimum age of 60 to receive his or her French pension, then the employee would not receive a benefit under the plan. If the eligible employee is terminated after age 55, is not subsequently employed and is otherwise entitled to a French pension, then the employee would receive a benefit under the plan. The Company does not grant and does not expect to grant extra years of credited service under the supplementary pension plans to executive officers.

International Staff Pension Plan

Recognizing the need to maintain a high degree of mobility for certain of the Company's employees who otherwise would be unable to accumulate any meaningful pension because they are required to work in many different countries, the Company maintains the SLB International Staff Pension Plan for such employees. All of the Company's named executive officers have either been in the SLB International Staff Plan at some time during their career prior to becoming an executive officer or are in the plan because of their current assignment. This plan provides for a lifetime annuity upon retirement based on a specified number of years of service. The plan is funded through cash contributions made by the Company or its subsidiaries, along with mandatory contributions by employees.

Prior to January 2010, benefits under this plan were based on a participant's admissible compensation (base salary, geographical or rotational coefficient, as applicable, and cash incentive) for each year in which the employee participated in the plan and the employee's length of service. The benefit earned up to December 31, 2009 is 2.4% of admissible compensation prior to completion of 15 years of service, and 3.2% of admissible compensation for each year of service after 15 years. Following the completion of 20 years of service, the benefit earned with respect to the first 15 years of service is increased to 3.2%. Benefits are payable upon normal retirement age, at or after age 55, or upon early retirement with a reduction, at or after age 50 with 20 years of service. Messrs. Ayat and Belani are eligible for normal retirement with no reduction.

Since January 1, 2010, the benefit earned has been equal to 3.5% of admissible compensation regardless of an employee's years of service. Benefits earned on or after this date are payable upon normal retirement age, at or after age 60, or upon early retirement with a reduction, at or after age 55.

Table of Contents**Nonqualified Deferred Compensation for Fiscal Year 2014**

The following table and narrative disclosure set forth certain information with respect to nonqualified deferred compensation payable to the NEOs.

Name	Plan Name	Executive	Company	Aggregate	Aggregate	Aggregate
		Contributions in Last FY (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Contributions in Last FY (\$) ⁽²⁾	Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Balance at Last FYE (\$) ⁽³⁾
P. Kibsgaard	SLB Supplementary Plan	0	134,904	138,662	0	700,623
	SLB Restoration Savings Plan	0	0	1,731	0	86,508
	International Staff Plan	0	0	7,984	0	118,021
S. Ayat	SLB Supplementary Plan	0	58,193	70,019	0	469,537
	SLB Restoration Savings Plan	116,385	58,193	72,161	0	729,078
	International Staff Plan	0	0	90,460	0	1,357,713
A. Belani	SLB Supplementary Plan	0	51,648	61,372	0	417,884
	SLB Restoration Savings Plan	258,240	51,648	89,170	0	1,775,377
	International Staff Plan	0	0	30,360	0	1,027,687
P. Schorn	SLB Supplementary Plan	0	74,305	42,334	0	241,438
	SLB Restoration Savings Plan	0	0	12,271	0	613,453
	International Staff Plan					