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

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): August 30, 2011

SCHLUMBERGER N.V. (SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED)

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Curaçao	1-4601	52-0684746
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

42, rue Saint-Dominique, Paris, France 75007
5599 San Felipe, 17th Floor, Houston, Texas 77056
Parkstraat 83, The Hague, The Netherlands 2514 JG
(Addresses of principal executive offices and zip or postal codes)

Registrant's telephone number in the United States, including area code: (713) 375-3400

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (*see* General Instruction A.2. below):

o Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

o Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

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Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure.

On August 30, 2011, Paal Kibsgaard, Chief Executive Officer of Schlumberger Limited ("Schlumberger"), addressed the oil and gas investment community at the Simmons & Company Energy Conference. A copy of the presentation and slides is attached as Exhibit 99.1. Schlumberger has also posted this information on its website at www.slb.com/ir.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

The following exhibit is furnished in response to Item 7.01:

99.1 Presentation at Simmons & Company Energy Conference

Forward-Looking Statements

The attached presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws, which include any statements that are not historical facts, such as Schlumberger's forecasts or expectations regarding business outlook; growth for Schlumberger as a whole and for each of its segments (and for specified products or geographic areas within each segment); oil and natural gas demand and production growth; oil and natural gas prices; operating margins; improvements in operating procedures and technology; capital expenditures by Schlumberger and the oil and gas industry; the business strategies of Schlumberger's customers; future global economic conditions; and future results of operations. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, current global economic conditions; changes in exploration and production spending by Schlumberger's customers and changes in the level of oil and natural gas exploration and development; general economic, geopolitical and business conditions in key regions of the world; pricing erosion; weather and seasonal factors; the ability of the oilfield services industry to meet activity levels; changes in government regulations and regulatory requirements, including those related to offshore oil and gas exploration, radioactive sources, explosives, chemicals, hydraulic fracturing services and climate-related initiatives; continuing operational delays or program reductions in the Gulf of Mexico; the inability of technology to meet new challenges in exploration; and other risks and uncertainties detailed in our Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize (or the consequences of such a development changes), or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those forecasted or expected. Schlumberger disclaims any intention or obligation to update publicly or revise such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SIGNATURE

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

SCHLUMBERGER N.V.
(SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED)

By: /s/ Howard Guild
Howard Guild
Chief Accounting Officer

Date: August 30, 2011

Exhibit 99.1

SIMMONS AND COMPANY ENERGY CONFERENCE 2011 PAAL KIBSGAARD, SCHLUMBERGER

Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

I would like to start by thanking Simmons and Company and Bill Herbert in particular for the invitation to speak at this conference. It is an honor for me to be here as the new CEO of Schlumberger, a position I assumed at the beginning of this month. Before I start let me say that Andrew and I share a common view of the future direction of Schlumberger and I am looking forward to leading the implementation of the strategies and plans we have established.

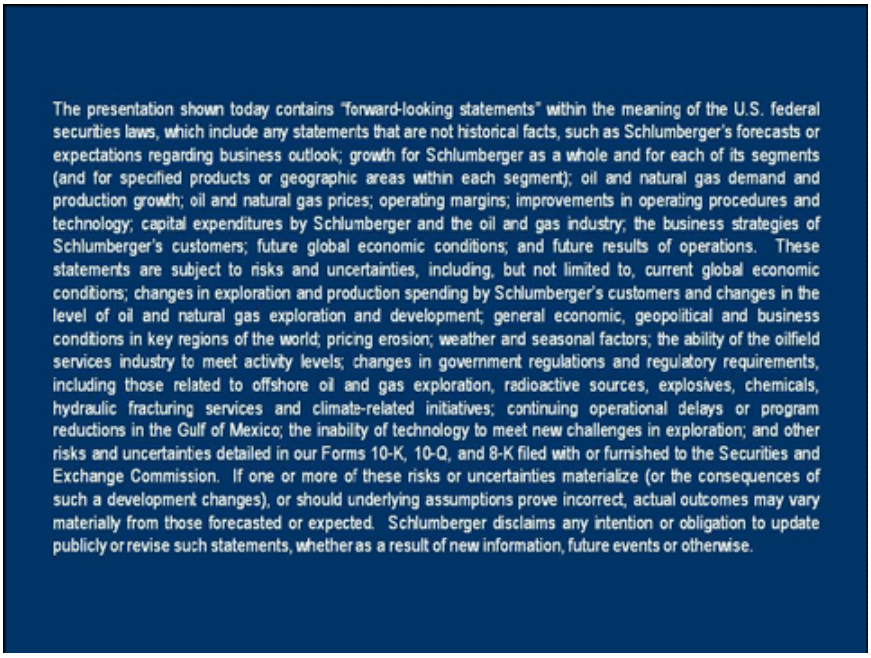
This evening I intend to convince you that in spite of the market turmoil and short-term uncertainty we currently face, the fundamentals of oil and gas remain solid and the case for investing in the leading oilfield services company remains strong.

I will do this by first reviewing the macro environment for oil and gas and show that in the medium term the supply situation is likely to remain tight for both oil and gas. The theme of increasing complexity in finding and developing hydrocarbons also remains very valid and will require science and technology to play even more important roles going forward.

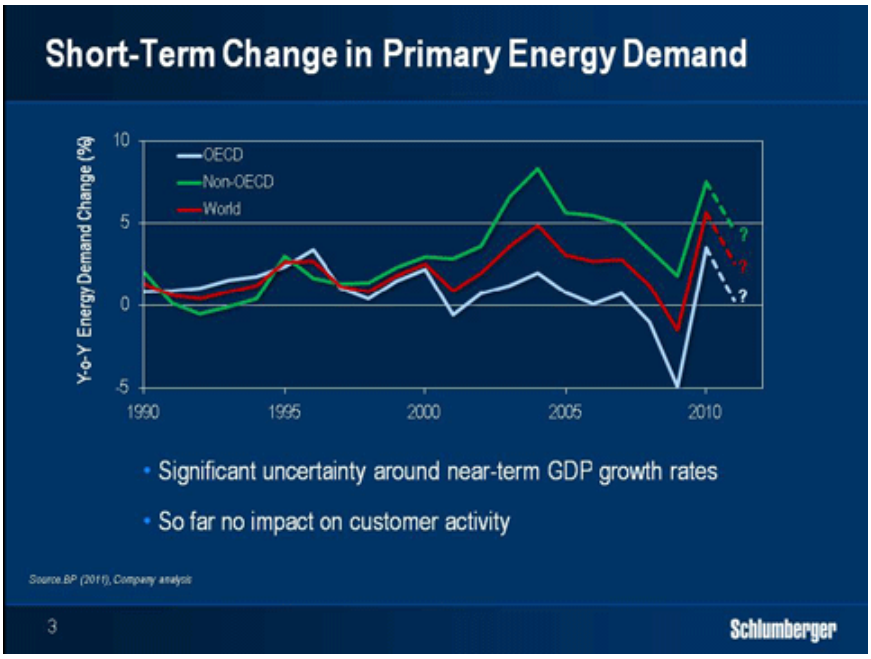
Second I will outline how Schlumberger's scientific depth and technical ability puts us in a unique position to outperform the market in both top-line growth and margin expansion.

We continue to approach every aspect of our business whether internal or external process or technology by investing the time and scientific resources to understand and solve the fundamentals of any challenge. This

will always ensure the long-term success of our customers and our shareholders and in my remarks I will give examples of the scientific approaches we are taking in our major markets.



Some of what I will be saying this evening may contain statements that are forward-looking. Actual results may differ materially and you are invited to see our latest filings. With that let's then look at the macro environment.

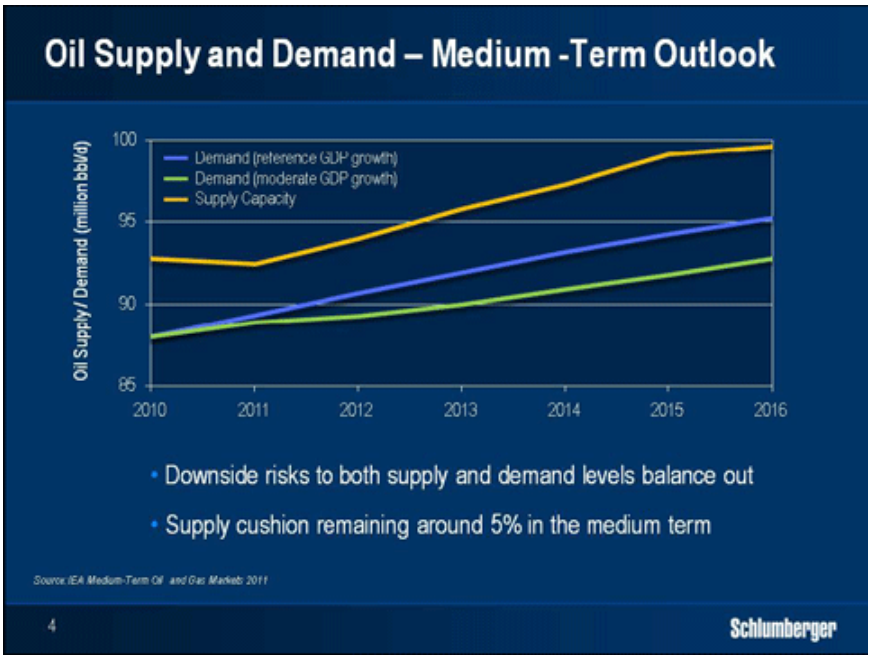


SIMMONS AND COMPANY ENERGY CONFERENCE 2011 PAAL KIBSGAARD, SCHLUMBERGER

In the past two years our industry has seen significant volatility with the largest year-on-year fall in global energy demand in two decades followed by the largest recovery ever seen. This year the world and our industry have faced major natural disasters and political unrest. And over the past months the financial markets have been significantly impacted by both the sovereign debt crisis in parts of the Eurozone as well as the US debt situation.

As a result, the 2011 and 2012 growth forecasts for the major OECD countries have seen significant downward revisions. Inflation pressure in some of the key non-OECD countries is also causing concern. The time needed to work through the current market situation remains unclear at this stage and will be a function of the measures taken by the US and the Eurozone countries. In the near term, there will likely continue to be uncertainty around the GDP growth rates.

So far we have not seen any impact on the activity plans of our customers but we continue to monitor the situation closely and are ready to adjust our plans if required.



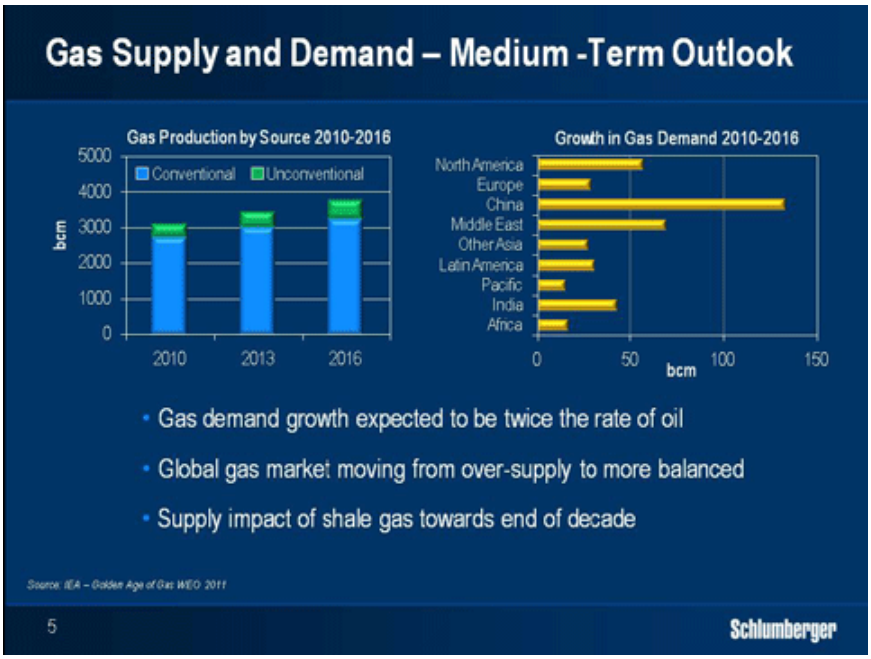
Looking at oil demand beyond the current turmoil, the recently published IEA Medium Term Report represents the latest update. In their reference case of 4.5 percent annual growth in global GDP the IEA forecasts an increase in oil demand of more than 7 million barrels per day between 2010 and 2016 to reach 95 million barrels per day.

A lower GDP growth rate of 3.3 percent would reduce the demand growth by 2 million barrels per day. In terms of supply, the IEA reference case forecasts global oil supply capacity to increase to nearly 100 million barrels per day over the 7-year period, overcoming an annual decline in production of about 3.2 million barrels per day.

This would leave a spare production capacity of around 5 million barrels per day, or 5 percent of total demand. In the reference case, the IEA assumes that application of new technology can reduce the annual decline rate in the aging non-OPEC production base by more than 1 percentage point compared to the 2009 mid-term forecast.

While this number could be technically feasible, it may require significantly higher investments than that currently assumed. The growth in supply further assumes that the new field developments in both OPEC and non-OPEC remains on track without any delays, and also that there are no other major supply disruptions from political or other unforeseen events.

So in summary the IEA reference case for oil indicates that the supply and demand balance will remain tight in the medium term. And while there are downside risks on the demand side in the near term, there are also risks on the supply side leaving the overall reference case quite balanced in our view.



Let’s then turn to natural gas.

After a 2.5 percent drop in 2009, world gas demand increased by 7.4 percent in 2010, one of the highest annual growth figures in 40 years. In

2010, LNG-demand increased by 25 percent, which is the largest increase in recent history to reach 9 percent of global gas demand. The IEA medium-term outlook forecasts a growth in gas demand of 2.5 percent per year over the next 5 years, which is twice the rate of oil.

Asia remains the main engine for the demand growth, followed by the Middle East while OECD growth is revised downwards from 1.3 percent to 0.5 percent per year. Ignoring the short-term uncertainties in GDP growth, the global gas market is moving from a situation of oversupply towards being more balanced.

Global LNG demand continues to grow with much of the new Qatar production already being absorbed by the market. Looking at the supply side, the medium-term growth will mainly come from non-OECD countries with the Former Soviet Union having the largest share followed by the Middle East. In the OECD countries most of the growth will come from Australia, which will be the world's second biggest LNG producer by the end of this decade.

Conventional gas will continue to play a central role in the coming 5 years making up more than 85 percent of the total gas supply. In terms of unconventional gas, the EIA estimates that production from shale gas now makes up 25 percent of US gas production, and that this percentage will continue to grow.

The EIA also estimates that international shale gas resources are six times higher than those of the US. At this stage international shale gas activity remains focused on exploration and pilot projects but activity will ramp up in the coming years and shale gas will start to have an impact on international supply towards the end of this decade. I will discuss shale gas in more detail later in my presentation.

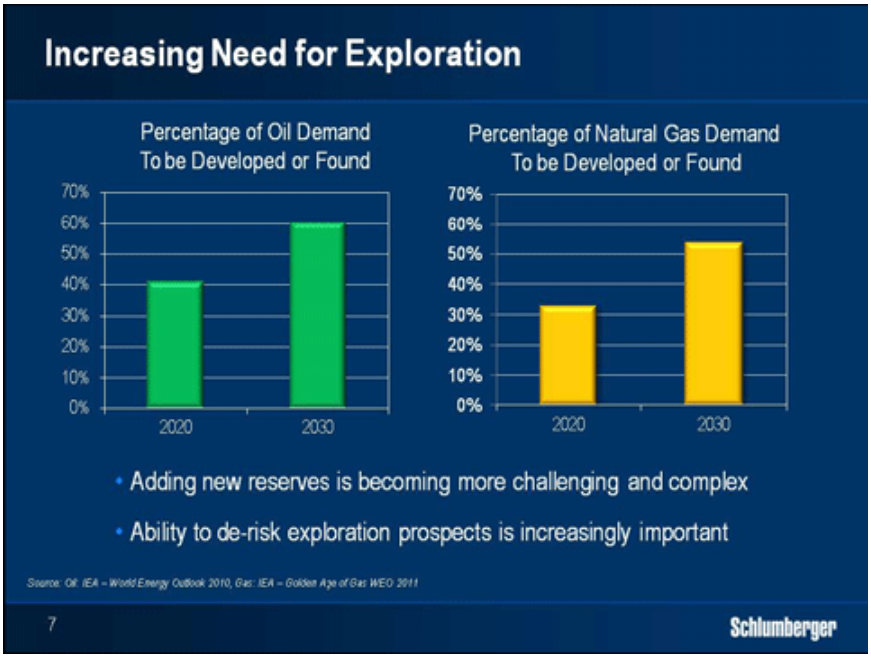
As an oilfield services company, our growth is a direct function of our customers' exploration and production spending. In 2010 the IEA estimated that total E&P spending of around 550 billion dollars per year, corrected for future inflation, would be needed to address future oil and gas supply.

Given the increasing complexity and intensity of finding and developing new reserves as well as maintaining production from existing fields, we believe that this number most likely will need to be higher. We also believe that going forward, the integrated oilfield services companies will play an even more important role in extracting the full potential of existing and new hydrocarbon resources and that our share of the future spending will likely increase.

Finally we believe that the oilfield services companies that best help their customers to de-risk and drive the financial performance of their projects will ultimately be the most successful. Our approach to this challenge is to apply our unique scientific platform and technical abilities to all parts of our business supported by an R&D investment of over one billion dollars per year.

To further illustrate how we apply our scientific platform in driving market outperformance, I will outline our approach to four key market opportunities—exploration, drilling, deepwater and unconventional shale resources—highlighting what sets us apart from the rest of the market players.

So let's start off with exploration.



The importance of higher exploration activity is best illustrated by the growing supply challenge the industry is facing. In their reference case, the IEA estimates that around 40 percent of the oil production needed by the end of this decade has yet to be found or developed.

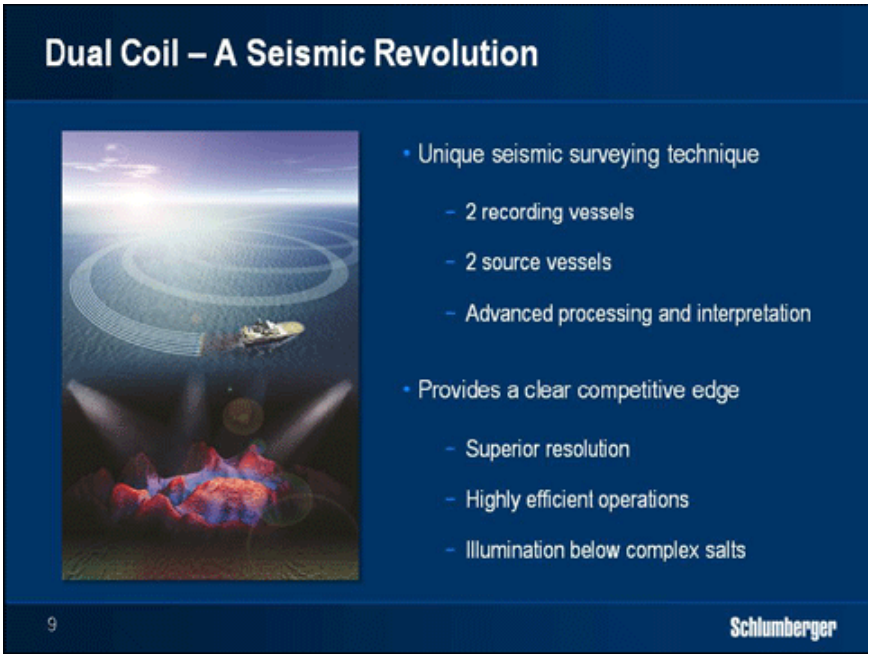
By 2030 this figure will likely have climbed to 60 percent, with natural gas resources showing similar trends. Adding future reserves is becoming more complex and intense from a technology standpoint and is associated with additional costs and risks.

As an example, in the last ten years more than half of the new oil and gas reserves discovered worldwide have been offshore and this trend is likely to continue. The pursuit of finding new reserves is also taking us to deeper waters and deeper targets often hidden below complex salt structures such as in the Gulf of Mexico, Brazil and West Africa.

Hence the ability to de-risk exploration prospects prior to drilling becomes more and more important.

Today, Schlumberger is the clear leader in all parts of the exploration workflow from modeling software to high-end wireline and well testing services. Still it is our leadership position within seismic services that is most unique compared to our competitors.

Establishing a clear picture of the subsurface and potential prospects will always be the starting point of any successful exploration campaign. Building on our science and technology platform, we continue to advance our ability to illuminate the subsurface helping our customers to identify and de-risk exploration targets.

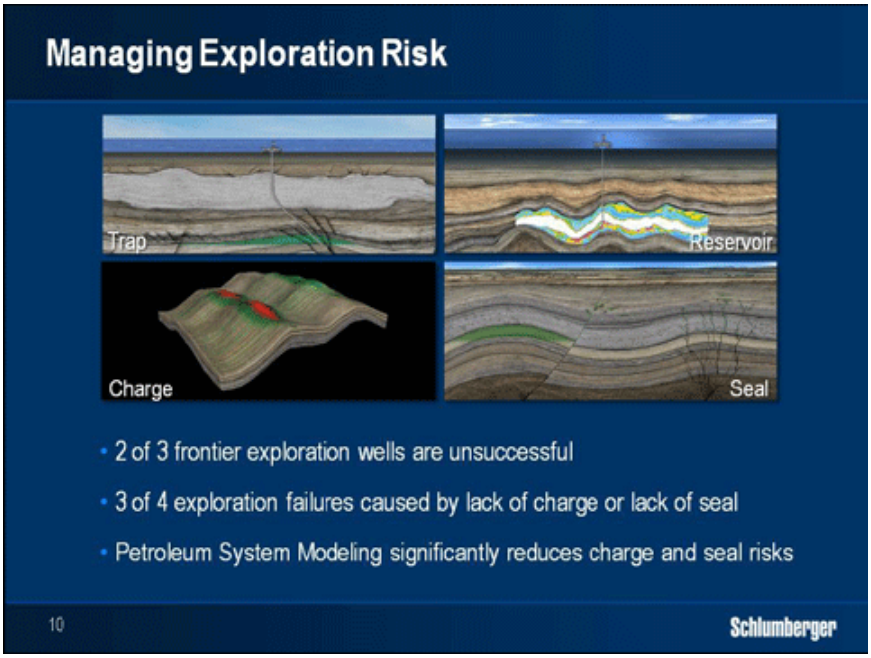


At this conference in 2009, Andrew introduced a new seismic technique called Coil Shooting in which a vessel sails in overlapping circles while continuously recording data.

This technique delivers higher-fold and full-azimuthal coverage, and is also highly cost-effective as the downtime when a conventional spread turns to do another pass is completely eliminated. Building on the initial success of the Coil Shooting technique where one vessel was utilized, we have recently introduced a further development called Dual Coil.

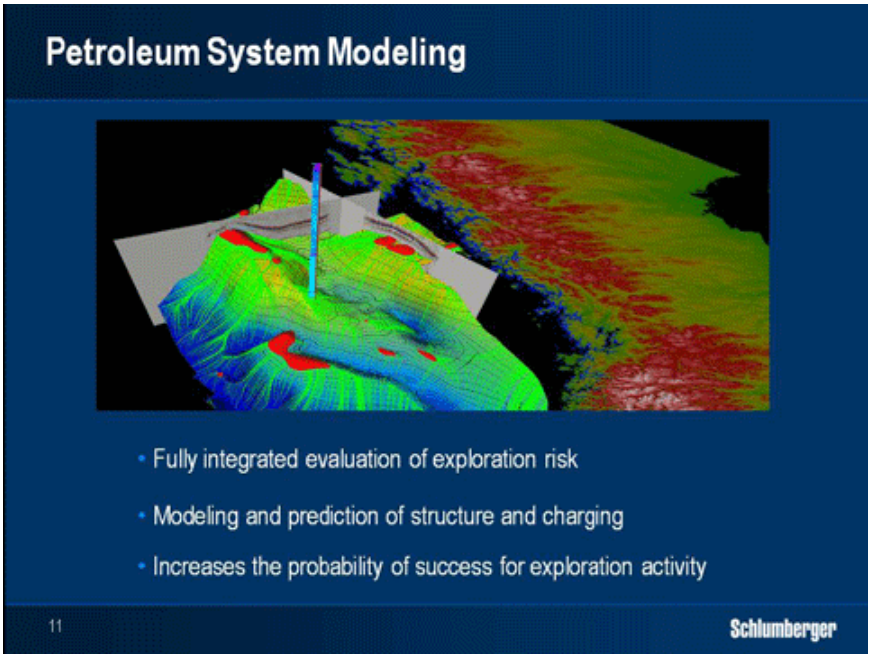
This technique involves two recording vessels each with their own source as well as two separate source vessels all sailing in the same interlinked circles creating unprecedented illumination of deep and complex exploration targets. Schlumberger is the only company offering the Dual Coil technique due to our technology leadership in streamer steering and positioning, single-sensor recording, noise removal and processing and interpretation.

To date Coil and Dual Coil surveys have been completed in the Gulf of Mexico, Brazil, Angola and the North Sea.



In terms of worldwide exploration success, on average two out of three frontier exploration wells are today unsuccessful. This indicates that in spite of the advances in seismic technology, the industry still fails to properly manage exploration risk. It has long been our belief that exploration prospects can be further de-risked by combining seismic data with petrophysical well data and petroleum system modeling to better understand the four components of trap, reservoir, charge and seal.

While seismic technology advances have made significant contributions to better evaluate trap and reservoir risks, almost three-quarters of the dry exploration wells are due to inadequate understanding of seal and charge risks. Petroleum system modeling enables geoscientists to better simulate migration, entrapment and preservation of hydrocarbons, which again addresses these risks.



As the only provider we now offer a fully software enabled workflow covering seismic and petrophysical interpretation as well as petroleum system modeling. In this example from the North Sea, you see the predicted gas and oil accumulations in red and green in a Petrel model built using this integrated workflow.

The green lines indicate the flow paths of the liquid hydrocarbons predicted to have charged these structural traps. Clearly the ability to model and predict both structure and charging of potential reservoirs has huge potential to de-risk exploration targets.

Building on our scientific platform, we continue to invest heavily in this area to further extend our leadership position. So with that let’s move from exploration to drilling.

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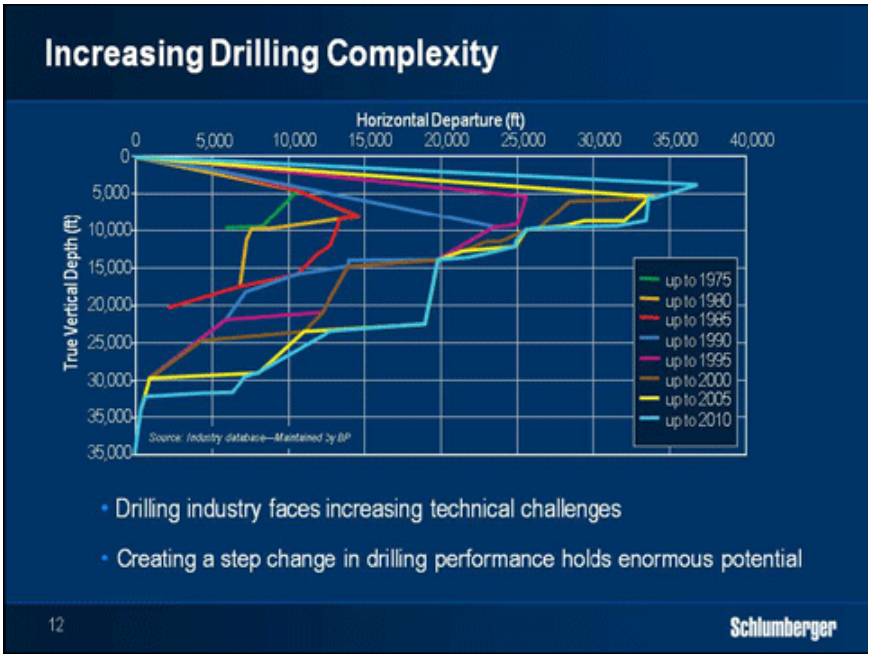
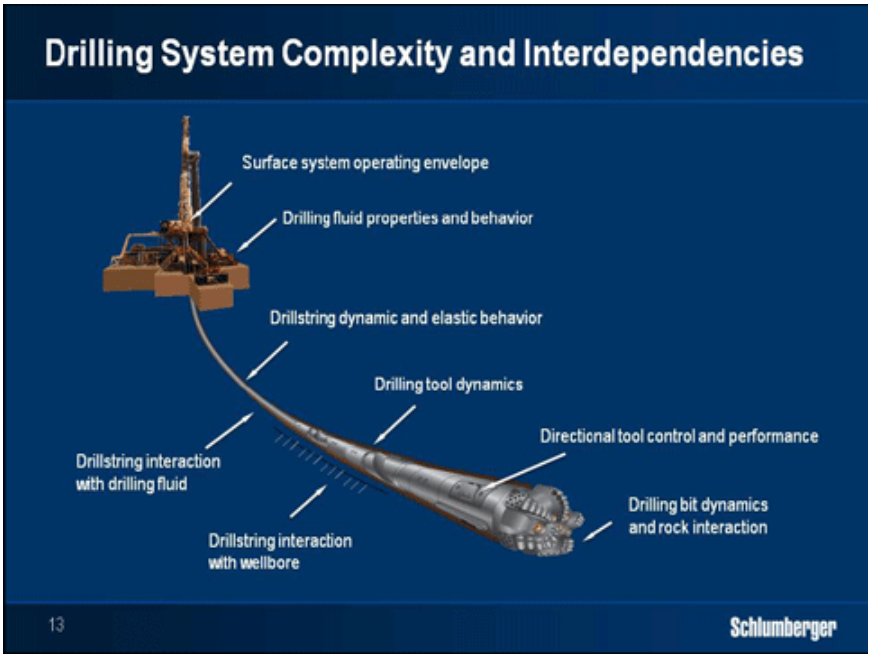


Over the past ten years we have seen a doubling in the number of land and offshore rigs operating worldwide. And as already discussed, the drilling targets are generally found deeper with more challenging well profiles and higher pressures and temperatures all representing tougher and more complex drilling.

And these trends are set to continue. There is therefore enormous potential value in creating a step change in drilling performance for the industry.

This can be done by drilling faster when the drill bit is on bottom and by reducing the 10 billion dollars per year of costs linked to drilling problems such as tool failures stuck pipe and lost circulation.



While the principle of drilling is relatively simple, the reality of the drilling process is highly complex to understand and predict. The interactions between rig, drillstring, drilling fluid and formation are all interdependent and vary rapidly as downhole conditions continuously change. Over the past decades we have seen excellent examples of advances in individual drilling technologies such as top drives, rotary steerable systems and PDC cutters.

Still the general approach to drilling optimization has changed little since the 1980s. We believe that in order to create the next step change in drilling performance we need to take a systems approach and move the entire drilling process from being partly a form of art to becoming a full-fledged science.

One of the reasons why drilling remains partly a form of art is that few companies had the technology span to embark on the transformation. And the ones that had, lacked the scientific platform or the ambition.

With the 12 billion dollars we spent last year on the Smith and Geoservices transactions, we are now uniquely positioned to take on this challenge building on clear leadership positions in most of the significant drilling segments.

In terms of the Smith integration, progress has been outstanding to the point that the transaction was accretive to our earnings per share in the second quarter, almost one year earlier than initially planned.

At this stage, we are already in full process of transforming drilling into a full-fledged science by focusing on the following four elements:

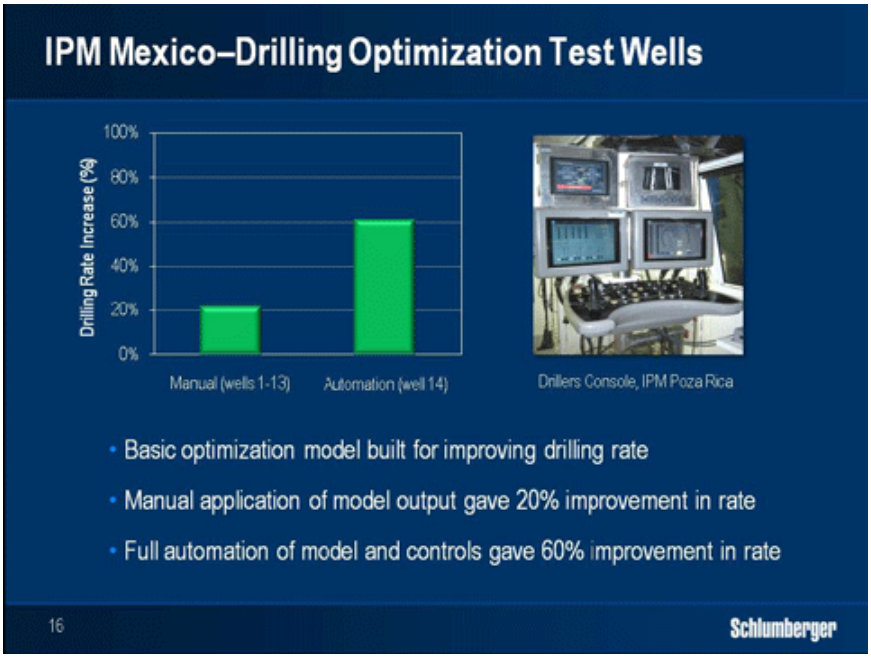
First, we continue to invest heavily in the development of new individual drilling technologies combining the capabilities of all our drilling segments. We have already made significant progress in the past 12 months and in the coming years we will introduce a wide range of new advanced technologies to the market.

Second, we are creating the drilling industry's most powerful technical community by co-locating all our drilling experts residing in our GeoMarkets into drilling support centers. In these centers the planning and upfront design of the wells we drill is done together with our customers and we also monitor and support the wellsite operations in real time.

By the end of this year we will have 10 of these drilling support centers established ramping up to 30 by the end of 2012. Third, we have some of our brightest minds working on creating numerical models able to predict the behavior of the entire drill string as a function of changing surface and downhole parameters.

In this work we benefit from our extensive experience in high-volume data processing inversion techniques and system modeling, and early versions of these models are already being tested today.

Finally we believe that the ultimate step change in drilling performance will come from automation where real-time measurements are fed into the numerical models which again control the key drilling parameters.



The move towards drilling automation will need to be handled with caution and the drilling process will always involve human oversight and potential intervention similar to how airline pilots operate today.

To illustrate the potential of numerical drilling models and drilling automation let's look at an example from one of our IPM projects. Here we built a simple numerical model to optimize the drilling rate as a function of weight-on-bit and the rotational speed of the drill pipe, and we applied the output of the model to 14 wells in real time.

For the first 13 wells, the model output was fed to the driller who was requested to enter the settings manually into the rig controls resulting in an average improvement in drilling rate of around 20%. In the 14th well, the model output was fed directly into the rig controls without any human interaction giving more than 60% improvement in drilling rat—significantly higher than the wells operated manually.

The model used in this example was quite basic but it gives a good indication of the upside potential science can realize in drilling.

And Schlumberger has both the ability and the ambition to lead the transformation of the drilling process into a full-fledged science.

Let’s then turn to deepwater, which poses the ultimate challenge for our industry in terms of both costs and risks. With the very high day rates of the latest-generation deepwater rigs, the cost of service company operational failures often dwarfs the service company tickets.

The Deepwater Horizon incident has further stressed the importance and value of operational integrity from the service industry. Services such as seismic, wireline, directional drilling and well testing, all play critical parts in deepwater developments.

Schlumberger is today the clear leader in the deepwater market and this is a position we have earned by taking a scientific approach to all aspects of our operations.

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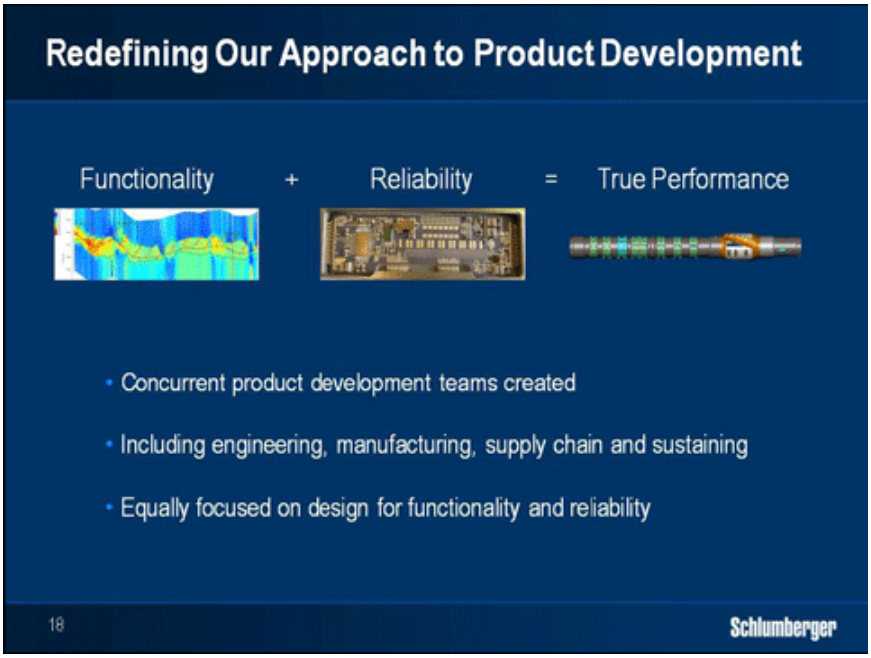


In 2007, we embarked on a long-term program called “Excellence in Execution” with the ultimate goal of elevating our operational performance to a completely new level. Through “Excellence in Execution” we are both extending our basic technology lead by re-shaping our approach to product development,t as well as re-defining the consistency of our wellsite operations.

To extend our technology lead, we focus on functionality, which is what the technology is able to do when it works properly, as well as on reliability, which is how the technology actually works. In our new approach to product development, we build on best practices from the automotive and aerospace industries to drive both functionality but even more so, the reliability of our technology.

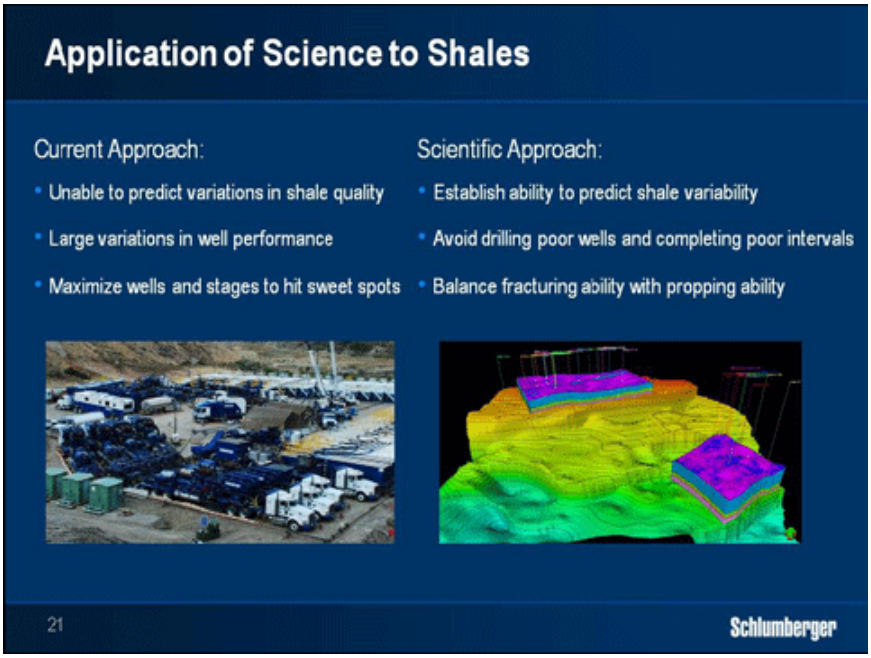
Many of our competitors will claim to have comparable technologies to us on the basis of functionality alone. However, when overlaying the functionality with the reliability of the technology it quickly becomes clear that this is not the case.

In terms of the consistency of our wellsite planning and execution, we focus on both competency and workflow management. Prior to 2007 we already had a well established training and competency management program covering every employee group and in particular our field population. In 2009 we extended our program to monitor in detail the development of deepwater expertise in all our technology lines and we put in place a deepwater competency certification process. Through this program, we have rapidly grown a unique deepwater technical domain with the depth of expertise needed to meet the growth in deepwater activity.

When it comes to workflow management, we have established detailed processes for project preparation real-time monitoring and control as well as management of change and we require full compliance to these processes from all our employees. In the event we are precluded from following our standard operating procedures, we have also empowered every employee to shut down operations and involve their manager onshore.

When we combine our unique technology with the consistency in our wellsite delivery, we offer a compelling proposition for managing costs and minimizing risks in the deepwater domain.

Over the past three years, we have already made significant progress in reducing the non-productive time associated with our operations which has already been noticed by our customers. With the growth in deepwater activity where the number of fields in production will reach 500 in 2015, our lead in operational integrity provides another great opportunity to outperform the market.



Let me then turn to unconventionals, where I will focus my comments on shale and how Schlumberger continues to apply our wide scientific platform to optimize the development of these important resources. The current industry approach to shale development in North America is sub-optimal, as it involves significant cost and resource waste.

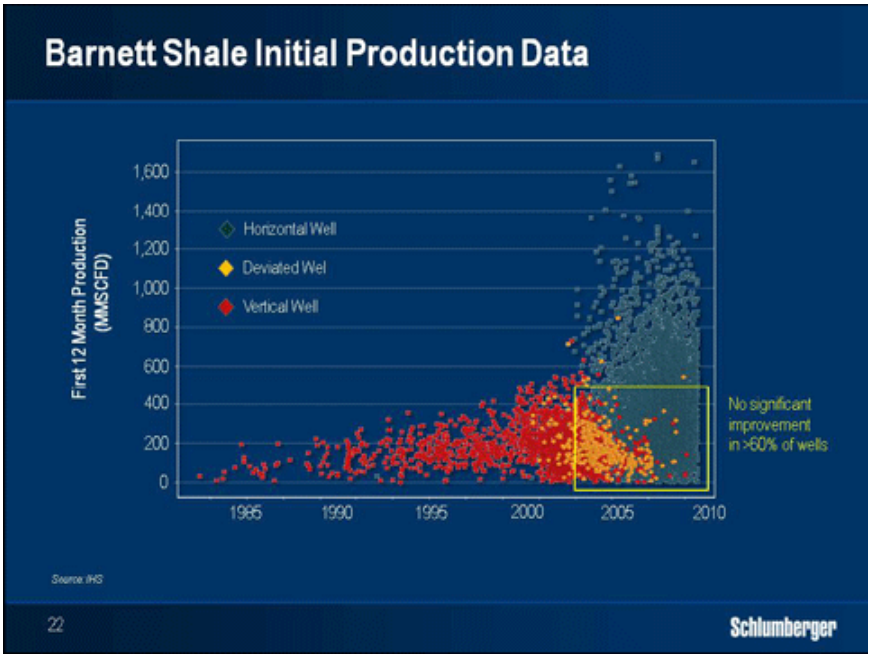
In general we see horizontal wells being spread evenly over the acreage with the entire horizontal section completed and fractured with massive amounts of water proppant and hydraulic horsepower. This approach would lead you to believe that the shale reservoir quality is constant. However both core data and production results confirm that this is not the case. Shale reservoir quality, similar to all other known hydrocarbon resources, varies both vertically and laterally.

The reason for the current approach is instead that the reservoir evaluation and prediction workflows used for conventional resources have up until recently not been available for shales.

Shale as a productive reservoir on a large scale is new to the industry. And the standard logging measurements interpretation techniques and modeling workflows used in sandstones and carbonates cannot be directly applied.

Without these workflows we operate more or less blindly.

The industry solution has therefore been to maximize the coverage of the shale volume with wells and stages with the hope of hitting enough of the ‘good stuff’ to reach reasonable levels of production and recovery.



However as the industry continues to perfect the factory drilling and completion of horizontal shale wells with ever increasing hydraulic fracturing intensity, it does not make up for the lack of fundamental reservoir understanding of shale as resource. It is clear that the current sub-optimal approach is associated with tremendous resource and cost waste as illustrated by the production data from the Barnett shale.

This figure shows the production from the first 12 months for all the wells vertical, deviated and horizontal completed since 1980. While the best performing horizontal wells clearly outperform vertical and deviated wells, a high number of horizontal wells show no production improvement in spite of much higher drilling and completions costs.

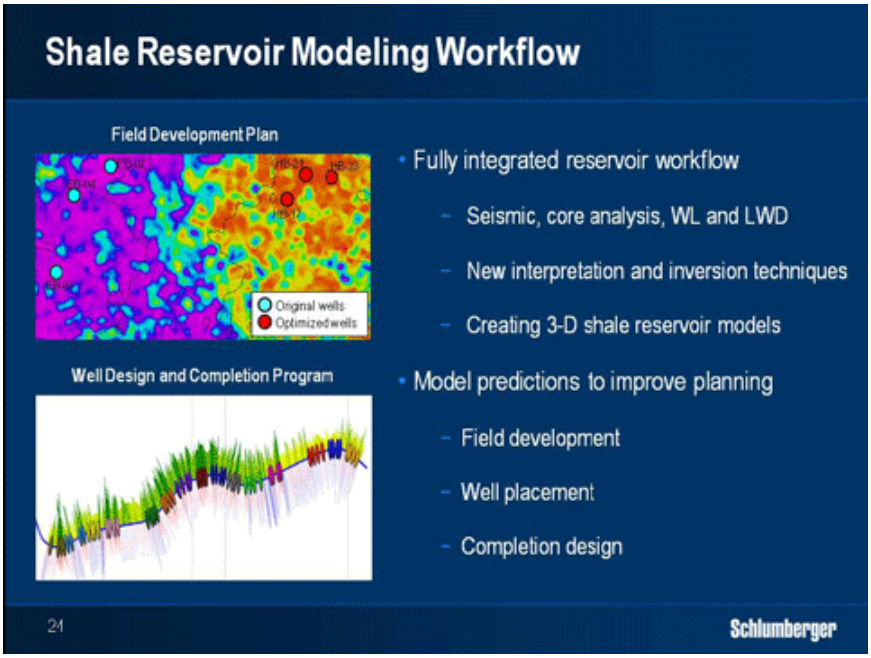
So let’s look at the three dimensions of cost and resource waste associated with the current sub-optimal approach:

First, many wells are drilled in areas of the shale plays with poor production potential and subsequent production results.

Second, the horizontal wells are completed along their entire lengths even though significant parts of the horizontal section have no production potential as observed from actual production logs.

Third, the amounts of horsepower and water applied to each stage are excessive creating fracture networks much deeper than what can be propped and where the un-propped part of the fracture network closes as soon as the hydraulic pressure is released.

Simulations show that if the entire depth of the fracturing network was indeed contributing the production from the average well should be three to four times higher.



Building on our subsurface science strengths, we have now established a reservoir modeling workflow for shale reservoirs. This workflow incorporates seismic core analysis and basic wireline and logging-while-drilling measurements using unique modeling and data inversion techniques.

With this workflow we are now able to build three-dimensional reservoir models capable of predicting variations in shale reservoir quality helping our customers to pick the best well locations on their acreage.

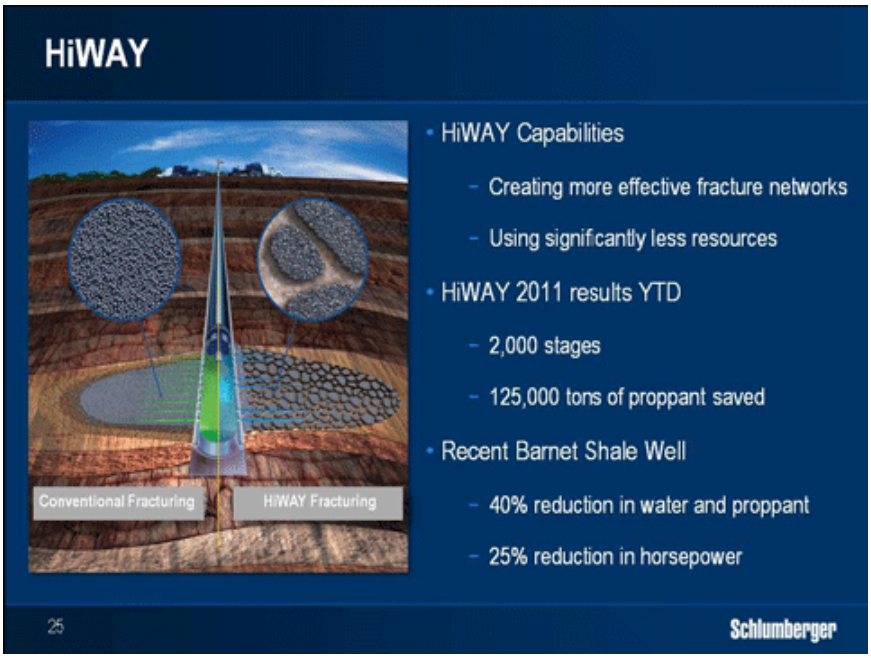
The model, when coupled with wireline or logging-while-drilling measurements from the horizontal sections, can also be used to select the optimum well path and completion intervals avoiding spending time horsepower water and proppant on stages that have no production potential.

The figure in the top left shows an example where this workflow was used for a customer. The warmer colors on the map are areas where our model predicted good shale quality, while the colder colors show poorer shale quality.

Prior to building the reservoir model the customer had already drilled three wells in the poor part of the shale. Based on the model, three new well locations where picked as seen on the map and they all gave initial production rates that were three to four times higher than the three initial wells.

We have now proven this technique for a number of customers in the US and the results have been very positive. And we believe that this integrated

workflow has the potential over time to transform the current industry approach.



When it comes to optimizing the stimulation design of each stage, the key is to balance the extension of the fracture network created with the ability to prop it, to ensure that the fractures remain open and contribute to production.

Hydraulic fracture monitoring and more advanced fracturing fluid systems like HiWAY are key technologies that facilitate this. HiWAY continues to make inroads in the various shale basins in the US as well as overseas and so far this year we have pumped around 2000 stages and saved more than 135,000 tons of proppant.

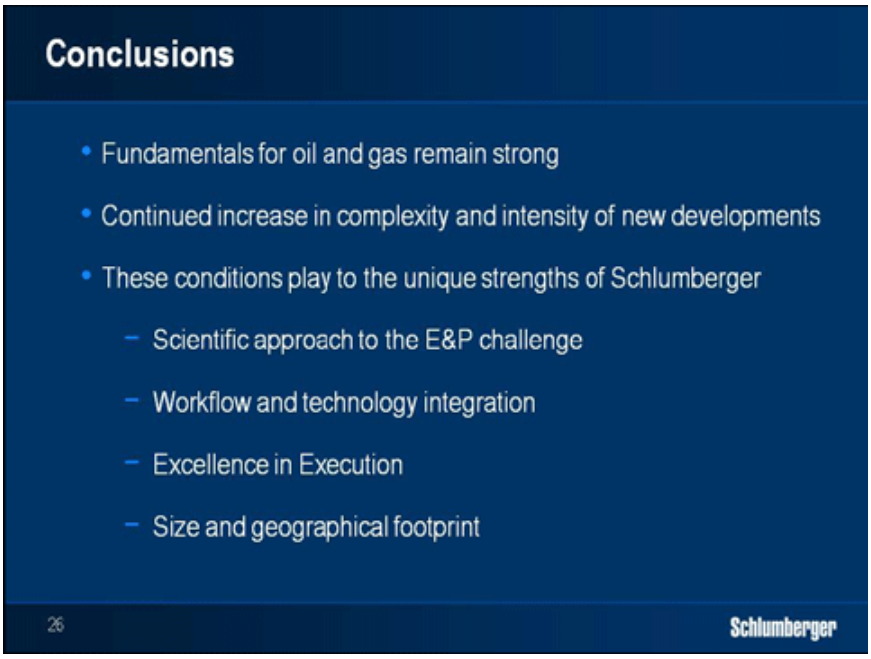
As we continue to expand HiWAY into new shale basins, and our customers get more comfortable with the use of the technology, we are also starting to reduce the water volume and horsepower used in our jobs with very positive results.

In a recent job in the Barnett shale we reduced water and proppant volumes by around 40% each and average horsepower by around 25% while the initial production was significantly higher than expected. This is an excellent example of how we can achieve more with less by applying science.

We are already seeing signs that the scientific approach to shale developments is gaining momentum and as the IOCs continue to build their positions in the shale basins both in the US, and overseas this trend will only strengthen.

The scientific approach will also be critical to unlock shale developments overseas as the industry faces more public pressure to minimize the operational footprint and also less available infrastructure compared to North America.

The onset of this scientific approach will elevate the importance of reservoir evaluation, drilling and advanced fracturing fluid systems in future shale developments. And these are three technical domains where Schlumberger holds clear leadership positions.



Ladies and gentlemen, in my presentation I have highlighted that in spite of the uncertainties in short-term GDP growth, the fundamentals for oil and gas remain positive providing an underlying trend of higher investments in exploration and production.

I have also illustrated that the slender supply-demand gap will drive our customers towards resources that are more difficult to develop which will continue to increase the intensity and complexity of the supply challenge.

Schlumberger has the broadest portfolio of technology and the largest pool of experience and talent to help de-risk and drive the financial performance of our customers' projects.

We further set ourselves apart by taking a scientific approach to all aspects of our business, combined with fully integrated workflows and technologies and a commitment to excellence in execution.

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And lastly our size and footprint advantage provides the required presence and critical mass as exploration and development activity moves to new basins.

Building on these unique strengths and the opportunities I have outlined this evening, I am very confident in our ability to outperform the market in both top line and margin growth.

Thank you.