

Schlumberger

Proxy Statement and
Annual Report 2002



Contents

Letter from the
Chairman

Proxy Statement

Annual Report on
Form 10-K

About the Cover

Whether Schlumberger is deploying services at the wellsite, enabling and integrating real-time information systems and services, or providing IT connectivity and services on a global basis, our people are dedicated to delivering superior results that optimize customer performance in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

Letter from the Chairman

The political and economic uncertainties that marked 2002 made for a difficult environment for Schlumberger with the absence of any clear direction in future demand for oil and gas and continued depressed spending in the IT sector. As a result, Oilfield Services' customers were reluctant to expand their exploration and production programs. Despite this challenging environment, total operating revenues held up relatively well, dropping by a modest 4.2% to \$13.5 billion.

A number of factors contributed to this resilience. Sharp declines in oilfield activity in North America were partially offset by mid-year strength in Europe, the CIS and Africa. In particular, the Caspian and Russia GeoMarkets posted significant revenue growth reflecting the increasing role of hydrocarbon development in these areas. North Sea operations slowed due to refocused industry investment and activity in Nigeria was hit by the postponement of development plans towards the end of the year. Mexico showed considerable strength, but the positive effects were not sufficient to counter the turmoil that developed in Venezuela late in the year. Overall favorable results were in part due to our customers' focus on production optimization, field development and field remediation projects, which contributed revenue growth in spite of the overall market weakness.

SchlumbergerSema also showed resilience. This was largely due to our geographical focus on specific market segments, coupled with the results of the cost reduction initiatives. Integration of the Sema global infrastructure services with the network solutions organization of Oilfield Services took place during the year to create the Schlumberger network and infrastructure solutions group. This key building block in the Schlumberger real-time strategy for oil and gas enables the global connectivity and information security that is essential to developing solutions at the intersection of technical and business systems.

In December, we announced that SchlumbergerSema would focus on IT consulting, systems integration, and network and infrastructure solutions, primarily for the global oil and gas and energy markets. These areas form the core of the Schlumberger businesses and are where the company's domain expertise, global reach and technology are the greatest. However, I would like to emphasize that this focus is not intended in any way to dilute the importance of our customers in the public sector, telecommunications and finance markets. As part of this plan, we also announced that the volume products activities of SchlumbergerSema including smart cards, point-of-sale terminals, payphones, eCity terminals, electricity meters and payment systems activities would be managed separately.

These changes result from our belief that the combination of SchlumbergerSema IT capabilities and utilities sector expertise, the strong position of Schlumberger Information Solutions in data and information management, and the long-term relationships that Schlumberger Oilfield Services enjoys with its oil and gas customers offer unbeatable scope, scale and depth of knowledge to deliver end-to-end, enterprise-wide data integration and real-time IT solutions. We saw strong synergy in 2002, counting Atwood Oceanics, ConocoPhillips, Petrobras, Petronas, Shell, Total FinaElf, Unocal and Yukos among oilfield customer wins for IT services.

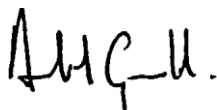
Core oilfield technologies made substantial progress during the year, with increasing demand for services that reduce risk—such as the PowerDrive* 475 rotary steerable system—and services that improve production such as PowerSTIM* production enhancement solutions. To expand our offerings in well completions and productivity, we acquired A. Comeau & Associates Limited to strengthen our engineering capabilities in artificially lifted wells—a key area of focus in the ageing oilfields that make up a significant part of the world’s production. In data processing and information management, we acquired “InsideReality” from Norsk Hydro. This new 3D virtual reality system creates a unique and powerful environment for interactive well planning, real-time geosteering and geophysical analysis and its continued development will transform collaborative workflows in the exploration and production industry.

Efforts continued to lower the company’s net debt. Capital expenditures were reduced and a number of non-core assets sold, including the drill bit business as well as two jack-up drilling rigs. Unfortunately, negative exchange rate movements that amounted to \$507 million largely offset these actions and resulted in a reduction of net debt of just \$16 million. Elsewhere, plans for divestiture include the automated test operation, now independently managed as NPTest and well positioned for sale when market conditions improve.

Looking forward, the rapid drawdown in gas storage this winter can be expected to lead to a recovery in North American gas drilling activity. In the near term however, the outlook for oil continues to be clouded by the uncertain direction of the world economy despite the current low inventories. Longer term, the fundamentals of the oil and gas industry are stronger than they have been for a long time with the International Energy Agency forecasting the need to increase oil production from the level of 77 million barrels per day in 2002 to 88 million barrels in 2010. This increase will require huge capital investment, not only to add production capacity but also to combat the effects of natural production decline over the same time period.

In an environment where the role of fossil fuels in increasing greenhouse gas emissions is of concern, Schlumberger announced joint sponsorship with ExxonMobil and General Electric of the Stanford University Global Climate and Energy Project (G-CEP). G-CEP is a 10-year commitment to address world energy and environmental concerns through development of a portfolio of practical energy technologies that address the potential long-term risks of climate change. The launch of this project marked the culmination of an idea that first saw life during the conference held in 1998 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Schlumberger-Doll Research Center.

The long-term future of Schlumberger is exceptionally bright. We are the technology leader in upstream oil & gas and we are now well positioned to lead the IT revolution in our industry. In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to thank our customers and employees for your confidence and continued support.



Andrew Gould
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

**NOTICE OF
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
AND
PROXY STATEMENT**



Schlumberger Limited
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New York, New York 10022-4624

42, rue Saint-Dominique
75007 Paris, France

Parkstraat 83
2514 JG The Hague
The Netherlands

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Be Held April 11, 2003

March 7, 2003

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders of Schlumberger Limited (Schlumberger N.V.) will be held at the Avila Beach Hotel, Penstraat 130, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on Friday, April 11, 2003 at 10:30 in the morning (Curaçao time), for the following purposes:

1. To elect 10 directors.
2. To report on the course of business during the year ended December 31, 2002, to adopt and approve the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2002, its Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2002, and the declaration of dividends by the Board of Directors as reflected in the Company's 2002 Annual Report to Stockholders.
3. To approve the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as independent public accountants to audit the accounts of the Company for 2003.

Action will also be taken upon such other matters as may come properly before the meeting.

The close of business on February 20, 2003 has been fixed as the record date for the meeting. All holders of common stock of record at the close of business on that date are entitled to vote at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Ellen Summer
Secretary

Please sign your proxy card and return it in the enclosed envelope so that you may be represented at the Meeting.

PROXY STATEMENT

March 7, 2003

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 the 2003 Annual General Meeting of Stockholders. The approximate mailing date of this proxy statement is March 7, 2003. 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 2002 Annual Report to Stockholders is presented in the next section of this booklet. The Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2002, its Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2002 and the supplemental financial information with respect to dividends included in the Annual Report are incorporated by reference as part of this proxy soliciting material.

The Company will bear the cost of furnishing proxy material to all stockholders and of soliciting proxies by mail and telephone. D. F. King & Co., Inc. has been retained by the Company to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee estimated at \$10,500 plus reasonable expenses. Directors, officers and employees of the Company may also solicit proxies for no additional compensation. The Company will reimburse brokerage firms, fiduciaries and custodians for their reasonable expenses in forwarding the solicitation material to the beneficial owners.

Voting Procedure

Each stockholder of record at the close of business on February 20, 2003 is entitled to one vote for each share registered in the stockholder’s name. On that date there were 582,204,604 outstanding shares of common stock of Schlumberger, excluding 84,900,064 shares held in treasury.

Fifty percent of the outstanding shares, exclusive of shares held in treasury, must be present in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum for the holding of the meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes are counted for determining the presence of a quorum but are not counted as votes cast in the tabulation of votes on any matter brought before the meeting.

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 the Netherlands Antilles and, as required by Netherlands Antilles law, meetings of stockholders must be held in the Netherlands Antilles. The enclosed proxy card is a means by which a stockholder may authorize the voting of shares at the meeting. It may be revoked at any time by written notice to the Secretary of the Company before it is voted. If it is not revoked, the shares represented will be voted in accordance with the proxy.

1. Election of Directors

It is intended to fix the number of directors at 10 and to elect a Board of Directors of 10 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, except Tony Isaac, is now a director and was previously elected by the stockholders. D. Euan Baird, a director from 1986 until his retirement on February 1, 2003 as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, and William T. McCormick, Jr., a director since 1990, are not standing for reelection. Unless instructed otherwise, the proxies will be voted for the election of the 10 nominees

named below. If any nominee is unable or unwilling to serve, proxies may be voted for another person designated by the Board of Directors. The Board knows of no reason why any nominee will be unable or unwilling to serve if elected.

A majority of the votes cast is required to elect each of the nominees for director.

The Board of Directors Recommends a Vote FOR All Nominees.

The Board of Directors' nominees for election to the Board, together with information furnished by them with respect to their business experience, and other information regarding them, are set forth below:

<u>Nominee, Age and Five-Year Business Experience</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
JOHN DEUTCH, 64; Institute Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.(1)	1997
JAMIE S. GORELICK, 52; Vice Chair of Fannie Mae, the largest source of financing for U.S. home mortgages, Washington, D.C.(2)	2002
ANDREW GOULD, 56; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since February 2003, President and Chief Operating Officer, March 2002 to February 2003, Executive Vice President Oilfield Services from January 1999 to March 2002, Executive Vice President Oilfield Products, February 1998 to January 1999.(3)	2002
TONY ISAAC, 61, Chief Executive, The BOC Group plc, an international portfolio of companies with four business segments consisting of Gases and Related Products, Vacuum, Supply Chain Solutions and Health Care since September 1999, Group Finance Director of the BOC Group plc from October 1994 to September 1999.(4)	—
ADRIAN LAJOUS, 59; Senior Energy Advisor, McKinsey & Company, Houston, Texas, since January 2001; Special Advisor to the President of Mexico (international oil matters), January 2000 to November 2000; Director and CEO, Pemex, Mexico's national oil company from 1990 to 1999.(5)	2002
ANDRE LEVY-LANG, 65; Independent Investor since November 1999; Chairman of the Executive Board of Paribas, an international banking group, May 1998 to August 1999; Chairman of the Board of Management of Compagnie Financière de Paribas from June 1990 until May 1998, Paris.(6)	1992
DIDIER PRIMAT, 58; President, Primwest Holding N.V., an investment management company, Curaçao, N.A. (7)	1988
NICOLAS SEYDOUX, 63; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Gaumont, a French filmmaking enterprise, Paris.(7)	1982
LINDA GILLESPIE STUNTZ, 48; Partner, law firm of Stuntz, Davis & Staffier P.C., Washington, D. C (8)	1993
SVEN ULLRING, 67; Independent Adviser since June 2000; President and Chief Executive Officer, Det Norske Veritas, a provider of safety, quality and reliability services to maritime, offshore and other industries, from July 1985 to May 2000, Hovik, Norway.(9)	1990

- (1) Mr. Deutch is a director of Citigroup, a banking and insurance organization; CMS Energy Corp., a diversified energy company; Cummins Inc., a manufacturer of diesel engines and components; and Raytheon Corporation, an electronics manufacturer. Mr. Deutch's adult son, Paul Deutch, is employed by a unit of Schlumberger. The employment of Mr. Deutch's son was not influenced by John Deutch's position as a director of the Company.
- (2) Ms. Gorelick is a director of United Technologies Corporation, a provider of high technology products and services to the aerospace industry, where she serves on its Audit, Finance and Public Issues Review Committees and serves on the Harvard Board of Overseers, and the boards of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, America's Promise and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She is a member of the National Commission on Terrorism Attacks Upon the United States. Ms. Gorelick will retire from Fannie Mae on July 1, 2003, to devote more time to the Commission.
- (3) Mr. Gould is a director of Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited, a mineral resources group.
- (4) Mr. Isaac is a director of International Power plc and is Chairman of its Audit Committee and serves on its Remuneration and Appointments Committees and is a director of the Exel Group, plc and is Chairman of its Audit Committee.
- (5) Mr. Lajous is President of Petrométrica, an energy consulting company, Mexico City; President of Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, Oxford, U.K.; and Senior Energy Advisor at Morgan Stanley, London.
- (6) Mr. Lévy-Lang is a director and member of the Compensation Committee of AGF, a French insurance company, and a director of Dexia, a Belgian financial services company.
- (7) Mr. Primat and Mr. Seydoux are cousins.
- (8) Mrs. Stuntz is a director of American Electric Power Company, Inc., an electric and power holding company, where she is Chairman of its Finance Committee and is a member of its Executive, Public Policy, and Corporate Governance Committees; and a director of the Electricity Innovation Institute, a nonprofit public benefit corporation engaged in research and technologies related to electricity production, transmission, distribution and utilization.
- (9) Mr. Ullring is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Norsk Hydro, an energy, fertilizer and metals company; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Storebrand, an insurance company; and Chairman of the Board of the Environmental Forum, all in Oslo, Norway; and a member of the Board of Keppel Corporation, a real estate development, shipbuilding and telecommunications company in Singapore.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to persons known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of 5% or more of the Common Stock.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock</u>	
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage of Class</u>
FMR Corp. (1) 85 Devonshire Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109	50,431,204	8.685%

- (1) Based on a Statement on Schedule 13G dated February 14, 2003. Such filing indicates that FMR Corp. has sole voting power with respect to 2,687,533 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 50,431,204 shares. FMR Corp. is the parent of Fidelity Management & Research Company, investment adviser to the Fidelity group of investment companies. The filing indicates that the Common Stock was acquired in the ordinary course of business and not for the purpose of influencing control of the Company.

The following lists the shares of Schlumberger Common Stock beneficially owned as of January 31, 2003 by all directors and nominees, by each of the named executive officers, and by the directors and officers as a group. Except as footnoted, each individual has sole voting and investment power over the shares listed by that individual's name. As of January 31, 2003, no nominee for director owned more than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock, except Mr. Primat who owned 3.03%. All 23 directors and executive officers as a group owned 3.82% of the outstanding shares of the Company at January 31, 2003.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Shares</u>
D. Euan Baird	2,323,704 (1)
John Deutch	4,600 (2)
Jaime S. Gorelick	1,000
Andrew Gould	422,888 (3)
Rene Huck	152,668 (4)
Tony Isaac	0
Adrian Lajous	500 (5)
André Lévy-Lang	5,000
William T. McCormick, Jr.	10,500
Jean-Marc Perraud	106,634 (6)
Irwin Pfister	403,649 (7)
Didier Primat	17,658,128 (8)
Nicolas Seydoux	252,524 (9)
Linda Gillespie Stuntz	6,300 (10)
Sven Ullring	4,405
All directors and executive officers as a group (23 persons)	22,231,185 (11)

- (1) Includes 699,955 shares held in a revocable grantor trust and 1,623,749 shares which may be acquired by Mr. Baird within 60 days through the exercise of stock options.
- (2) Includes 600 shares owned by Mr. Deutch's wife, as to which he disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (3) Includes 387,888 shares which may be acquired by Mr. Gould within 60 days through the exercise of stock options.
- (4) Includes 143,445 shares which may be acquired by Mr. Huck within 60 days through the exercise of stock options.
- (5) Excludes 300 shares held in a family trust as to which Mr. Lajous does not have voting or investment power.
- (6) Includes 91,435 shares which may be acquired by Mr. Perraud within 60 days through the exercise of stock options.
- (7) Includes 400,414 shares which may be acquired by Mr. Pfister within 60 days through the exercise of stock options.
- (8) Includes 560,000 shares as to which Mr. Primat shares investment power and 4,499,008 shares held for account of the minor children of Mr. Primat as to which he has joint voting and investment power.
- (9) Includes 15,364 shares owned by Mr. Seydoux's wife, as to which he shares voting and investment power.
- (10) Includes 3,000 shares as to which Mrs. Stuntz shares voting power and 300 shares owned by a minor child in a trust for which Mrs. Stuntz serves as trustee.
- (11) Includes 3,315,488 shares, which may be acquired by executive officers as a group within 60 days through the exercise of stock options.

Board and Committees

Schlumberger has an Audit, a Compensation, a Finance, a Nominating and a Technology Committee.

The Audit Committee is comprised of four independent directors as defined by the New York Stock Exchange's current listing standards. It assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to oversee the Company's financial reporting process and monitors the integrity of the Company's financial statements, including the Company's accounting practices and internal accounting controls, and the independence and performance of the Company's auditors. The Audit Committee recommends for appointment by the Board of Directors, subject to approval by the stockholders, a firm of independent certified public accountants whose duty is to examine the Schlumberger consolidated financial statements. The independent auditors are accountable to the Audit Committee. Mrs. Stuntz is Chair of the Audit Committee. Ms. Gorelick and Messrs. Lévy-Lang and Primat are the other members.

The Compensation Committee is comprised entirely of outside directors who are responsible for reviewing the objectives and performance of the Chief Executive Officer and reviewing and approving the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and the officers of the Company. The Compensation Committee also advises on general compensation and benefits matters and administers the Company's stock option plans. Mr. McCormick is Chair of the Compensation Committee. Messrs. Seydoux and Ullring are the other members.

The Finance Committee advises on various matters, including dividend and financial policies and the investment and reinvestment of funds. The Finance Committee periodically reviews the administration of the Schlumberger employee benefit plans and those of its subsidiaries. Mr. Lévy-Lang is Chair of the Finance Committee and Messrs. Gould and Lajous are the other members. Mr. Baird was a member until his resignation on February 1, 2003.

The Nominating 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 meetings of stockholders. It may also recommend to the Board persons to be appointed by the Board or to be elected by the stockholders to fill any vacancies which occur on the Board. The Nominating Committee is responsible for monitoring trends in Board membership and other corporate governance matters and for recommending changes, as well as leading the Board's appraisal process. Mr. Seydoux is Chair of the Nominating Committee, and Mrs. Stuntz, Messrs. Deutch and McCormick are the other members. Mr. Baird was a member until his resignation on February 1, 2003. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by stockholders who may submit nominations to Chair, Nominating Committee, care of the Secretary, Schlumberger Limited, 153 East 53 Street, 57th Floor, New York, New York 10022-4624.

The Technology Committee advises the Board and senior management on various matters including the quality and relevance of programs dealing with scientific research, development, information and manufacturing technology and also advises on research strategy and university relationships. Mr. Deutch is Chair of the Technology Committee and Mr. Lévy-Lang is also a member.

During 2002 the Board of Directors held six meetings. The Audit Committee met five times; the Compensation Committee met three times; the Finance Committee met once; the Nominating Committee met four times; and the Technology Committee met once. All incumbent director nominees attended at least 80% of the aggregate of the meetings of the Board and of the committees of the Board on which such directors served.

Directors who are employees of Schlumberger do not receive compensation for serving on the Board or on committees of the Board. Board members who are not employees receive annual fees of \$40,000 each, annual stock awards of 500 shares of Schlumberger common stock and additional annual fees of \$10,000 as members of each of the committees on which they serve, except that the Chair of each Committee receives an annual fee of \$20,000, rather than the \$10,000 annual fee for committee service.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee is comprised of four directors and operates under a written charter reviewed annually by the Board of Directors. All members of the Audit Committee are independent as currently defined in Section 303.01(B)(2)(a) and (3) of the New York Stock Exchange's listing standards. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to oversee the Company's financial reporting process and monitors the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the independence and performance of the Company's auditors. During 2002, the Audit Committee periodically reviewed and discussed the Company's financial statements with Company management and the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, including matters raised by the independent auditors pursuant to Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61 (Communication with Audit Committees). The Audit Committee discussed with the Company's senior management and independent auditors the review of the Company's reporting and internal controls undertaken in connection with certifications by the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in certain of the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Audit Committee also reviewed and discussed such other matters as it deemed appropriate, including other provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules adopted or proposed to be adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company's independent auditors provided the Audit Committee with written disclosures required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1 (Independence Discussions with Audit Committees), and we discussed the PricewaterhouseCoopers' independence with them.

We have considered whether the provision of services by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP not related to the audit of the Company's financial statements and to the review of the Company's interim financial statements is compatible with maintaining PricewaterhouseCoopers' independence.

Based on the foregoing review and discussion, and relying on the representation of Company management and the independent auditors' report to the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee recommended that the Board of Directors include the audited financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SUBMITTED BY THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE SCHLUMBERGER
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jamie S. Gorelick
André Lévy-Lang

Didier Primat
Linda G. Stuntz, Chair

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary of Cash and Certain Other Compensation

The following table shows the compensation paid by the Company and its subsidiaries to the Chief Executive Officer and to the next four most highly compensated executive officers for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long Term Compensation Awards	All Other Compensation(\$)(8)
		Salary (\$)(6)	Bonus (\$)(6)	Securities Underlying Options(#)(7)	
D. E. Baird (1)	2002	1,500,000	450,000	250,000	209,500
Chairman and	2001	1,500,000	2,000,000	0	210,000
Chief Executive Officer	2000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	175,000
A. Gould (1) (2)	2002	966,667	300,000	300,000	124,700
President and	2001	800,000	1,120,000	100,000	95,704
Chief Operating Officer	2000	507,000	567,200	200,000	53,922
I. Pfister (3)	2002	600,000	180,000	150,000	76,000
Executive Vice President	2001	575,000	675,000	100,000	50,750
	2000	500,000	150,000	100,000	44,800
J.-M. Perraud (4)	2002	430,395	84,000	50,000	30,301
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer					
R. Huck (5)	2002	388,006	88,785	50,000	50,768
Vice President Quality, Health, Safety, Environment & Industry Affairs					

- (1) Mr. Baird retired on February 1, 2003 and Mr. Gould became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on that date.
- (2) Mr. Gould was Executive Vice President Oilfield Services until March 2002.
- (3) Effective January 1, 2003, Mr. Pfister assumed responsibility for Special Projects.
- (4) Mr. Perraud was Controller and Chief Accounting Officer until March 2002.
- (5) Mr. Huck was President Reservoir Evaluation and Development until March 2002 and is paid in Euros.
- (6) Salary and bonus amounts include cash compensation earned and received and any amounts deferred under the Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan.
- (7) The Company has granted no stock appreciation rights or restricted stock.
- (8) The 2001 amounts disclosed in this column include:
 - (a) Company contributions to Schlumberger Profit Sharing Plans
 - (b) Company contributions to the International Staff Profit Sharing Plan
 - (c) Company unfunded credits to the Schlumberger Supplementary Benefit Plan
 - (d) Company unfunded matching credits to the Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan

	(a)(\$)	(b)(\$)	(c)(\$)	(d)(\$)
Mr. Baird	11,500	N/A	99,000	99,000
Mr. Gould	11,500	N/A	56,600	56,600
Mr. Pfister	11,500	N/A	32,250	32,250
Mr. Perraud	11,000	15,176	4,125	0
Mr. Huck	11,500	14,470	12,399	12,399

The Company's matching credits under the Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan are vested one-third at three years of service, two-thirds at four years, fully at five years or upon reaching the earliest of age 60, death or change of control. The amounts credited under the Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan will be paid upon termination or retirement, death, disability, or change in control.

Stock Option Grants Table

The following table sets forth certain information concerning options granted during 2002 to the named officers. Shown are hypothetical gains that could be realized for the respective options, based on assumed rates of annual compound stock price appreciation of 5% and 10% from the date the options were granted over the ten-year term of the options. Any amount realized upon exercise of the options will depend upon the market price of Schlumberger common stock at the time the option is exercised relative to the exercise price of the option. There is no assurance that the amounts reflected in this table will be realized.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

Name	Individual Grants				Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term	
	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted (#)(1)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise Price (\$/SH)(2)	Expiration Date	5% (\$)	10% (\$)
D. E. Baird	250,000	3.42	50.505	02/01/2008	7,940,581	20,122,991
A. Gould	300,000	4.10	55.745	04/17/2012	10,517,319	26,652,952
I. Pfister	150,000	2.05	55.745	04/17/2012	5,258,660	13,326,476
J.-M. Perraud	50,000	0.68	55.745	04/17/2012	1,752,887	4,442,159
R. Huck	50,000	0.68	55.745	04/17/2012	1,752,887	4,442,159

(1) The Company has not granted any stock appreciation rights. Options listed above become exercisable in installments of 20% each year following the date of grant, except that Mr. Baird's options are 100% exercisable as of January 16, 2003. All outstanding stock options become fully exercisable prior to liquidation or dissolution of the Company or prior to any reorganization, merger or consolidation of the Company where the Company is not the surviving corporation unless such merger, reorganization or consolidation provides for the assumption of such stock options.

(2) The exercise price of the options is equal to the average of the high and the low per share prices of the common stock on the options' dates of grant and may be paid in cash or by tendering shares of common stock. Applicable tax obligations may be paid in cash or by the withholding of shares of common stock.

Stock Option Exercises and December 31, 2001 Stock Option Value Table

The following table shows certain information concerning options exercised during 2002 by the named officers and the number and value of unexercised options at December 31, 2002. Schlumberger has not granted stock appreciation rights. The values of unexercised in-the-money stock options at December 31, 2002 as shown below are presented pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission rules. Any amount realized upon exercise of stock options will depend upon the market price of Schlumberger common stock at the time the stock option is exercised. There is no assurance that the values of unexercised in-the-money options reflected in this table will be realized.

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option Values

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercises (#)	Value Realized (\$)(1)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at FY-End(#)		Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options at FY-End (\$) (2)	
			Exercisable/Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable
D. E. Baird	439,600	13,680,792	1,373,749/250,000		12,311,200/0	
A. Gould	0	—	376,898/530,772		1,918,026/0	
I. Pfister	0	—	389,425/311,978		2,019,507/0	
J. M. Perraud	0	—	87,237/96,396		525,278/0	
R. Huck	24,396	677,713	143,445/94,373		295,197/0	

(1) Market value of stock on date of exercise less exercise price.

(2) Closing price of stock on December 31, 2002 (\$42.09) less exercise price.

Employment Agreement

Effective January 1, 2003, Irwin Pfister assumed responsibility for Special Projects. Mr. Pfister's employment agreement with the Company provides for his current annual salary of \$600,000 through September 30, 2003, adjusted to \$450,000 for the remainder of the agreement which will expire on April 30, 2005, when he will retire. Mr. Pfister will receive certain supplemental pension benefits and will continue to participate in the Company's employee benefit plans, other than vacation. He will participate in the cash incentive awards program through September 30, 2003.

Pension Plans

Schlumberger and certain of its subsidiaries maintain pension plans for employees, including executive officers, providing for lifetime pensions upon retirement after a specified number of years of service. Employees may participate in one or more pension plans in the course of their careers with the Company or its subsidiaries, in which case they become entitled to a pension from each plan based upon the benefits accrued during the years of service related to each plan. These plans are funded on an actuarial basis through cash contributions made by the Company or its subsidiaries. Certain of the plans also permit or require contributions by employees.

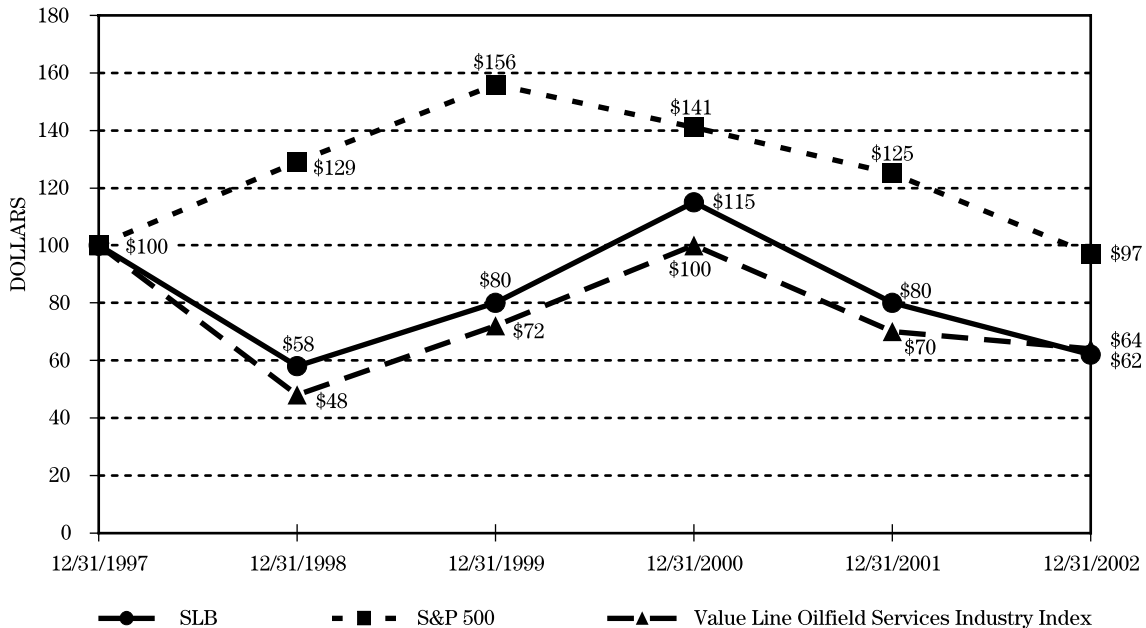
Benefits under the international staff pension plans of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are based on a participant's pensionable salary (generally, base salary plus incentive) for each year in which the employee participates in the plans and the employee's length of service with the Company or the subsidiary. Since January 1, 1993, the benefit earned has been 3.2% of pensionable salary for each year of service. Benefits are payable upon normal retirement age, at or after age 55, or upon early retirement. Estimated annual benefits from these plans payable upon retirement are: \$37,052 for Mr. Baird, \$124,237 for Mr. Gould, \$12,338 for Mr. Perraud, and \$16,207 for Mr. Huck.

Benefits under the U.S. tax qualified pension plans of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are based on an employee's admissible compensation (generally, base salary plus incentive) for each year in which an employee participates in the U.S. plans and the employee's length of service with the Company or the subsidiary. From January 1, 1989, the benefit earned 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. The Company has adopted a supplementary benefit plan for eligible employees, including executive officers. Amounts under the supplementary plan are accrued under an unfunded arrangement to pay each individual the additional amount which would have been payable under the plans if the amount had not been subject to limitations imposed by law on maximum annual benefit payments and on annual compensation recognized to compute plan benefits. Estimated annual benefits from the plans payable upon retirement (assuming retirement at age 65) are: \$57,193 for Mr. Huck and, assuming admissible compensation continues at the December 31, 2002 levels, estimated annual benefits payable from the U.S. plans and the supplementary benefit plan are: \$740,795 for Mr. Baird; \$465,812 for Mr. Gould; \$296,907 for Mr. Pfister; and \$122,188 for Mr. Perraud.

Corporate Performance Graph

The following graph compares the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on Schlumberger common stock, assuming reinvestment of dividends on the last day of the month of payment into common stock of Schlumberger, with the cumulative total return on the published Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the cumulative total return on Value Line's Oilfield Services Industry Group over the preceding five-year period. The following graph is presented pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission rules. Schlumberger believes that while total stockholder return is an important corporate performance indicator, it is subject to the vagaries of the market. In addition to the creation of stockholder value, the Schlumberger executive compensation program is based on financial and strategic results and the other factors set forth and discussed in the Compensation Committee Report beginning on page 10.

**COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
AMONG SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED, S&P 500 INDEX AND VALUE LINE'S OILFIELD
SERVICES INDUSTRY INDEX**



Assumes \$100 invested on December 31, 1997 in Schlumberger Limited stock, in the S&P 500 Index and in Value Line's Oilfield Services Industry Index. Reflects reinvestment of dividends on the last day of the month of payment and annual reweighting of the Industry Peer Index portfolio.

Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation

The Compensation Committee of the Board is composed entirely of outside Directors who are responsible for reviewing and approving the compensation, including base salaries and incentive awards, for the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers. They are also responsible for reviewing and approving general compensation and retirement programs, as well as administering the stock option program for all employees.

Schlumberger's compensation philosophy is to pay for performance through competitive programs that relate directly to the Company's short and long-term goals, and to reward executives, managers and professionals who achieve these goals. Schlumberger's compensation program has three basic components: base salary, annual cash incentive awards and stock option grants. In line with Schlumberger's philosophy that annual cash compensation varies with Company performance, base salaries are targeted at the average of the competitive market with cash incentive awards based on individual and Company performance. This combination of base salary and cash incentive is targeted between the 60th and the 75th percentiles of the competitive market in years of strong performance. The addition of stock option awards over a career further enhances compensation commensurate with the Company's long-term performance.

Base salaries are reviewed annually against competitive company information provided by outside compensation consultants. The companies in the databases are from industry segments in which Schlumberger competes: Oilfield Services and Information Technology. There are changes in the survey companies each year due to mergers and acquisitions, as well as the normal movement in and out of the surveys at the companies' volition.

The competitive market used for compensation analyses differs from those in the Corporate Performance Graph (the Value Line Oilfield Services Industry Index).

While executive officer base salaries are reviewed annually, they are adjusted less frequently. Except for significant changes in responsibility, the cycle for base salary change is typically three to five years. This less frequent change of base salary emphasizes the at-risk portion of variable compensation.

Significant changes in responsibility in 2002 included: Mr. Gould was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer with a base salary of \$1,000,000, Mr. Perraud became Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer with a base salary of \$450,000, and Mr. Huck was appointed Vice President QHSE and Industry Affairs with a base salary of €382,000 (\$357,000).

Annual cash incentive awards for each executive officer are payable early in the calendar (fiscal) year and reflect performance against targets or objectives in the preceding year.

The incentive targets of the named executive officers range from 60% to 100%, reflecting the level of responsibility of each position. The incentive awards are calculated as a percentage of base salary and in years of exceptional results may exceed the incentive target.

One half of the incentive for each executive is based on achievement of financial objectives of the Company or the business sector for which the executive has responsibility. Messrs. Gould, Pfister and Huck assumed new positions during 2002, so their objectives are a combination of Company and business sector financial goals. Mr. Perraud's incentive is based on the Company's financial objective.

The second half of the incentive relates to objectives that are specific to the executive. These objectives may be strategic or personal and may relate to one-year goals or be interim measures against

longer-term objectives. The evaluation of achievement of these objectives is discretionary and subject to the approval of the Committee.

None of the four named executive officers received a payout on the financial half of their incentive for 2002.

The second half of the incentives for Messrs. Gould and Perraud were based on the overall performance of the Company in 2002. The second half of Mr. Pfister's incentive was based on progress toward the achievement of specific financial and business objectives for SchlumbergerSema. The cash compensation of Messrs. Gould, Perraud and Pfister is below the median of the comparator market. The second half of Mr. Huck's incentive was based on specific business and functional objectives. His cash compensation places him above the median of the comparator market.

Stock Options grants are awarded on a discretionary basis to eligible employees who demonstrate superior performance in their current position, as well as the likelihood of continued high-level performance in the future. Stock option grants are generally awarded on an 18-month cycle with additional grants awarded to recognize promotions, substantial changes in responsibility, individual or team achievements and other special circumstances.

The stock option grants awarded by the Company are normally uniform in their terms for all employees: 10-year term; vesting of 20% each year following the date of grant; option price equal to fair market value on the date of grant. In particular circumstances the Company grants awards with different vesting schedules.

Messrs. Gould, Pfister, Perraud and Huck received a stock option grant in April 2002 as part of a general grant.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code limits the deductibility of certain compensation expenses in excess of \$1,000,000 per individual. The Committee does not believe that the cash compensation payable in excess of this amount for fiscal year 2002 will result in any material loss of tax deduction. Therefore, the Committee has elected not to follow the provisions of Section 162(m) with regard to cash compensation. The Company's stock option plans are believed to be in compliance with the provisions of Section 162 (m).

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer

The Compensation Committee reviews and approves the objectives and the performance of the Chief Executive Officer, and sets his compensation subject to Board review.

Mr. Baird participated in the same compensation plans that are provided to other executives, management and professional employees in Schlumberger. Mr. Baird's base salary of \$1,500,000 was set in 1997 and has not been revised since. The annual incentive range for Mr. Baird was 100% of base salary.

One-half of the 2002 incentive award was based on earnings per share goals, which were not achieved. Mr. Baird did not receive any payout for the financial half of his incentive.

The second half of the award reflects the Committee's evaluation of Mr. Baird's performance against strategic and business objectives established early in calendar 2002. These specific objectives were a combination of business development, divestitures and financial goals. Disclosure of these objectives could adversely affect the Company's competitive position.

The cash incentive awarded Mr. Baird for 2002 was \$450,000. Mr. Baird's total cash compensation for 2002 places him below the median of the comparator market.

The Compensation Committee, in recognition of Mr. Baird's long-term strong contribution to the strategy and performance of the Company during his 16 year term as Chief Executive Officer and his anticipated tenure, awarded him a stock option grant (250,000 shares) in January 2002 that vested fully in one year.

In October 2002, the Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Mr. Baird from the Company effective February 1, 2003, as Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and Director, and determined that he would be succeeded by Mr. Gould. Mr. Baird had no employment agreement with the Company and as of February 1, 2003, has no continuing employment relationship or consulting contract with the Company.

As Chief Executive Officer Mr. Gould's base salary is \$1,500,000, which places him in the third quartile of the comparator market for base salaries. His incentive range is 0-100%. On January 15, 2003, the Compensation Committee awarded Mr. Gould a stock option grant of 300,000 shares with a 10-year term, vesting 20% each year following the date of grant.

Mr. Gould has no employment agreement with the Company.

SUBMITTED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF THE SCHLUMBERGER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

William T. McCormick, Jr., Chair
Nicolas Seydoux

Sven Ullring

2. Financial Statements

The Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2002, its Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2002, as audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and the amount of dividends declared by the Board of Directors during 2002 are submitted to the stockholders pursuant to the Schlumberger Deed of Incorporation.

A majority of the votes cast is required for the adoption and approval of the financial results as set forth in the financial statements and of the declaration of dividends by the Board of Directors as reflected in the 2002 Annual Report to Stockholders.

The Board of Directors Recommends a Vote FOR Item 2.

3. Appointment of Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have been selected by the Board of Directors as independent public accountants to audit the accounts of the Company for the year 2003. The Schlumberger by-laws provide that the selection of auditors is subject to approval by the stockholders, and a majority of the votes cast is required for such approval. A representative of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will attend the 2003 Annual General Meeting and will have the opportunity to make a statement and respond to questions.

Fees Paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has billed the Company and its subsidiaries fees as set forth in the table below for (i) the audit of the Company's 2002 and 2001 annual financial statements and reviews of quarterly financial statements and other audit services and (ii) the other services described below that were billed in 2002 and 2001.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(in thousands)	
Audit Fees	\$11,404	\$ 7,832
Audit-Related Fees (1)	2,071	1,946
Tax Fees (2)	2,817	2,498
All Other Fees (3)	791	2,669
	<u>\$17,083</u>	<u>\$14,945</u>

(1) Consists of fees for employee benefit plan audits, due diligence relating to acquisition transactions, non-audit accounting related advice, internal controls reviews and other items.

(2) Consists primarily of fees for tax compliance and fees for tax advice and other tax services.

(3) In 2002, consists primarily of tax certificates and other agreed upon procedures. In 2001, consists primarily of financial information systems design and implementation services and valuation services.

The Board of Directors Recommends a Vote FOR Item 3.

Stockholder Proposals for 2004 Annual General Meeting

In order for a stockholder proposal to be considered for inclusion in the proxy statement for the 2004 Annual General Meeting of Stockholders, written proposals must be received by the Secretary of the Company, 153 East 53 Street, 57th Floor, New York, New York 10022-4624, no later than November 8, 2003. Pursuant to the rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company may

use discretionary authority to vote with respect to stockholder proposals presented in person at the 2004 Annual General Meeting if the stockholder making the proposal has not given notice to the Company by January 22, 2004.

Other Matters

Stockholders may obtain a copy of Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission without charge by writing to the Secretary of the Company at 153 East 53 Street, 57th Floor, New York, New York 10022-4624.

The Board of Directors knows of no other matter to be presented at the Meeting. If any additional matter should be presented properly, it is intended that the enclosed proxy will be voted in accordance with the discretion of the persons named in the proxy.

Please sign, date, and return the accompanying proxy in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Ellen Summer
Secretary

New York, N.Y.
March 7, 2003

ANNUAL REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2002

OR

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

For the Transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-4601

Schlumberger N.V. (Schlumberger Limited)

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Netherlands Antilles
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

52-0684746
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**153 East 53 Street,
57th Floor
New York, New York, U.S.A.**

10022-4624

**42, rue Saint-Dominique
Paris, France**

75007

**Parkstraat 83, The Hague,
The Netherlands**
(Addresses of principal executive offices)

2514 JG
(Zip Codes)

Registrant's telephone number in the United States, including area code, is: (212) 350-9400

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange Euronext Paris Euronext Amsterdam The London Stock Exchange SWX Swiss Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b.2 of the Act). YES NO

As of June 28, 2002, the aggregate market value of the common stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$26 billion.

As of February 20, 2003, Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding: 582,204,604.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following documents have been incorporated herein by reference into the Parts indicated: Definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 11, 2003 ("Proxy Statement"), Part III.

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED

Table of Contents

Form 10-K

	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
Item 1. Business	F-1
Item 2. Properties	F-5
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	F-6
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	F-6
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Schlumberger's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters	F-8
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	F-9
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	F-11
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	F-32
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	F-33
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	F-70
PART III	
Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of Schlumberger	F-71
Item 11. Executive Compensation	F-71
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	F-71
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions	F-72
Item 14. Controls and Procedures	F-72
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K	F-73
Signatures	F-75
Certifications	F-76: F-77

PART I

Item 1 Business

All references herein to “Registrant”, “Company” and “Schlumberger” refer to Schlumberger Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries. The following discussion of results should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Founded in 1927, Schlumberger Limited is a global technology services company consisting of three business segments: first, Schlumberger Oilfield Services, one of the leading providers of technology services and solutions to the international petroleum industry; second, SchlumbergerSema, an IT services company providing consulting and systems integration services, and network and infrastructure solutions, primarily to the global energy sector, including oil and gas, and other regional markets spanning the telecommunications, finance and public sectors and third, the Other business segment which principally comprises the Cards, Terminals, Meters North America and NPTest activities. With approximately 78,500 employees and operations in over 100 countries, Schlumberger has principal executive offices in Paris, New York and The Hague. The following summary describes the services and products for each business segment.

Schlumberger Oilfield Services is one of the leading providers of technology services and solutions to the international petroleum industry.

With 48,000 employees, Schlumberger Oilfield Services manages its business through 27 Oilfield Services GeoMarket* regions, which are grouped into four geographic areas: North America; Latin America; Europe, CIS and West Africa; and the Middle East & Asia. The GeoMarket regions offer customers a single point of contact at the local level for field operations and bring together geographically focused teams to meet local needs and deliver customized solutions.

Schlumberger invented wireline logging in 1927 as a technique for obtaining downhole data in oil and gas wells. Today, Schlumberger Oilfield Services operates in each of the major oilfield service markets covering the entire life cycle of the reservoir. These services are organized into seven technology segments, in which Schlumberger holds a number of market leading positions, to capitalize on technical synergies and introduce innovative solutions within the GeoMarket regions.

- Wireline—services that provide the information necessary to evaluate the reservoir, plan and monitor well construction, and monitor and evaluate production, divided into open-hole and cased-hole wireline logging.
- Drilling & Measurements—directional drilling, measurement-while-drilling and logging-while-drilling services.
- Well Services—services to construct oil and gas wells, as well as maintain optimal production through the life of an oil and gas field. These include pressure pumping, well stimulation services, coiled tubing, cementing and engineering services.
- Well Completions & Productivity—services for testing, completing and producing oil and gas wells ranging from well testing and perforating services, completions systems, intelligent completions to a full spectrum of artificial lift services.
- Integrated Project Management—consulting, project management and engineering services leveraging the expertise from the other technology segments for the E&P industry.
- Schlumberger Information Solutions—integrated business solutions comprising GeoQuest software, information management services, information technology and a complete range of expert services.

- WesternGeco Joint Venture (70% Schlumberger, 30% Baker Hughes)—land and marine seismic acquisition and processing.

The technology segments are also responsible for overseeing operational processes, resource allocation, personnel and quality, health, safety and environmental matters in the GeoMarket.

Supporting the service technology segments are 13 technology centers and five research centers. Through its research and product development, Schlumberger is committed to advanced technology programs that will enhance oilfield efficiency, lower finding and producing costs, improve productivity, maximize reserve recovery, increase asset value and accomplish all of these goals in a safe, environmentally sound manner.

In addition, Schlumberger is a minority owner in M-I Drilling Fluids, a joint venture with Smith International that offers drilling and completion fluids utilized to stabilize rock strata during the drilling process and minimize formation damage during completion and workover operations.

Schlumberger also owns several jack up rigs, two of which were sold in the fourth quarter of 2002. In addition, the Reed Hycalog drillbits business was sold to Grant Prideco in December 2002 and has been treated as a discontinued operation.

Schlumberger's oilfield services are marketed by its own personnel. The customer base, business risks and opportunities for growth are essentially uniform across all services. There is a sharing of manufacturing and engineering facilities as well as research centers; labor force is interchangeable. Technological innovation, quality of service, and price are the principal methods of competition. Competition varies geographically with respect to the different services offered. While there are numerous competitors, both large and small, Schlumberger believes that it is an industry leader in providing seismic services, measurements-while-drilling and logging-while-drilling services, and fully computerized logging and geoscience software and computing services. Land and marine seismic operations and technologies are managed and developed by WesternGeco. A large proportion of Schlumberger's oilfield services are non-rig related; consequently, revenue does not necessarily correlate to rig count fluctuations.

The focus of Schlumberger Oilfield Services is on increasing the productivity of oil and gas reservoirs, which is being enhanced through the delivery, and application of real-time data. As oil and gas operators face declining production and challenges in adding new reserves economically, they are increasing their focus on improving recovery rates from existing and new reserves while reducing overall costs. As a result, the long-term objective is to fully integrate SchlumbergerSema IT solutions and services with oilfield operations to provide real-time reservoir management services that allow customers to optimize production and the recovery of their hydrocarbon reserves.

SchlumbergerSema provides IT consulting, systems integration, managed services together with network and infrastructure solutions, primarily in the global energy market which includes the oil and gas industry where Schlumberger holds a leadership position and the energy and utilities market. In addition, SchlumbergerSema provides these services in specific regional markets spanning the telecommunications, finance, transport and public sectors.

During 2002 SchlumbergerSema underwent two organizational changes:

- First, Schlumberger Network Solutions, previously under Oilfield Services, was combined with the Global Infrastructure Services business of SchlumbergerSema to create today's Network & Infrastructure Solutions division of SchlumbergerSema.

- Second, on December 10, 2002 Schlumberger announced that it would separate the products businesses from the services businesses in SchlumbergerSema. The products businesses are now reported in the 'Other' business segment, which includes Payment Systems, Cards, Point of Sales Terminals, Electricity Metering and Parking Meters. Telecom software products remain part of the SchlumbergerSema segment but are managed separately.

The objective of the reorganizations is to maximize the synergies between SchlumbergerSema and Oilfield Services by rapidly developing IT services for the Energy sector.

With approximately 25,000 people serving customers in 65 countries, SchlumbergerSema is organized into 19 GeoMarkets grouped into three major geographic areas: North and South America; Europe, Africa, Middle East; and Asia.

SchlumbergerSema services are organized as follows:

- Network & Infrastructure Solutions that combines specialized technologies, domain experience and global infrastructure to enable the digital enterprise through their DeXa Suite of Services and provides secure global IP infrastructure, integrated information security solutions, wireless and remote network connectivity and complete network managed services.
- Consulting & Systems Integration which offers consulting services, business systems and large-scale technical systems designed to operate to the highest levels of reliability in demanding conditions. The knowledge, skills and methods used by Schlumberger consultants around the world, combined with technical, systems integration and outsourced managed services capability within SchlumbergerSema, enable the development, implementation and management of major business and IT programs that are core to the strategic goals and long-term success of all businesses.
- Telecom Products, which provides telecommunications enterprise software systems, such as billing, customer relationship management (CRM).

SchlumbergerSema was formed in April 2001, when Schlumberger Limited acquired Sema plc, and combined it with part of its former Test & Transactions business and other recent acquisitions.

Other

Schlumberger Volume Products offers a broad portfolio of hardware and software products that provide the foundation of the company's best-in-class services and solutions. With more than 20 years experience as the smart card industry leader, Schlumberger was the first company to introduce Java™-based smart card technology, and has sold more than 2.5 billion smart cards to date. Product expertise includes:

- Cards
- Payphones
- Point-of-sale (POS) terminals
- Parking and mass transit terminals
- Meters
- Trading systems

Also included in this segment is NPTest, which provides advanced test and diagnostic systems as well as engineering services to the semiconductor industry. These devices range from microprocessors, graphics processors, chipsets, devices for high-speed data transfer and communication applications to those used in increasingly complex consumer electronics such as DVDs and set-top boxes.

Acquisitions

Information on acquisitions made by Schlumberger or its subsidiaries appears under the heading "Acquisitions" on page F-48 of this Report within the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

GENERAL

Research & Development

Research to support the engineering and development efforts of Schlumberger's activities is conducted at Schlumberger Doll Research, Ridgefield, Connecticut, USA; Schlumberger Cambridge Research, Cambridge, England, and at Stavanger, Norway; Moscow, Russia and Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Patents

While Schlumberger seeks and holds numerous patents, no particular patent or group of patents is considered material to Schlumberger's business.

Seasonality

Although weather and natural phenomena can temporarily affect delivery of oilfield services, the widespread geographic location of such services precludes the overall business from being characterized as seasonal. However, because oilfield services are provided predominantly in the Northern Hemisphere, severe weather can temporarily affect the delivery of such services and products.

Customers and Backlog of Orders

No single customer exceeded 10% of consolidated revenue. Oilfield Services has no backlog since it is primarily service rather than product related. SchlumbergerSema backlog at December 31, 2002 was \$4.7 billion of which \$1.5 billion is the subsequent twelve month backlog. At December 31, 2001, the SchlumbergerSema backlog was \$4.3 billion of which \$1.5 billion was the subsequent twelve month backlog. The orders are believed to be firm but there is no assurance that any of the current backlog will actually result in sales.

Government Contracts

No material portion of Schlumberger's business is subject to renegotiation of profits or termination of contracts by the US or other governments.

Employees

As of December 31, 2002, Schlumberger had approximately 78,500 employees.

Non-US Operations

Schlumberger's non-US operations are subject to the usual risks which may affect such operations. Such risks include unsettled political conditions in certain areas, exposure to possible expropriation or other governmental actions, exchange controls, and currency fluctuations. Although it is impossible to predict such occurrences or their effect on Schlumberger, management believes these risks to be acceptable.

Environmental Protection

Compliance with governmental provisions relating to the protection of the environment does not materially affect Schlumberger's capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. Management believes that Schlumberger is currently in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. For more information, see *Environmental Matters* on page F-30.

Financial Information

Financial information by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 is given on pages F-59 to F-61 of this Report, within the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Internet Website

Schlumberger's internet website can be found at www.slb.com. Schlumberger makes available free of charge, or through our internet website at investorcenter.slb.com, access to its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is filed, or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 2 Properties

Schlumberger owns or leases manufacturing facilities, administrative offices, service centers, research centers, sales offices and warehouses in North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. Some facilities are owned and some are held through long-term leases. No significant lease is scheduled to terminate in the near future, and Schlumberger believes comparable space is readily obtainable should any lease expire without renewal. Schlumberger believes all of its properties are generally well maintained and adequate for the intended use.

Outside the United States the principal owned or leased facilities of Oilfield Services are located in Hassi Massoud, Algeria; Luanda, Angola; Perth, Australia; Baku, Azerbaijan; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Calgary and Edmonton, Canada; Bogota, Colombia; Cairo, Egypt; Clamart and Paris, France; Jakarta, Indonesia; Milan, Italy; Fuchinobe, Japan; Atyrau, Kazakhstan; Kuwait City, Kuwait; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Mexico City, Mexico; Port Harcourt, Nigeria; Belfast, Northern Ireland; Bergen and Stavanger, Norway; Doha, Qatar; Moscow, Russia; Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Bangkok, Thailand; Abu Dhabi and Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Aberdeen, Gatwick, Inverurie, Stonehouse and Southampton, United Kingdom; Caracas, Venezuela.

Within the United States, the principal owned or leased facilities of Oilfield Services are located in Anchorage, Alaska; Lawrence, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Austin, Houston, La Marque, Rosharon and Sugar Land, Texas.

Within the United States, the principal owned or leased facilities of SchlumbergerSema are located in San Carlos, California; Denver, Colorado; Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Owings Mills, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Jersey City and Moorestown, New Jersey; Oconee, South Carolina; Austin and Houston, Texas.

Outside the United States, the principal owned or leased facilities of SchlumbergerSema are located in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sydney, Australia; Brussels, Belgium; Curitiba and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Toronto and Quebec, Canada; Santiago, Chile; Beijing, Changsha, Guangzho, Hong Kong and Shanghai, China; Bogota, Colombia; San Jose, Costa Rica; Copenhagen, Denmark; Chambray-les-Tours, Louveciennes,

Montrouge, Paris and Sophia Antopolis, France; Dreiech, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Koln and Munich, Germany; Calcutta, Mumbai and New Delhi, India; Jakarta, Indonesia; Dublin, Ireland; Milan, Pont St. Martin, Naples and Rome, Italy; Tokyo, Japan; Seoul, Korea; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Mexico City, Mexico; Asker and Oslo, Norway; Singapore; Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa; Barcelona and Madrid, Spain; Gothenburg, Kiruna, Malmo and Stockholm, Sweden; Geneva and Zurich, Switzerland; Taipei, Taiwan; Bangkok, Thailand; Birmingham, Crewe, Docklands, Glasgow, Nottingham, London, Reading and Wilmslow, United Kingdom.

Item 3 Legal Proceedings

The information with respect to Item 3 is set forth under the heading *Contingencies* on page F-58 of this Report, within the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of Schlumberger's security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.

Executive Officers of Schlumberger

Information with respect to the executive officers of Schlumberger and their ages as of February 28, 2003 is set forth below. The positions have been held for at least five years, except where stated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Present Position and Five-Year Business Experience</u>
Andrew Gould	56	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, since February 2003; President and Chief Operating Officer, March 2002 to February 2003; Executive Vice President—Oilfield Services, January 1999 to March 2002; and Executive Vice President—OFS Products, February 1998 to January 1999.
Jean-Marc Perraud	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, since March 2002; Controller and Chief Accounting Officer, April 2001 to March 2002; Treasurer, January 1999 to May 2001; and Vice President—Director of Taxes, May 1993 to January 1999.
Xavier Flinois	40	Executive Vice President, since February 2003; President SchlumbergerSema, July 2002 to February 2003; President Network & Infrastructure Solutions, April 2002 to July 2002; President Network Solutions, March 2000 to April 2002; President Omnes, October 1999 to March 2000; and Vice President Technology, Test & Transactions, March 1998 to October 1999.
Chakib Sbiti	48	Executive Vice President, since February 2003; President Oilfield Services Middle East & Asia, July 2001 to February 2003; President Oilfield Services Asia, August 2000 to July 2001; and Oilfield Services Director of Personnel, January 1998 to August 2000.
Ellen Summer	56	Secretary and General Counsel, since March 2002; Director of Legal Services, April 2001 to March 2002; and Deputy General Counsel, March 2001 and prior.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Present Position and Five-Year Business Experience</u>
Simon Ayat	48	Vice President, Controller and Business Processes, since December 2002; Vice President Finance SchlumbergerSema, April 2001 to December 2002; Oilfield Services Controller, September 1998 to April 2001; and GeoMarket Manager Indonesia, February 1998 to September 1998.
Pierre E. Bismuth	58	Vice President—Personnel.
Mark Danton	46	Vice President—Director of Taxes, since January 1, 1999; and Deputy Director of Taxes, January 1995 to January 1999.
Andre Erlich	55	Chief Information Officer, since May 2002; Vice President Technology and General Manager, April 2001 to May 2002; Vice President Business Development, October 1999 to April 2001; and Vice President and General Manager SRPC, September 1997 to October 1999.
Rene Huck	55	Vice President QHSE & Industry Affairs, since March 2002; President Reservoir Evaluation and Development, Oilfield Services, January 2001 to March 2002; President Reservoir Development, Oilfield Services, December 1999 to January 2001; President Camco International, September 1998 to December 1999; and President European-Caspian Area, Oilfield Services, January 1998 to September 1998.
Philippe Lacour-Gayet	55	Vice President and Chief Scientist, since January 2001; and Chief Scientist, July 1997 to January 2001.
Jean-Dominique Percevault	57	Vice President—European Affairs and Chairman France, since January 2002; Vice President — European Affairs, December 2001 and prior.
Frank Sorgie	55	Chief Accounting Officer, since May 2002; and Director of Financial Reporting, January 1993 to May 2002.
Michel Soublin	57	Treasurer, since May 2001; Seconded as Chief Financial Officer to Yukos, January 1999 to May 2001; Director Business Information Systems, September 1998 to January 1999; and Vice President and Controller, Oilfield Services, January 1996 to September 1998.

PART II

Item 5 Market for Schlumberger's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters

As of December 31, 2002, there were 582,173,115 shares of the Common Stock of Schlumberger outstanding, exclusive of 84,931,553 shares held in Treasury, and approximately 24,825 stockholders of record. The principal United States market for Schlumberger's Common Stock is the New York Stock Exchange.

Schlumberger's Common Stock is also traded on the Euronext Paris, Euronext Amsterdam, London and SWX Swiss stock exchanges.

Common Stock, Market Prices and Dividends Declared per Share

The information with respect to this portion of Item 5 is set forth under the heading *Common Stock, Market Prices and Dividends Declared per Share* on page F-30 of this Report.

Item 6 Selected Financial Data

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

(Stated in millions except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2001 ¹	2000 ¹	1999 ¹	1998 ¹
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS					
Operating revenue:					
Oilfield Services	\$ 9,347	\$ 9,867	\$7,253	\$6,043	\$ 8,029
SchlumbergerSema ²	2,991	2,258	238	68	—
Other ³	1,442	2,136	2,468	2,480	2,932
Eliminations and other	(306)	(203)	(128)	(18)	—
Total operating revenue	<u>\$13,474</u>	<u>\$14,058</u>	<u>\$9,831</u>	<u>\$8,573</u>	<u>\$10,961</u>
% increase (decrease) over prior year	(4)%	43%	15%	(22)%	1%
Pretax segment income:					
Oilfield Services	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,803	\$1,041	\$ 595	\$ 1,288
SchlumbergerSema ²	34	(33)	(75)	3	2
Other ³	20	93	155	103	159
Eliminations ⁴	(148)	(420)	(206)	(169)	(198)
Pretax segment income before minority interest	1,234	1,443	915	532	1,251
Minority interest	—	38	7	11	9
Total pretax segment income, before charges	<u>\$ 1,234</u>	<u>\$ 1,405</u>	<u>\$ 908</u>	<u>\$ 521</u>	<u>\$ 1,242</u>
% increase (decrease) over prior year	(12)%	55%	74%	(58)%	(11)%
Interest income	68	154	297	228	164
Interest expense	364	380	273	184	127
Charges (net of minority interest) ⁵	3,077	134	(7)	120	432
Taxes on income ⁶	279	554	218	132	261
Income (loss), continuing operations	<u>\$ (2,418)</u>	<u>\$ 491</u>	<u>\$ 721</u>	<u>\$ 313</u>	<u>\$ 586</u>
% increase (decrease) over prior year	—	(32)%	130%	(47)%	(44)%
Income, discontinued operations	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>\$ 428</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (2,320)</u>	<u>\$ 522</u>	<u>\$ 735</u>	<u>\$ 367</u>	<u>\$ 1,014</u>
% increase (decrease) over prior year	—	(29)%	100%	(64)%	(27)%
Basic earnings (loss) per share:					
Continuing operations	\$ (4.18)	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.26	\$ 0.57	\$ 1.08
Discontinued operations	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.78
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.01)	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.29	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.86
Add back amortization of goodwill	—	0.50	0.17	0.16	0.13
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ (4.01)</u>	<u>\$ 1.41</u>	<u>\$ 1.46</u>	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 1.99</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:					
Continuing operations	\$ (4.18)	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.04
Discontinued operations	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.77
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.01)	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.81
Add back amortization of goodwill	—	0.50	0.17	0.15	0.12
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ (4.01)</u>	<u>\$ 1.41</u>	<u>\$ 1.44</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 1.93</u>
Cash dividends declared per share	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>

(Stated in millions except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2001 ¹	2000 ¹	1999 ¹	1998 ¹
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL DATA					
Income as % of operating revenue, continuing operations	(18)%	3%	7%	4%	5%
Income as % of operating revenue, continuing operations excluding charges	5%	6%	7%	5%	9%
Return on average stockholders' equity, continuing operations . . .	(31)%	6%	9%	4%	8%
Return on average stockholders' equity, continuing operations excluding charges	9%	10%	9%	6%	12%
Fixed asset additions	\$ 1,366	\$ 2,044	\$ 1,317	\$ 787	\$ 1,458
Depreciation expense	\$ 1,256	\$ 1,178	\$ 936	\$ 923	\$ 929
Avg. number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	579	574	570	549	544
Assuming dilution	579	580	580	564	562
AT DECEMBER 31:					
Liquidity ⁷	\$ (5,021)	\$ (5,037)	\$ 422	\$ 1,231	\$ 731
Working capital	\$ 735	\$ 1,487	\$ 3,502	\$ 4,787	\$ 4,681
Total assets	\$19,435	\$22,326	\$17,173	\$15,081	\$16,078
Long-term debt	\$ 6,029	\$ 6,216	\$ 3,573	\$ 3,183	\$ 3,285
Stockholders' equity	\$ 5,606	\$ 8,378	\$ 8,295	\$ 7,721	\$ 8,119
Number of employees continuing operations	78,500	80,000	59,000	54,000	58,000

¹ Restated, in part, for organization changes and discontinued operations.

² Sema plc was acquired on April 1, 2001.

³ Principally includes the Cards, Terminals, Meters North America, NPTest and the divested Resource Management Services (sold in 2001) and Retail Petroleum Systems (sold in 1998) businesses.

⁴ Includes amortization of goodwill and other acquisition related intangibles.

⁵ For details of Charges, see pages F-23 and F-24 of this Report.

⁶ In 2002, the provision for income tax before the net tax expense on the charges was \$246 million. In 2001, the provision for income taxes, before the tax expense on the charges was \$391 million. In 2000, the provision for income taxes, before the tax benefit on the charges was \$208 million. In 1999, the provision for income taxes, before the tax benefit on the charge and the tax expense on the gain on the sale of RPS financial instruments, was \$124 million. In 1998, the provision for income taxes, before the tax benefit charge, was \$324 million.

⁷ As defined on page F-27 of this Report.

Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Schlumberger operates three business segments: Oilfield Services, SchlumbergerSema and Other. The following discussion and analysis of results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u> ¹	<u>% Change</u>
<u>OILFIELD SERVICES</u>			
Operating Revenue	\$9,347	\$9,867	(5)%
Pretax Segment Income ²	\$1,328	\$1,803	(26)%
<u>SCHLUMBERGERSEMA</u> ³			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Operating Revenue	\$2,991	\$2,258	32%
Pretax Segment Income ²	\$ 34	\$ (33)	— %
<u>OTHER</u> ⁴			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Operating Revenue	\$1,442	\$2,136	(33)%
Pretax Segment Income ²	\$ 20	\$ 93	(78)%

¹ Restated, in part, for organizational changes and discontinued operations.

² Pretax segment income represents income before taxes and minority interest, excluding interest income, interest expense, gain on sale of securities and amortization of intangibles and charges, net (see pages F-23 and F-24) of this Report.

³ Sema plc was acquired April 1, 2001. Compared to 2001 and on a pro forma basis (assuming the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2001) SchlumbergerSema revenue for 2002 was up 7%.

⁴ Principally comprises the Cards, Terminals, Meters North America and NPTest activities and in 2001, the divested Resource Management Services businesses.

Oilfield Services

2002 Results

Revenue for 2002 was \$9.3 billion versus \$9.9 billion in 2001 reflecting a 5% decrease due to reduced activity in North America and Latin America, which were 24% and 7% lower respectively. This was partially mitigated by higher activity in Europe/CIS/West Africa, up 14% and the Middle East & Asia, where revenue increased 10%. The M-I rig count fell 17%. Pretax operating income decreased 26% primarily from reduced margins in wireline, well services and seismic technologies as activity declined in North America.

A sharp fall in revenue at the beginning of 2002 reflected declining activity levels in North America, which remained depressed for the remainder of the year, together with political and economic uncertainty in Latin America. In the second and third quarters, robust activity in Europe/CIS/West Africa, and signs of a possible recovery in Asia, mitigated the effects of low North American drilling levels resulting in increased revenues. However, this trend was short-lived as slower activity outside North America due mainly to seasonal influences coupled with budget cuts resulted in lower fourth quarter revenues. In 2002, the Caspian, Russia and Mexico GeoMarkets posted the highest double-digit revenue growth of 89%, 62% and 48% respectively versus 2001.

From a technology standpoint, the strongest performer was Well Completions & Productivity where acquisitions, testing, advanced completions systems and artificial lift technology market share gains resulted in 8% revenue growth. During the year Schlumberger acquired A. Comeau & Associates a leading provider of electrical engineering products and services for artificially lifted wells. This latest addition, combined with the successful integration of Sensa and Phoenix technologies into the

Schlumberger Artificial Lift services portfolio, contributed to higher sales in 2002 particularly in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Drilling & Measurements technology segment also recorded solid revenue growth of 7% fuelled largely by the continued penetration of the PowerDrive475* rotary steerable system into new GeoMarkets.

In addition to A. Comeau & Associates Limited, Schlumberger made two further acquisitions during the year to bolster its real-time reservoir management suite of services. In January, Schlumberger acquired Norwegian-based Inside Reality AS providing new 3D virtual reality systems that create a unique and powerful environment for interactive well planning and real-time geosteering analysis. Schlumberger also acquired the software and services business of Technoguide AS a leader in the reservoir modeling domain.

The seismic downturn continued throughout 2002 resulting in significantly lower activity levels, a reduction in multient license sales and extreme pricing pressures for WesternGeco. As a result, Schlumberger announced operating losses in the third quarter related to contracts in India and Mexico, and in the fourth quarter, workforce reductions of 1,700 people coupled with the closure of its land-based seismic operations in the US lower 48 states and Canada. WesternGeco revenue of \$1.5 billion decreased 13% and pretax operating income of \$71 million fell 68%.

North America

North America revenue of \$2.8 billion decreased 24% versus 2001 while the M-I rig count dropped 27%.

A steep revenue decline at the outset of the year reflected a continued lackluster drilling environment and unseasonably mild weather conditions. Throughout the remainder of the year activity levels remained depressed resulting in essentially flat revenue for 2002. Other factors contributing to reduced revenues included lower non-rig related activity resulting in lower wireline, well services and well completions & productivity revenues, the effects of the tropical storms in the third quarter, a slow pick-up in Canadian activity post spring break-up and the previously stated closure of US land-based and Canadian seismic operations.

Pretax operating income of \$409 million decreased 52% due to pricing pressures across all services, particularly in well services, well completions & productivity and seismic services.

WesternGeco revenue of \$548 million and pretax operating income of \$131 million fell 36% and 40% respectively.

Latin America

Latin America revenue of \$1.5 billion decreased 7% versus 2001 while the M-I rig count decreased 20%.

Ongoing political and economic uncertainty in the region continued to affect business conditions, particularly in Venezuela and Argentina. This particularly impacted results in the first half of the year. In sharp contrast, the second half of 2002 saw solid growth partly as a result of higher demand for drilling & measurements and well completions technologies connected to contracts in the Burgos Basin. In addition, the completion of an IPM project that involved the sale of production facilities in Ecuador for \$26.5 million in the fourth quarter contributed to end-of-year higher revenue.

Pretax operating income of \$175 million declined 13% as a result of decreased activity in Venezuela and Argentina.

WesternGeco revenue of \$169 million increased 25%; however, pretax operating income of \$4.9 million dropped 71% due to the recognition of land seismic contract losses in Mexico in the third quarter.

Europe/CIS/West Africa

Europe/CIS/West Africa revenue of \$2.7 billion increased 14% versus 2001 as the M-I rig count decreased 5%.

Strong revenue growth was recorded in the first three quarters reflecting increased activity levels and market share gains particularly in the Caspian and Russia GeoMarkets in respect to artificial lift and drilling technologies. The Well Completions & Productivity technology segment recorded the strongest growth of 27% followed by Drilling & Measurements, which grew 24%.

This growth was partially mitigated by a steep revenue drop in the fourth quarter due to exceptionally severe winter weather conditions in the North Sea and Russia that affected all services, particularly seismic and fracturing activities. In addition, operator budget cuts in the Nigeria GeoMarket and refocused investment decisions in the UK contributed to lower fourth quarter revenues.

Pretax operating income of \$322 million decreased 6% due to softening in pricing towards the end of the year and restructuring in the region to reduce support infrastructure to match slowing activity levels.

WesternGeco revenue of \$267 million decreased 5% and the pretax operating loss of \$52 million was 67% higher than 2001.

Middle East & Asia

Middle East & Asia revenue of \$2.4 billion increased 10% outpacing the M-I rig count, which grew 6% for the same period.

After a decline at the beginning of the year resulting from exceptional artificial lift sales at the end of 2001, the Asian market showed signs of recovery highlighted by strong revenue growth in the second quarter. Over the year, the India and Malaysia/Brunei/Philippines GeoMarkets recorded the strongest growth due to increased activity in these countries. In addition, the Wireline and Well Services technology segments posted the highest growth, up 14% and 10% respectively.

This was partly offset, however, by a slowdown in activity in the second half of 2002 due to a number of major projects nearing completion, lower equipment sales and a significant reduction in seismic activity throughout the Area.

Pretax operating income of \$457 million was flat despite the revenue growth due to marine seismic contract losses incurred in India in the third quarter coupled with softening pricing in well completions and productivity services.

WesternGeco revenue of \$490 million increased 15%; however, pretax operating income of \$3.2 million declined 93% due to the recognition of marine seismic contract losses in India.

2001 Results

Record Oilfield Services operating revenue of \$9.9 billion increased 36% over 2000 in sharp contrast with the worldwide M-I rig count, which grew only 15%. Increased non-rig related activity, partly attributable to the WesternGeco Joint Venture, and higher pricing levels contributed to the growth.

Operating revenue started to grow in the first quarter, due to continued high activity in North America and increased demand internationally. The latter continued throughout 2001 and was reflected in the Europe/CIS/West Africa and Middle East & Asia Area results. However, softening North American drilling activity in the third quarter, as a result of slower economic growth and declining natural gas drilling activity, offset international growth.

The WesternGeco Joint Venture in its first full financial reporting year was the largest contributor to double-digit growth in all Areas with the Malaysia/Brunei/Philippines, Alaska, Gulf Coast and West & South Africa GeoMarkets recording the strongest results versus 2000. Market share gains, improved pricing levels and the introduction of new technology contributed to strong growth in the Drilling & Measurements technology business. In addition, improved Reda submersible pump sales and the continued expansion of the PowerSTIM* well production optimization solution contributed to significant growth in the Well Completions & Productivity technology segment.

2001 was a significant year as Oilfield Services acquired several key technologies as part of its continuing focus to build a complete suite of real-time reservoir optimization services. In April 2001, Schlumberger acquired Baker Jardine, a leading provider of software tools, IT consulting and integrated solutions that help operators increase oil and gas production. Secondly, a unique Distributing Temperature Sensing technique was added to the Schlumberger real-time offering through the acquisition of Sensa. The recognized leader in fiber optic sensing technologies, Sensa provides operators with a continuous measurement for the monitoring of producing wells. Thirdly, Schlumberger acquired Phoenix, a leading provider of technologies and techniques for optimizing production from artificially lifted wells, in October 2001.

North America

North American operating revenue increased 49% versus 2000 outpacing the M-I rig count, which grew 17%. The strong operating revenue growth that continued in the first quarter of 2001 plateaued in the middle of the year. This was due to slower economic conditions and declining natural gas prices, which resulted in reduced activity towards the end of the year. The Alaska and Gulf Coast GeoMarkets recorded the strongest revenue growth due to increased demand for drilling and measurements and well services, wireline technologies and higher seismic activity.

Pretax operating income increased 124% particularly due to strong demand for well services technologies and the significant impact of the WesternGeco Joint Venture.

Latin America

Operating revenue increased 32% exceeding the M-I rig count growth of 13%. Increased activity across all services contributed to double-digit growth in the GeoMarkets. Growth was led by the Peru/Colombia/Ecuador and Latin America South GeoMarkets as a result of increased drilling and measurements and well services. Further, higher well completions services during the year, and an increase in land seismic activity in Bolivia during the fourth quarter contributed to growth in these GeoMarkets.

Pretax operating income increased 133% principally as a result of increases in IPM, Wireline and the impact of the WesternGeco Joint Venture.

Europe/CIS/West Africa

Operating revenue increased 41% in the Europe/CIS/West Africa Area, more than double the M-I rig count growth, which rose 15%. Overall moderate growth was recorded for the year led by high demand for well completions services in Nigeria and strong growth in drilling and measurements and wireline services in the Russia GeoMarket. In particular, strong growth was seen in the West and South Africa GeoMarket partly due to an Early Production Facility Project for IPM during the year.

Pretax operating income increased 59% due mainly to the Well Completions & Productivity segment, which recorded strong growth across most GeoMarkets.

Middle East & Asia

A 26% increase in operating revenue surpassed the M-I rig count four-fold in 2001. Almost all GeoMarkets in the region recorded strong double-digit growth led by seismic, drilling and measurements and well services activities in the Malaysia, Brunei and Philippines GeoMarket, and as a result of new contract wins in the Gulf GeoMarket. Moderate sequential growth was recorded throughout the year reflecting the pick up in international activity.

Pretax operating income increased 50% comprised mostly of an increase in Drilling & Measurements and in the Well Completions & Productivity technology segments.

2000 Results

Moderate growth was recorded during the first half of the year with sharp sequential growth in the second half of the year led by increased activity in North America and higher demand for drilling & measurements technologies, up 29%, and well services up 25%. The seismic down cycle, which started at the beginning of 1999, continued through the first half of the year. The second half of 2000 saw significant improvement leading to higher Schlumberger activity due to the introduction of new generation seismic Q* Marine technology and increased multiclient data sales.

Oilfield Services operating revenue increased 20% compared with 1999 as the worldwide M-I rig count grew 30%.

North America

North America operating revenue increased 46% versus 1999, in line with the M-I rig count, which grew 47%. Increased activity, which started in the third quarter of 1999, continued into the beginning of 2000 with a significant increase in drilling activity due to the continued shift to natural gas exploration and development. Well Services posted the strongest revenue growth, up 56% followed by Drilling & Measurements, up 46% and Wireline, which increased 40%. Pretax operating income increased 233%.

Latin America

Latin America operating revenue increased 23% for the year, consistent with a 23% increase in the M-I rig count. There was strong growth in the second half of 2000 across most technology segments. Pretax operating segment income increased 390% due to improved profitability led by Drilling & Measurements and Well Services.

Europe/CIS/West Africa

Operating revenue increased 7% in Europe/CIS/West Africa during 2000, consistent with a 10% increase in the M-I rig count. Results in the first quarter were lower year over year due to continued flat activity and a sharp decline in seismic activity in this region for the same period. The increase in activity in the second half of the year was moderate compared with the other Areas. Pretax operating income increased 86% as a result of increased pricing for wireline and drilling & measurements technologies.

Middle East & Asia

Operating revenue in Middle East & Asia increased 5%, in line with a 5% increase in the M-I rig count. Lower first quarter results resulted from the continued industry down cycle, and the growth was moderate for the remainder of the year due to a slow increase in activity. Stronger sequential growth in the second half of the year resulted from increased activity in the Middle East and improved demand particularly for drilling & measurements and testing technologies. Pretax operating income increased 3%.

SchlumbergerSema

2002 Results

SchlumbergerSema operating revenue increased 32% compared with 2001 mainly due to the acquisition of Sema plc whose results were consolidated with effect from April 1, 2001. On a proforma basis, assuming the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2001, operating revenue in 2002 was up 7% compared to 2001. The pretax segment income of \$34 million compared to a loss of \$33 million in 2001, reflecting the cost reductions initiatives implemented since the integration of Sema plc into Schlumberger. The 2002 pretax segment income excludes the charges discussed on pages F-23 and F-24 of this Report.

In December an updated strategy for SchlumbergerSema was announced. The SchlumbergerSema focus is now on IT consulting and systems integration together with network and infrastructure solutions, primarily in global energy while continuing to develop specific regional market sectors in areas where it has a successful competitive position based on scale and domain knowledge. This strategy is designed to create industry leadership in the energy market by combining the systems integration skills of Sema with the global reach and energy sector knowledge of Schlumberger.

SchlumbergerSema won the top prize at the prestigious Management Consultancies Association (MCA) Best Management Practice Awards in London for its work on the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympic Winter Games. At the 2002 Winter Olympic Games, SchlumbergerSema led a consortium of 15 technology partners in a three-year long project to deliver the IT infrastructure needed to run the Games. Dr Jacques Rogge, president of the International Olympic Committee commented "The Information Technology operations of any Olympic Games play a vital role in the overall success of the Games". Schlumberger is also the official Worldwide Information Technology Partner for the Olympic Games in 2004, 2006 and 2008.

North & South America

Operating revenue increased 4% over 2001 primarily due to increased activity from the Network Infrastructure Solutions (NIS) business as a result of several large IT outsourcing projects. These include the Conoco and Dallas County IT projects and the DeXa.Net global connectivity solution to provide communications for Houston-based Atwood Oceanics offshore and land facilities around the world. Partially offsetting the increase in activity from NIS, revenue declined in the telecom and utility industries due primarily to the weak IT services spending environment as customers faced economic

challenges and continued to revise budgets downwards and delay decisions on contract awards. However, major contracts have been awarded in the energy segment such as the Online Energy Management System for AES Infoenergy in Brazil and the systems integration and data management services contracts with Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) of Columbus, Nebraska.

Despite the marginal increase in revenue, pretax operating loss of \$43 million represented an improvement of 18% over 2001, mainly attributable to the cost reduction programs implemented throughout the area.

Europe/Middle East/Africa

Operating revenue increased 35% mainly due to the inclusion of a full year's revenue from the acquisition of Sema plc compared to nine months in 2001. On a comparable basis the revenue increased by 4% despite a declining IT services market in Europe for the first time since 1993. The main contributor to the growth was the public sector mainly in the UK where SchlumbergerSema won large outsourcing contracts with the Association of Train Operating Companies, the Department of Work and Pension and the Vehicle Inspectorate. Also contributing to the improvements were an energy-related project for Brussels-based Electrabel S.A., a leading energy producer, distributor and supplier in Belgium, with power plants in eight European countries serving about 4.5 million customers daily and a health and welfare services project to Consignia's 220,000 employees in the UK.

Pretax operating income increased 33% due mainly to the cost cutting program implemented throughout the year.

Asia

Operating revenue increased 38%. On a comparable basis, operating revenue would have been flat. The decreased activity in telecommunications, mainly in China and Taiwan, was offset by the increase in the finance segment on new outsourcing contracts in the insurance sector in Japan for Mass Mutual and delivery of payment systems in China.

Pretax operating income decreased 61% mainly attributable to pricing pressure and economic declines in the telecommunications IT services industry.

Telecom Products

Operating revenue increased 22% over 2001 principally due to the inclusion of Sema plc. On a comparable basis the activity was flat despite the sharp decline in the telecommunications industry. During the year the focus was on streamlining the product portfolio and reducing the number of R&D centers and reducing the workforce to the level of activity.

The pretax operating loss of \$24 million was an improvement over the loss of \$34 million in 2001 mainly due to the significant workforce reduction aimed at aligning R&D with the product development cycles.

2001 Results

On April 6, 2001, Schlumberger completed the acquisition of Sema plc for \$5.15 billion. Sema plc is a leading IT and technical services company with a strong European presence. The acquisition was financed through existing cash resources of Schlumberger and from borrowings under a \$3 billion floating rate credit facility. As a result of the acquisition, the SchlumbergerSema business segment was

created combining Sema plc and certain businesses of Schlumberger Test & Transactions and Resource Management Services, including CellNet and Convergent.

Operating revenue increased \$2.0 billion over 2000 due to the acquisition of Sema plc. Excluding the acquisition of Sema plc the operating revenue increase would have been \$383 million on a pro forma basis.

NIS experienced a 91% operating revenue growth for 2001 versus 2000 mostly due to E&P contracts demonstrating that this industry is recognizing the importance of IT connectivity and security.

North & South America

Operating revenue increased 233% versus 2000 essentially due to the inclusion of the full year's activity for the Convergent Group, acquired in November 2000 and CellNet Data Systems, acquired in June 2000. Additionally the increased utilities activity was a result of strong demand for Real Time Energy Management Systems (RTEMS) services and further deployment of related networks, the extension of key existing utility business contracts in North America for utility data management services and the award of a significant contract for consulting and personal energy management advanced data services. Contributing to the growth was the award of NIS projects by University of Texas Medical Board, Shell and Ecopetrol.

Pretax operating loss was 22% lower than the previous year.

Europe/Middle East/Africa

Operating revenue increased significantly due to the inclusion of Sema plc. Excluding Sema plc the year on year pro forma operating revenue increase would have been \$83 million due principally to the full inclusion of Data Marine Systems Limited acquired in October 2000 and to the award of multi-million dollar contracts in France for Banque de France and in the UK for Metropolitan Police.

Pretax operating income increased significantly due to the inclusion of Sema plc.

Asia

Operating revenue increased almost eight-fold largely due to the integration of Sema plc. Excluding Sema plc the year on year growth would have been \$24 million entirely due to stronger NIS activity and to sustained demand for business continuity and outsourcing services throughout the area exemplified by the desktop outsourcing project for Caltex in Sumatra, Indonesia.

Pretax operating income increased significantly due to the inclusion of Sema plc.

Telecom Products

There was no activity prior to 2001.

The activity was mainly led by strong bookings in mobile messaging systems, with the first SemaPortal* short message server implementation and customer care and billing products system integration for mobile operators, such as the project awarded by Telecom Italia Mobile (TIM) which covers their operations in Europe and Brazil.

2000 Results

During the year, SchlumbergerSema took strategic steps in the global energy segment to build its solutions offerings through the acquisition in June 2000 of CellNet Data Systems, the leading provider of telemetry technology for the development and deployment of large-scale automatic meter reading (AMR) systems and the Convergent Group, a leading builder of digital enterprises focusing on the utility sector, in November 2000.

Operating revenue increased 250% year-on-year reflecting the above two acquisitions and the acquisition of the remaining 50% stake in Omnes, a joint venture previously equally owned by Schlumberger and Cable & Wireless.

North & South America

Operating revenue increased more than four-fold over 1999 due to market expansion, including the acquisition of CellNet Data Systems and the Convergent Group, the receipt of several major orders in Real Time Energy Management Systems (RTEMS) and the University of Texas Medical Board NIS' contract.

The pretax operating loss reflected the newly acquired CellNet and Convergent activities.

Europe/Middle East/Africa

Operating revenue increased 158% and pretax operating income increased 37% due to the 50% consolidation of Omnes and the full consolidation of Data Marine Systems.

Asia

Operating revenue increased 108% and pretax operating income increased 8-fold entirely due to the consolidation of 100% of Omnes into Schlumberger.

Telecom Products

There was no activity in Telecom Products during the year 2000.

Other

Included in this segment are NPTest, consisting of the core product lines of Schlumberger Semiconductor Solutions, smart cards, point-of-sale terminals, eCity terminals, payphones, payments systems, electricity meters and the divested businesses of the former Resource Management Services segment.

On May 21, 2002 NPTest filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a proposed initial public offering of its shares of common stock which is not yet effective.

2002 Results

Operating revenue decreased 32% reflecting the divestiture of the Resource Management Services North American water metering activities and the non-North American electricity and water meter and worldwide gas meter businesses in November 2001.

NPTest activity increased due to a partial recovery in test equipment sales in North America and Asia partially offset by decreases in diagnostic equipment sales and equipment support services.

Volume Product activity remained flat despite the continuing slump in the telecommunications industry and the continued pricing pressure. This was partially offset by higher activity in banking and IT cards coupled with a favorable euro-dollar exchange rate.

Pretax operating income decreased 78% mainly due to the divestiture of Resource Management Services and eroded profitability in the smart cards business.

2001 Results

Operating revenue decreased 13% reflecting mainly the divestiture of the Resource Management Services businesses, which were sold in November 2001 and the decline in semiconductor activity, which followed the down cycle in the worldwide semiconductor industry.

Volume Products operating revenue grew by 13% despite a slowdown in the telecommunications industry. Smart cards operating revenue increased 9% compared with 2000.

NPTest revenue decreased approximately 47% from the prior year due to the sharp decline in the industry, with all product lines affected.

Pretax operating income decreased 40% due mainly to pricing pressure in both the semiconductor and the smart cards industries.

2000 Results

Operating revenue was flat. Increased activity in the smart cards business, driven by outstanding growth of the mobile communications market and in NPTest (up 5%) was offset by the decline in Resource Management Services (down 16%) where pressure on utility prices resulted in a continued downturn for the utility industry.

Pretax operating income grew 49% year-on-year mainly attributable to the improved profitability in smart cards.

Income—Continuing Operations

(Stated in millions except per share amounts)

	Income (loss) from Continuing Operations	Earnings (loss) per share		
		Basic	Diluted	Adjusted ⁵
2002¹	<u><u>\$(2,418)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(4.18)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(4.18)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(4.18)</u></u>
2001 ^{2,4}	<u><u>\$ 491</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0.85</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0.85</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1.35</u></u>
2000 ^{3,4}	<u><u>\$ 721</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1.26</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1.25</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1.42</u></u>

¹ Includes a net, after-tax and minority interest charge of \$3,110 million (\$5.38 per share—diluted). For details, see *Charges—Continuing Operations* on page F-45.

² Includes a net, after-tax and minority interest charge of \$297 million (\$0.51 per share—diluted). For details, see *Charges—Continuing Operations* on page F-45.

³ Includes a net, after-tax and minority interest charge of \$3 million (\$0.00 per share—diluted). For details, see *Charges—Continuing Operations* on page F-45.

⁴ Restated for discontinued operations.

⁵ Excludes amortization of goodwill.

In 2002, Oilfield Services segment net income decreased \$267 million, or 21%, to \$987 million as revenue declined 5% compared to the worldwide M-I rig count reduction of 17%. North America registered the most significant decline as revenue decreased 24% on a M-I rig count reduction of 27%. SchlumbergerSema segment net income of \$21 million improved from a loss of \$22 million in 2001, reflecting the revenue increase of 32% (7% on a proforma basis—assuming the Sema plc acquisition took place on January 1, 2001) and the effect of the previously announced cost reduction program. In the Other segment, net income declined to \$14 million, from \$85 million in 2001 which included the divested Resource Management Services businesses.

In 2001, Oilfield Services segment net income increased \$498 million, or 66%, to \$1,254 million reflecting the 36% growth in revenue, which outpaced the 15% increase in the worldwide M-I rig count. Higher pricing levels and increased non-rig related activity were the major factors attributable to the record Oilfield Services revenues. SchlumbergerSema segment net loss of \$22 million improved \$19 million reflecting the incremental income from the newly acquired Sema plc. In the Other segment, net income of \$85 million declined \$34 million from the prior year with declines in the semiconductor-related and Cards activities.

In 2000, Oilfield Services segment net income increased \$328 million, or 76%, to \$756 million. Increases in E&P expenditures and in oil and gas prices, resulting from increased oil demand and the lowest level of excess oil production capacity in decades, were the underlying factors of the strong increases in most areas, and notably in North America. Average worldwide rig count increased 30% compared to 1999. SchlumbergerSema segment net loss of \$41 million was down \$43 million due to losses in the newly acquired CellNet and Convergent businesses in North America. In the Other segment, net income of \$119 million increased \$32 million from the prior year mainly due to stronger results from the Cards activity where revenue was up 26%.

Currency Risks

Refer to page F-40, *Translation of Non-US Currencies* in the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*, for a description of the Schlumberger policy on currency hedging. There are no material unhedged assets, liabilities or commitments which are denominated in other than a business' functional currency. Schlumberger businesses operate principally in US dollars, the euro and most other European currencies and most South American currencies.

While changes in exchange rates affect revenue, especially in the SchlumbergerSema segment, they also affect costs. Generally speaking, Schlumberger is currency neutral. For example, a 5% change in average exchange rates of OECD currencies would have had no material effect on consolidated revenue and net income.

In general, when the US dollar weakens against other currencies, consolidated revenue increases, usually with no material effect on net income. This is principally because the fall-through incremental margin in the SchlumbergerSema segment offsets the higher Oilfield Services segment non-US dollar denominated expenses.

Research & Engineering

Expenditures by business segment were as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Oilfield Services	\$438	\$425	\$365
SchlumbergerSema	84	86	18
Other	128	164	146
In-process R&D charge ¹	—	25	—
	<u>\$650</u>	<u>\$700</u>	<u>\$529</u>

¹ Relating to the Bull CP8 acquisition.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$17 million, to \$368 million mainly due to a decrease in average borrowing rates from 5.8% to 4.9%. The increase in 2001 of \$109 million, to \$385 million, was principally due to the significantly higher debt balances incurred, relating to the acquisition of Sema plc, which were only partially offset by a reduction in average borrowing rate from 6.9% to 5.8%. The increase in 2000 of \$83 million, to \$276 million, was mainly due to an increase in average borrowing rates from 5.8% to 6.9%.

Hanover Compressor Transaction

In August 2001, Schlumberger sold its Oilfield Services worldwide gas compression activity to Hanover Compressor Company. The proceeds included common stock of Hanover Compressor, with a value at closing of \$173 million, which is restricted from marketability until August 30, 2004 and a \$150 million long-term subordinated note maturing December 15, 2005.

The market value of Schlumberger's investment in Hanover Compressor common stock was \$80 million as of December 31, 2002. Following the decline in the market value of the stock below carrying value during the second quarter of 2002, Schlumberger has performed, and continues to perform, a periodic assessment in accordance with its policy to determine whether an other-than-temporary decline in fair value has occurred. Schlumberger evaluated the recoverability of its investment by reviewing recent information related to the industry and the operating results and financial position of Hanover Compressor and by considering Schlumberger's requirement, ability and intent to hold the investment on a long-term basis. Schlumberger concluded that evidence existed at December 31, 2002 to support the recoverability of its carrying value, that there were no events or changes in circumstances specifically relating to the business prospects of Hanover Compressor, that the underlying business fundamentals are good with natural gas supplies reduced and higher natural gas prices in North America. In addition, the recently announced Hanover cutbacks in workforce and capital expenditures coupled with no immediate debt maturities should provide adequate capital resources in the near-term. Accordingly, Schlumberger concluded that the decline in market value of its investment (\$93 million) in Hanover Compressor as of December 31, 2002 was temporary in nature and has not reduced the cost basis of that investment. If the decline in value persists or should Schlumberger's assessment change, Schlumberger would take a charge to its earnings for the amount that is deemed unrecoverable.

The \$150 million long-term subordinated note has a mandatory prepayment upon the issuance, sale or other disposition by Hanover Compressor of any shares of capital stock or other equity interests pursuant to a public offering or a private placement otherwise prepayment is discretionary. As of December 31, 2002, Schlumberger considers the carrying value of the note to be fully collectible.

As part of the sale agreement, Schlumberger agreed that the financing of the PIGAP II joint venture in Venezuela would be non-recourse to the buyer and would be executed prior to December 31, 2002. Accordingly, Schlumberger was obligated, with respect to the financing, to guarantee 30% (approximately \$80 million) until the project was completed in 2002 and, if as of December 31, 2002, refinancing had not become non-recourse to the buyer or the project had not achieved substantial completion, Hanover Compressor had an option to put its interest in the joint venture back to Schlumberger.

As an outcome of the turmoil in Venezuela, although the project reached substantial completion, the non-recourse financing for the project was not achieved by December 31, 2002. On January 30, 2003, Hanover Compressor gave notice of its intention to exercise its right to put its ownership interest in the joint venture back to Schlumberger. The put is subject to certain consents and other conditions. Schlumberger's obligation to provide a guarantee with respect to the financing was eliminated.

As Schlumberger originally deferred the gain on the sale of the joint venture in 2001, there is no impact on Schlumberger results of operations due to the Hanover Compressor exercise of its option.

Charges—Continuing Operations

Schlumberger recorded the following after-tax and minority interest charges/credits for continuing operations in 2002, 2001 and 2000:

- On December 10, 2002, Schlumberger announced that the Board of Directors had approved an updated strategy for its SchlumbergerSema business segment. The new strategic plan outlook, current business values and the reorganization of SchlumbergerSema constitute significant events that required an impairment analysis to be performed in accordance with FAS 142. SchlumbergerSema was 'valued' on a stand-alone basis; each reporting unit within SchlumbergerSema was valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on a long-term forecast prepared by SchlumbergerSema management with the assistance of a third party valuation expert. The implied multiples yielded by the discounted cash flow analysis were compared to observed trading multiples of comparable companies and recent transactions in the IT services industry to assess the fair value of the reporting units. The fair value was below the book value. As a result, goodwill was written down to its estimated fair value based on Schlumberger's valuation. The impairment of goodwill mainly reflects the current difficulties of the telecommunications industry and the severely depressed market values of the IT companies serving SchlumbergerSema's sector. Certain intangible assets were also identified and written down as part of this process.

Schlumberger recorded severance, facility and other costs in an effort to reduce costs at SchlumbergerSema and WesternGeco. These costs related to expenses that offer no future benefit to the ongoing operations of these businesses. During the fourth quarter, Schlumberger also recorded an impairment charge, to reflect a change in the business projections of the WesternGeco business, related to capitalized multiclient seismic library costs, a deferred tax valuation allowance and other costs.

The total of the above charges was \$3,168 million and consisted of (1) a goodwill impairment charge of \$2,638 million; (2) an intangible assets impairment charge of \$132 million; (3) SchlumbergerSema severance and other charges of \$77 million in response to current business conditions; (4) WesternGeco severance and other charges of \$72 million in response to current business conditions; (5) a WesternGeco multiclient library impairment charge of \$129 million following a valuation of the library; (6) environmental related charges of \$26 million; (7) a deferred tax valuation allowance charge of \$94 million.

- In December 2002, a credit of \$87 million reflecting the gain on the sale of two drilling rigs.
- In March 2002, a charge of \$29 million related to the financial/economic crisis in Argentina.
- In March 2001, a charge of \$25 million for in-process R&D related to the Bull CP8 acquisition.
- In June 2001, a charge of \$280 million for the estimated impairment charge from the disposition of certain Resource Management Services businesses.
- In September 2001, a net credit of \$3 million representing the gain on the sale of the worldwide gas compression business, partially offset by an impairment charge relating to the expected disposition of certain activities.
- In December 2001, a net credit of \$5 million, including an after tax gain on the sale of the former Resource Management Services North American Water division (\$117 million). This gain was partially offset by certain charges: (1) a provision of \$37 million for employee termination costs, principally in Europe and the US, related to Oilfield Services and SchlumbergerSema in response to the prevailing business conditions; (2) tax reorganization costs of \$29 million; (3) a further \$20 million charge related to the second quarter estimated loss on the divestiture of certain Resource Management Services businesses following the actual closing in the fourth quarter; (4) asset write down of \$23 million for technological impairment related to certain Land seismic assets in the newly formed WesternGeco Joint Venture.
- In December 2000, \$25 million charge primarily relating to the write down of certain inventory and severance costs in the semiconductor business resulting from reduced activity levels in the semiconductor test market, \$39 million related to the creation of the WesternGeco joint venture (including asset impairment and severance costs for Schlumberger's existing Geco-Prakla business), and a credit of \$61 million from the gain on sale of two Gas Services businesses in Europe.

An analysis of the December 2002 pretax severance and facility charges is as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	Severance		Facilities
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Headcount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Charges	\$94.5	3,492	\$42.8
Paid in December 2002	<u>32.9</u>	<u>1,643</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002	<u>\$61.6</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>\$36.2</u>

The remaining severance costs are expected to be paid before September 30, 2003.

The December 2001 charge included severance costs of \$41 million (775 people) which have been paid.

The December 2000 charges included severance costs of \$9 million (380 people) which have been paid.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Schlumberger's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon Schlumberger's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires Schlumberger to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

On an on-going basis, Schlumberger evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, valuation of inventories and investments, recoverability of long-lived assets, income tax provision and deferred taxes, profit assumptions on long-term percentage-of-completion contracts, contingencies and litigation and actuarial assumptions for employee benefit plans. Schlumberger bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Schlumberger believes the critical accounting policies described below affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Schlumberger recognizes revenue and profit as work progresses on long-term, fixed price contracts using the percentage-of-completion method, which relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. Schlumberger follows this method since reasonably dependable estimates of the revenue and costs applicable to various stages of a contract can be made. Recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. Revisions in profit estimates are charged or credited to income in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known as a change in estimate. Losses on long-term contracts are provided for when such losses are known and reasonably estimated.

Schlumberger recognizes revenue from the sale of software licenses when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered, the fee is fixed and determinable and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Whether the fee is fixed and determinable is assessed based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. Collection is assessed based on a number of factors, including past transaction history with the customer and the credit-worthiness of the customer.

Revenues from contracts with multiple element arrangements, such as those including installation and integration services, are recognized as each element is earned based on the relative fair value of each element and when there are no undelivered elements that are essential to the functionality of the delivered elements.

For sales, either a binding purchase order, signed license agreement or a written contract is used as evidence of an arrangement.

Revenue from maintenance services is recognized ratably over the contract term. The training and consulting services (time and materials) are billed based on hourly rates, and revenue is generally recognized as these services are performed. Revenue from outsourcing services is generally recognized as services are performed.

The Oilfield Services segment capitalizes the cost associated with obtaining multiclient seismic data. Such costs are charged to *Cost of Goods Sold and Services* based on a percentage of estimated total revenue that Schlumberger estimates that it will receive from the sales of such data. The carrying value of individual surveys is reviewed at least annually and adjustments to the value are made based upon the revised estimated revenues for the surveys.

Schlumberger maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of Schlumberger's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Schlumberger writes down its inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory writedowns may be required.

Schlumberger assesses the impairment of identifiable intangibles, long-lived assets and related goodwill at least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important, which could trigger an impairment review, include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;
- significant negative industry or economic trends;
- significant decline in Schlumberger's stock price for a sustained period; and our market capitalization relative to net book value.

When Schlumberger determines that the carrying value of intangibles, long-lived assets and related goodwill may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, any impairment is measured based on projected net cash flows expected to result from that asset, including eventual disposition.

Schlumberger has net deferred tax assets of \$583 million at December 31, 2002. Schlumberger considers future taxable income and tax planning strategies in assessing the need for valuation allowances. In December 2002, in connection with the SchlumbergerSema strategic review Schlumberger determined that it would not be able to realize a part of its October 1, 2002 net deferred asset in the future relating to a certain European net operating loss. A valuation allowance of \$94 million was charged to income in the fourth quarter. The cumulative valuation allowance relating to this European net operating loss is approximately \$147 million at December 31, 2002.

With regard to pension and postretirement benefits, Schlumberger evaluates the appropriateness of assumptions used by an independent actuary, in particular assumptions as to discount rate, return on plan assets and medical cost trend rates. The assumptions are revised at least annually as circumstances require.

Liquidity

A measure of financial position is liquidity, which Schlumberger defines as cash plus short-term and fixed income investments, less debt. Negative liquidity indicates net debt. The following table summarizes the change in consolidated liquidity for each of the past three years:

		<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001¹</u>	<u>2000¹</u>
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(2,418)	\$ 491	\$ 721
(Gain)/loss on sale of businesses	(87)	110	(61)
Net charges	3,197	162	64
Depreciation & amortization ²	1,545	1,896	1,271
Decrease (increase) in working capital requirements	167	(839)	(104)
Proceeds from business divestitures	354	896	155
Fixed asset additions ²	(1,711)	(2,469)	(1,546)
Dividends paid	(433)	(430)	(426)
Proceeds from employee stock plans	175	122	229
Acquisition of Sema plc	(132)	(4,853)	—
Other business acquisitions	(44)	(453)	(1,076)
Acquisition related payments	(70)	—	—
Impact of change in exchange rates	(507)	(6)	40
Other	(51)	(117)	(90)
Net decrease in liquidity from continuing operations	(15)	(5,490)	(823)
Discontinued operations	31	31	14
Net (increase) decrease in net debt/liquidity	16	(5,459)	(809)
Liquidity—beginning of period	(5,037)	422	1,231
Liquidity—end of period	\$(5,021)	\$(5,037)	\$ 422

¹ Reclassified, in part, for comparative purposes.

² Including multiclient seismic data costs.

At December 31, 2002, Schlumberger's liquidity was negative (debt exceeded cash plus investments). At December 31, 2002, Schlumberger had cash/short-term investments of \$1.7 billion and remaining capacity in debt facilities of \$3.7 billion which are sufficient to meet future business requirements.

Based on forecast 2003 net income, depreciation/amortization estimates, and other liquidity components, Schlumberger expects to improve liquidity with an objective of reducing the net debt to under \$4 billion by year end 2003. This will largely be dependent upon the business segments operating results and the successful completion of certain business divestitures.

Acquisition of Sema plc

On February 12, 2001, Schlumberger announced that it had reached an agreement with the board of directors of Sema plc on the terms of a recommended offer for the entire issued and to be issued share capital of Sema plc.

On March 8, 2001, a wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger acquired, through market purchases, approximately 20% of the issued share capital of Sema at a cost of \$1 billion.

On April 6, 2001, the offer for the shares of Sema plc was declared unconditional in all respects. The aggregate consideration for the acquisition of 100% of the issued Sema shares was \$5.15 billion

(including expenses of the transaction) which was financed from existing cash resources and borrowings under a \$3 billion credit facility.

On October 3, 2001, wholly owned subsidiaries of Schlumberger issued \$1.9 billion European bonds (Euro 1.4 billion and £425 million). The average interest rate of these bonds is 5.9% with maturity from 2008 through 2032. The proceeds from the issues were used to repay short-term bank loans originally taken out by those subsidiaries to finance the acquisition of Sema plc.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and the goodwill and identifiable intangibles aggregated \$5.19 billion which were being amortized on a straight-line basis in 2001. Effective January 1, 2002, with the adoption of SFAS 142 (see *New Accounting Standards*), amortization of goodwill and workforce ceased. Identifiable intangibles continue to be amortized on a straight-line basis over a life of 10 years.

The aggregate value of goodwill and identifiable intangibles comprised the following:

	<i>(Stated in billions)</i>
Cost (including expenses)	\$ 5.15
Purchase accounting adjustments	0.34
Net tangible assets acquired	<u>(0.30)</u>
	<u>\$ 5.19</u>

Purchase accounting adjustments consisted primarily of severance costs (\$84 million—1781 people), facility reductions (\$33 million), pension plan adjustments (\$136 million) and tax restructuring costs (\$50 million). At December 31, 2001, \$26 million (593 people) of the severance costs had been paid. All remaining severance was paid in 2002.

For financial reporting purposes, Schlumberger included the results of operations of Sema in its consolidated accounts commencing April 1, 2001. If Sema had been included in the consolidated financial statements of Schlumberger from January 1, consolidated revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 would have increased by \$538 million to \$14.3 billion and consolidated net income would have decreased by approximately \$140 million, to \$382 million, related primarily to increased interest expense, amortization of intangibles and lower interest income. On a proforma basis, Schlumberger 2000 operating revenue and net income would have been \$12 billion and \$300 million, respectively.

Sema is an IT services company (with approximately 22,000 employees at the date of acquisition) that provides its customers with design, implementation, operations and management of information systems and IT-related consulting services. Among the industry sectors which Sema serves, Sema has increasingly focused on the telecommunications and finance sectors, and provides a range of its own software products specifically designed for these sectors in addition to its IT services. Sema's customers include a wide variety of businesses and governmental departments around the world. Sema's services and product offerings include systems integration and consulting; software products for the telecommunications, energy, transport and finance sectors; and outsourcing.

Business Divestitures

During 2002, Schlumberger divested the following businesses:

- In December, the Reed Hycalog drillbits business. The proceeds included \$259 million in cash and 9.7 million unrestricted shares of Grant Prideco common stock with a value of \$103 million. The after tax gain was \$66 million. The divestiture of Reed Hycalog has been accounted for in *Discontinued Operations*.

During 2001, Schlumberger divested the following businesses:

- In August, the Oilfield Services worldwide gas compression activity primarily consisting of the Production Operators Corp. subsidiary. The proceeds included \$274 million in cash, a \$150 million long-term subordinated note and newly issued Hanover Compressor Company shares with a value of \$173 million. The shares have a three year marketability restriction. The after-tax gain was \$52 million.
- In November, the Resource Management Services North American water metering activities. Cash proceeds were \$304 million and the after-tax gain was \$117 million.
- In November, the Resource Management Services non-North American electricity and water meter, and worldwide gas meter businesses. The net cash proceeds were \$256 million and the after-tax loss was \$300 million, of which \$280 million had been recorded as an impairment charge in June (See *Charges-Continuing Operations*).
- In November, the Yield Enhancement Systems division of Semiconductor Solutions. Cash proceeds were \$62 million and the after-tax gain was \$12 million.

Summary of Major Contractual Commitments

(Stated in millions)

<u>Contractual Commitments</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Payment Period</u>			
		<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>After 5 years</u>
Long-Term Debt	\$6,481	\$453	\$2,049	\$1,461	\$2,518
Operating Leases	\$1,278	\$219	\$ 317	\$ 226	\$ 516

Letters of credit/guarantees outstanding aggregated \$771 million at December 31, 2002.

In general, the remaining amount of letters of credit/guarantees relate to business performance bonds, custom/excise tax commitments, facility lease/rental obligations, etc. All such were entered into in the ordinary course of business and are customary practices in the various countries where Schlumberger operates.

Common Stock, Market Prices and Dividends Declared per Share

Quarterly high and low prices for Schlumberger common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange (composite transactions), together with dividends declared per share in each quarter of 2002 and 2001, were:

	Price Range		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
2002			
QUARTERS			
First	\$62.430	\$49.150	\$0.1875
Second	59.890	46.300	0.1875
Third	47.400	35.870	0.1875
Fourth	46.850	33.400	0.1875
2001			
QUARTERS			
First	\$ 82.810	\$ 57.300	\$ 0.1875
Second	69.250	51.150	0.1875
Third	56.900	40.840	0.1875
Fourth	56.750	42.050	0.1875

The number of holders of record of Schlumberger common stock at December 31, 2002, was approximately 24,825. There are no legal restrictions on the payment of dividends or ownership or voting of such shares, except as to shares held in the Schlumberger Treasury. US stockholders are not subject to any Netherlands Antilles withholding or other Netherlands Antilles taxes attributable to ownership of such shares.

Environmental Matters

The Consolidated Balance Sheet includes accruals for the estimated future costs associated with certain environmental remediation activities related to the past use or disposal of hazardous materials. Substantially all such costs relate to divested operations and to facilities or locations that are no longer in operation. Due to a number of uncertainties, including uncertainty of timing, the scope of remediation, future technology, regulatory changes, the risk of personal injury, natural resource or property damage claims and other factors, it is possible that the ultimate remediation costs may exceed the amounts estimated. However, in the opinion of management, such additional costs are not expected to be material relative to consolidated liquidity, financial position or future results of operations.

New Accounting Standards

In June 2001, SFAS 141 (*Business Combinations*) and SFAS 142 (*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*) were issued. SFAS 141 was adopted by Schlumberger for acquisitions subsequent to June 30, 2001. SFAS 142 was adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2002. As required by SFAS 142, Schlumberger undertook an initial review of goodwill impairment in the first quarter of 2002 and completed an "event driven" review in the fourth quarter of 2002. The findings of the independent valuation indicated there was an impairment write down of \$2.6 billion which was approved by the Board of Directors in December 2002 in conjunction with the approval of the new strategic plan for SchlumbergerSema.

Amortization of goodwill and workforce ceased with effect from January 1, 2002. Assembled workforce, net of deferred taxes, of \$175 million was reclassified to *Goodwill*.

Amortization of goodwill and other intangibles included in Schlumberger's results are as follows:

	(Stated in millions)		
	Pretax		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Goodwill	\$ —	\$270	\$ 96
Workforce	—	32	—
Other intangibles	72	45	5
	<u>\$72</u>	<u>\$347</u>	<u>\$101</u>

In June 2001, SFAS 143 (*Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*) was issued. SFAS 143 will be adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2003. Schlumberger does not believe that the implementation of this standard will have any material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In August 2001, SFAS 144 (*Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*) was issued. SFAS 144 was adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2002 and did not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2002, Schlumberger adopted the FASB EITF Abstract 01-14, (*Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for "Out-of-Pocket" Expenses Incurred*). Prior year revenue has been restated to include reimbursable costs billed to customers which had been classified as a contra expense and now must be classified as revenue. The reclassification was only required in the Oilfield Services (OFS) segment as the SchlumbergerSema segment was already in compliance with the new standard. OFS *operating revenue* and *cost of goods sold & services* increased in 2001 by \$557 million and in 2000 by \$416 million. There was no effect on cash flow or net income.

On July 29, 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS 146 (*Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*). The standard required companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Examples of costs covered by the standard include lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs that are associated with a restructuring, discontinued operation, plant closing, or other exit or disposal activity. Previous accounting guidance was provided by EITF Issue No. 94-3, (*Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity [including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring]*). SFAS 146 replaced Issue 94-3. Schlumberger will apply SFAS 146 prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002.

In November 2002, FASB Interpretation No. 45 (*Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*) was issued. It requires certain accounting and disclosures of guarantees to third parties including indebtedness. The statement is effective on a prospective basis for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. Schlumberger does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In January 2003, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued No. 00-21 "*Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*". This EITF establishes the criteria for recognizing revenue in arrangements when several items are bundled into one agreement. EITF 00-21 does not allow revenue recognition unless the fair value of the undelivered element(s) is available and the element has stand-alone value to the customer. EITF 00-21 also provides guidance on allocating the total contract revenue to the individual elements based upon the available fair value of each deliverable. Schlumberger is in the process of determining if this pronouncement will have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Forward-looking Statements

This 10-K report, the fourth quarter and full year 2002 earnings release, associated web-based publications and other statements we make contain forward looking statements, which include any statements that are not historical facts, such as our expectations regarding business outlook, economic recovery, improvements in liquidity, expected capex, multi-client and depreciation and amortization expenditures, the funding of pension plans and related pension expense, the timing and likelihood of NPTest's initial public offering, conditions in the oilfield service business, including activity levels during 2003, production increases in non-OPEC areas, issues affecting the seismic industry, continued deepwater drilling activity, benefits from contract awards, future results of operations, pricing, future effective tax rates, the realization of cost reduction and savings in SchlumbergerSema and expectations regarding the future business and performance of SchlumbergerSema resulting from the updated strategy and business realignment. These statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the extent and timing of a rebound in the global economy; changes in exploration and production spending by major oil companies; recovery of activity levels; improved pricing and realization of cost reduction and cost savings targets associated with the seismic business; continuing customer commitment to certain key oilfield projects; general economic and business conditions in key regions of the world, including Argentina and political and economic uncertainty in Venezuela and further socio-political unrest in the Gulf and/or Asia; changes in business strategy for SchlumbergerSema businesses including the expected growth of Schlumberger IT Consulting and Systems Integration Services and Network and Infrastructure Solutions in the global energy sector; continuing customer commitment to key long-term services and solutions contracts in our SchlumbergerSema businesses; a reversal of the weak IT environment and a significant increase in IT spending; the extent and timing of a recovery in the telecommunications industry; continued growth in the demand for smart cards and related products; Schlumberger's ability to meet its identified liquidity projections, including the generation of sufficient cash flow from oilfield operating results and the successful completion of certain business divestitures; the adoption and effect of new accounting standards; potential contributions to pension plans and other factors detailed in our fourth quarter and full year 2002 earnings release; and our most recent Forms 10-K and 10-Q and other filings with 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.

Item 7A Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Schlumberger does not believe it has a material exposure to financial market risk. Schlumberger manages the exposure to interest rate changes by using a mix of debt maturities and variable- and fixed-rate debt together with interest rate swaps, where appropriate, to fix or lower borrowing costs. With regard to foreign currency fluctuations, Schlumberger enters into various contracts, which change in value as foreign exchange rates change, to protect the value of external and intercompany transactions in foreign currencies. Schlumberger does not enter into foreign currency or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes.

Schlumberger Oilfield Services has operations in Venezuela which represented about 4% of the 2002 Oilfield Services operating revenue. In light of the present labor unrest in Venezuela, Schlumberger is reviewing its potential currency and business exposure, and taking appropriate steps to minimize the risks. While the ultimate loss is not determinable at this time, such loss will not have a significant effect on Schlumberger's consolidated financial position or liquidity.

Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (SCHLUMBERGER N.V., INCORPORATED IN THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<i>(Stated in thousands except per share amounts)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Revenue</i>			
Operating	\$13,473,662	\$14,058,366	\$ 9,831,472
Interest and other income	139,068	242,258	423,255
	<u>13,612,730</u>	<u>14,300,624</u>	<u>10,254,727</u>
<i>Expenses</i>			
Cost of goods sold and services	13,759,257	11,014,923	7,779,578
Research & engineering	650,038	700,096	529,107
Marketing	401,384	446,621	316,816
General	664,364	681,021	416,499
Interest	367,973	384,896	276,099
	<u>15,843,016</u>	<u>13,227,557</u>	<u>9,318,099</u>
<i>Income (Loss) from continuing operations before taxes and minority interest</i>	(2,230,286)	1,073,067	936,628
Taxes on income	279,122	553,887	218,337
<i>Income (Loss) from continuing operations before minority interest</i>	(2,509,408)	519,180	718,291
Minority interest	91,879	(28,545)	2,163
<i>Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations</i>	(2,417,529)	490,635	720,454
<i>Income from Discontinued Operations</i>	97,534	31,582	14,142
<i>Net Income (Loss)</i>	<u>\$ (2,319,995)</u>	<u>\$ 522,217</u>	<u>\$ 734,596</u>
Basic earnings per share:			
Income (Loss) from Continuing operations	\$ (4.18)	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.26
Income from Discontinued Operations	0.17	0.06	0.03
Net Income (Loss)	(4.01)	0.91	1.29
Add back amortization of goodwill	—	0.50	0.17
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ (4.01)</u>	<u>\$ 1.41</u>	<u>\$ 1.46</u>
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income (Loss) from Continuing operations	\$ (4.18)	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.25
Income from Discontinued Operations	0.17	0.06	0.02
Net Income (Loss)	(4.01)	0.91	1.27
Add back amortization of goodwill	—	0.50	0.17
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ (4.01)</u>	<u>\$ 1.41</u>	<u>\$ 1.44</u>
Average shares outstanding	578,588	574,328	570,028
Average shares outstanding assuming dilution	578,588	580,214	580,076

See the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (SCHLUMBERGER N.V., INCORPORATED IN THE
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

December 31,	<i>(Stated in thousands)</i>	
	2002	2001
ASSETS		
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Cash	\$ 168,110	\$ 177,704
Short-term investments	1,567,906	1,439,997
Receivables less allowance for doubtful accounts (2002—\$172,871; 2001—\$145,268)	3,489,406	4,028,450
Inventories	1,043,057	1,204,263
Deferred taxes	435,887	321,767
Other current assets	481,074	532,709
	7,185,440	7,704,890
<i>Fixed Income Investments, held to maturity</i>	407,500	576,000
<i>Investments in Affiliated Companies</i>	687,524	648,183
<i>Fixed Assets less accumulated depreciation</i>	4,663,756	4,827,879
<i>Multiclient Seismic Data</i>	1,018,483	1,028,954
<i>Goodwill</i>	4,229,993	6,260,969
<i>Intangible Assets</i>	558,664	811,349
<i>Deferred Taxes</i>	147,013	126,057
<i>Other Assets</i>	536,822	342,086
	\$19,435,195	\$22,326,367
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
<i>Current Liabilities</i>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,580,762	\$ 4,506,634
Estimated liability for taxes on income	625,058	587,328
Dividend payable	109,565	108,642
Long-term debt—current portion	452,577	31,990
Bank & short-term loans	682,956	983,191
	6,450,918	6,217,785
<i>Long-term Debt</i>	6,028,549	6,215,709
<i>Postretirement Benefits</i>	544,456	504,797
<i>Other Liabilities</i>	251,607	372,696
	13,275,530	13,310,987
<i>Minority Interest</i>	553,527	636,899
<i>Stockholders' Equity</i>		
Common Stock	2,170,965	2,045,437
Income retained for use in the business	5,560,712	8,314,766
Treasury stock at cost	(1,578,358)	(1,694,884)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(547,181)	(286,838)
	5,606,138	8,378,481
	\$19,435,195	\$22,326,367

See the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (SCHLUMBERGER N.V., INCORPORATED IN THE
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31,	<i>(Stated in thousands)</i>		
	2002	2001	2000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(2,417,529)	\$ 490,635	\$ 720,454
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization ¹	1,545,053	1,887,559	1,263,060
Non-cash charges and gains on sale of businesses	3,196,923	271,174	2,706
Gain on sale of drilling rigs	(86,858)	—	—
Earnings of companies carried at equity, less dividends received	(64,280)	(61,715)	(39,805)
Deferred taxes	(48,702)	17,595	5,257
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	66,425	56,619	32,301
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables	542,669	(907,535)	(364,130)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	72,383	(259,290)	(194,640)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	47,938	(8,048)	(38,656)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(592,878)	204,751	493,104
Increase (decrease) in estimated liability for taxes on income	28,470	12,626	(12,069)
Increase in postretirement benefits	39,659	28,417	24,914
Other—net	(144,158)	(162,602)	(221,900)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2,185,115	1,570,186	1,670,596
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of fixed assets	(1,365,996)	(2,044,008)	(1,316,611)
Multiclient seismic data capitalized	(344,705)	(416,188)	(222,934)
Capitalization of intangible assets	(169,354)	(29,782)	(28,034)
Sales/retirements of fixed assets & other	276,022	30,824	149,494
Acquisition of Sema plc	(132,155)	(4,778,498)	—
Other business acquisitions	(44,431)	(452,951)	(1,075,446)
Other acquisition related payments	(70,340)	—	—
Business divestitures	259,271	902,953	154,843
Sale of drilling rigs	95,000	—	—
Option payment on sale of drilling rigs	24,900	—	—
Sale (purchase) of investments, net	51,334	2,430,911	551,619
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,420,454)	(4,356,739)	(1,787,069)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid	(433,134)	(430,328)	(426,465)
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	107,810	78,965	69,089
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	67,275	42,795	160,281
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	933,709	4,815,028	956,641
Payments of principal on long-term debt	(1,179,321)	(2,092,670)	(724,911)
Net (decrease) increase in short-term debt	(308,623)	370,608	113,608
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(812,284)	2,784,398	148,243
Discontinued operations	31,443	31,515	15,432
Net (decrease) increase in cash before translation effect	(16,180)	29,360	47,202
Translation effect on cash	6,586	(12,374)	(19,073)
Cash, beginning of year	177,704	160,718	132,589
Cash, end of year	\$ 168,110	\$ 177,704	\$ 160,718

¹ Includes multiclient seismic data costs.

See the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (SCHLUMBERGER N.V., INCORPORATED IN THE
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Stated in thousands)

	Common Stock		Retained Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Issued	In Treasury		Marked to Market	Pension Liability	Translation Adjustment	
Balance, January 1, 2000	\$1,820,186	\$(1,878,612)	\$ 7,916,612	\$ —	\$ —	\$(137,158)	\$ 311,016
Translation adjustment						(28,487)	\$ (28,487)
Sales of businesses						26,441	26,441
Sales to optionees less shares							
exchanged	61,224	99,057					
Employee stock purchase plan	42,495	26,594					
Net income			734,596				734,596
Dividends declared (\$0.75 per share)			(427,732)				
Tax benefit on stock options	40,000						
Balance, December 31, 2000	1,963,905	(1,752,961)	8,223,476	—	—	(139,204)	\$ 732,550
Translation adjustment						(171,930)	\$ (171,930)
RMS disposition						73,865	73,865
Derivatives marked to market				(49,569)			(49,569)
Sales to optionees less shares							
exchanged	17,130	25,420					
Shares granted to Directors	156	89					
Employee stock purchase plan	46,397	32,568					
Net income			522,217				522,217
Dividends declared (\$0.75 per share)			(430,927)				
Tax benefit on stock options	17,849						
Balance, December 31, 2001	2,045,437	(1,694,884)	8,314,766	(49,569)	—	(237,269)	\$ 374,583
Translation adjustment						(55,422)	\$ (55,422)
Reed Hycalog disposition						22,063	22,063
Derivatives marked to market				(33,291)			(33,291)
Minimum pension liability (US/UK Plans)						(313,564)	(313,564)
Tax benefit on minimum pension liability						110,000	110,000
Investment Grant Prideco stock				9,871			9,871
Sales to optionees less shares							
exchanged	25,410	41,671					
Shares granted to Directors	129	65					
Employee stock purchase plan	58,056	49,754					
Net loss			(2,319,995)				(2,319,995)
Dividends declared (\$0.75 per share)			(434,059)				
Technoguide acquisition	34,496	25,036					
Tax benefit on stock options	7,437						
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$2,170,965	\$(1,578,358)	\$ 5,560,712	\$(72,989)	\$(203,564)	\$(270,628)	\$(2,580,338)

See the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (SCHLUMBERGER N.V., INCORPORATED IN THE
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

	<u>Issued</u>	<u>In Treasury</u>	<u>Shares Outstanding</u>
Balance, January 1, 2000	667,054,806	(101,123,676)	565,931,130
Employee stock purchase plan	—	1,431,309	1,431,309
Sold to optionees	<u>30,987</u>	<u>5,331,268</u>	<u>5,362,255</u>
Balance, December 31, 2000	667,085,793	(94,361,099)	572,724,694
Employee stock purchase plan	—	1,752,833	1,752,833
Shares granted to Directors	—	4,800	4,800
Sold to optionees	<u>8,385</u>	<u>1,399,686</u>	<u>1,408,071</u>
Balance, December 31, 2001	667,094,178	(91,203,780)	575,890,398
Employee stock purchase plan	—	2,677,842	2,677,842
Shares granted to Directors	—	3,500	3,500
Sold to optionees	10,490	2,243,400	2,253,890
Acquisition of Technoguide	<u>—</u>	<u>1,347,485</u>	<u>1,347,485</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002	<u>667,104,668</u>	<u>(84,931,553)</u>	<u>582,173,115</u>

See the *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Business Description

Founded in 1927, Schlumberger Limited is a global technology services company consisting of three business segments: first, Schlumberger Oilfield Services, one of the leading providers of technology services and solutions to the international petroleum industry; second, SchlumbergerSema, an IT services company providing consulting and systems integration services, and network and infrastructure solutions, primarily to the global energy sector, including oil and gas, and other regional markets spanning the telecommunications, finance and public sectors and third, the Other business segment which principally comprises the Cards, Terminals, Meters North America and NPTest activities.

Summary of Accounting Policies

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Schlumberger Limited and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Discontinued Operations

On December 20, 2002, Schlumberger completed the sale of its Reed Hycalog drillbits business. The proceeds included \$259 million in cash and 9.7 million shares of Grant Prideco common stock with a value of \$103 million. The results for the Reed Hycalog operations are reported as *Discontinued Operations* in the *Consolidated Statement of Income* and, in 2002, includes results of operations of \$32 million and gain on sale of \$66 million. The net assets sold were approximately \$185 million.

Revenue and operating income from discontinued operating for 2002, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

		<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Operating Income</u>	
2002	\$212	\$32	
2001	\$ 245	\$ 32	
2000	\$ 195	\$ 14	

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of majority-owned subsidiaries. Significant 20%-50% owned companies are carried on the equity method and classified in *Investments in Affiliated Companies*. The pro rata share of Schlumberger after-tax earnings is included in *Interest and Other Income*. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Reclassifications

Certain items from prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the

reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, Schlumberger evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, valuation of inventories and investments, recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets, income tax provision and deferred taxes, profit assumptions on long-term percentage-of-completion contracts, contingencies and litigation and actuarial assumptions for employee benefit plans. Schlumberger bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Revenue Recognition

Products and Services Revenue

Schlumberger's products and services are generally sold based upon purchase orders or contracts with the customer that include fixed or determinable prices and that do not include right of return or other similar provisions or other significant post delivery obligations. Revenue is recognized for products upon delivery, customer acceptance and when title passes. Revenue is recognized when services are rendered and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Certain revenues are recognized on a time and materials basis, or on a percentage of completion basis, depending on the contract, as services are provided. Revenue from time and material service contracts is recognized as the services are provided. Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized over the contract term based on the percentage of the cost of services provided during the period compared to the total estimated cost of services to be provided over the entire contract. Losses on contracts are recognized during the period in which the loss first becomes probable and reasonably estimated.

Software Revenue

Revenue derived from the sale of licenses for its software, maintenance and related services may include installation, consulting and training services.

If services are not essential to the functionality of the software, the revenue for each element of the contract is recognized separately based on its respective vendor specific objective evidence of fair value when all of the following conditions are met: a signed contract is obtained, delivery has occurred, fee is fixed and determinable and collectibility is probable.

If an ongoing vendor obligation exists under the license arrangement, or if any uncertainties with regard to customer acceptance are significant, revenue for the related element is deferred based on its vendor specific objective evidence of fair value. Vendor specific objective evidence of fair value is determined as being the price for the element when sold separately. If vendor specific objective evidence of fair value does not exist for all undelivered elements, all revenue is deferred until sufficient evidence exists or all elements have been delivered.

Multiple Element Arrangement and Collectibility

Many sales are generated from complex contractual arrangements that require significant revenue recognition judgments, particularly in the areas of multiple element arrangements. Revenues from contracts with multiple element arrangements, such as those including installation and integration services, are recognized as each element is earned based on the relative fair value of each element and when there are no undelivered elements that are essential to the functionality of the delivered elements.

The assessment of collectibility is particularly critical in determining whether revenue should be recognized in the current market environment. As part of the revenue recognition process, Schlumberger determines whether trade and notes receivables are reasonably assured of collection based on various factors, including the ability to sell those receivables and whether there has been deterioration in the credit quality of customers that could result in the inability to sell the receivables. In situations where Schlumberger has the ability to sell the receivables without recourse, revenue is recognized to the extent of the value Schlumberger could reasonably expect to realize from the sale. Schlumberger defers revenue and related costs when it is uncertain as to whether it will be able to collect or sell the receivable. Schlumberger defers revenue but recognizes costs when it determines that the collection or sale of the receivable is unlikely.

Translation of Non-US Currencies

The Oilfield Services segment functional currency is primarily the US dollar. The SchlumbergerSema segment and Other segment functional currencies are primarily local currencies. All assets and liabilities recorded in functional currencies other than US dollars are translated at current exchange rates. The resulting adjustments are charged or credited directly to the *Stockholders' Equity* section of the *Consolidated Balance Sheet*. Revenue and expenses are translated at the weighted-average exchange rates for the period. All realized and unrealized transaction gains and losses are included in income in the period in which they occur. Schlumberger's policy is to hedge against unrealized gains and losses on a monthly basis. Included in the 2002 results were transaction losses of \$2 million, compared with losses of \$7 million and \$4 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Currency exchange contracts are entered into as a hedge against the effect of future settlement of assets and liabilities denominated in other than the functional currency of the individual businesses. Gains or losses on the contracts are recognized when the currency exchange rates fluctuate, and the resulting charge or credit partially offsets the unrealized currency gains or losses on those assets and liabilities. On December 31, 2002, contracts were outstanding for the US dollar equivalent of \$1,594 million in various foreign currencies. These contracts mature on various dates in 2003.

Investments

Both short-term investments and fixed income investments, held to maturity comprise primarily eurodollar time deposits, certificates of deposit and commercial paper, euronotes and eurobonds, substantially all denominated in US dollars. They are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates market. Substantially all the investments designated as held to maturity that were purchased and matured during the year had original maturities of less than three months. Short-term investments that are designated as trading are stated at market. The unrealized gains/losses on such securities at December 31, 2002 were not significant.

For purposes of the *Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows*, Schlumberger does not consider short-term investments to be cash equivalents as they generally have original maturities in excess of three months.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at average cost or at market, whichever is lower. Inventory consists of materials, supplies and finished goods.

Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, which is provided for by charges to income over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. Fixed assets include

the manufacturing cost (average cost) of oilfield technical equipment manufactured or assembled by subsidiaries of Schlumberger. Expenditures for renewals, replacements and improvements are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operating expenses as incurred. Upon sale or other disposition, the applicable amounts of asset cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to income.

Multiclient Seismic Data

Schlumberger capitalizes the cost of obtaining multiclient surveys. Such costs are charged to *Cost of goods sold and services* based on a percentage of estimated total revenue that Schlumberger expects to receive from the sales of such data. The carrying value of individual surveys is reviewed, at least annually, and adjustments to the value are made based upon the revised estimated revenues for the surveys.

Capitalized Software

The costs incurred for the development of computer software that will be sold, leased or otherwise marketed are capitalized when technological feasibility has been established, generally when all of the planning, designing, coding and testing activities that are necessary in order to establish that the product can be produced to meet its design specifications including functions, features and technical performance requirements are completed. These capitalized costs are subject to an ongoing assessment of recoverability based on anticipated future revenues and changes in hardware and software technologies. Costs that are capitalized include direct labor and related overheads.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs begins when the product is available for general release. Amortization is provided on the lesser of a product-by-product basis on the straight-line method or the sales ratio method over the estimated useful life. Unamortized capitalized software development costs determined to be in excess of the net realizable value of the product are expensed immediately.

Schlumberger capitalizes certain costs of internally developed software. Capitalized costs include purchased materials and services, payroll and payroll related costs and interest costs. The costs of internally developed software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life which is principally 6 years.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

On an annual basis Schlumberger reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets, including goodwill and intangible assets. In addition, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the historical cost-carrying value of an asset may no longer be appropriate, a review is performed. Schlumberger assesses recoverability of the carrying value of the asset by estimating the future net cash flows expected to result from the asset, including eventual disposition. If the future net cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference between the asset's carrying value and fair value.

In accordance with SFAS 142 (*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*), which was adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2002, goodwill ceased to be amortized.

Taxes on Income

Schlumberger and its subsidiaries compute taxes on income in accordance with the tax rules and regulations of the many taxing authorities where the income is earned. The income tax rates imposed by these taxing authorities vary substantially. Taxable income may differ from pretax income for financial

accounting purposes. To the extent that differences are due to revenue or expense items reported in one period for tax purposes and in another period for financial accounting purposes, an appropriate provision for deferred income taxes is made. Any effect of changes in income tax rates or tax laws are included in the provision for income taxes in the period of enactment. When it is more likely than not that a portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized in the future, Schlumberger provides a corresponding valuation allowance against deferred tax assets.

Approximately \$2.5 billion of consolidated income retained for use in the business on December 31, 2002 represented undistributed earnings of consolidated subsidiaries and the pro rata Schlumberger share of 20%-50% owned companies. No provision is made for deferred income taxes on those earnings considered to be indefinitely reinvested or earnings that would not be taxed when remitted.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of common shares outstanding assuming dilution, the calculation of which assumes that all stock options and warrants which are in the money are exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds used, by Schlumberger, to purchase shares at the average market price for the period. The following is a reconciliation from basic earnings per share to diluted earnings per share from continuing operations for each of the last three years:

	<i>(Stated in thousands except per share amounts)</i>		
	<u>Income (loss) from Continuing Operations</u>	<u>Average Shares Outstanding</u>	<u>Earnings (loss) Per Share from Continuing Operations</u>
2002			
Basic	\$(2,417,529)	578,588	\$(4.18)
Effects of dilution:			
Options		—	—
Diluted ¹	<u>\$(2,417,529)</u>	<u>578,588</u>	<u>\$(4.18)</u>
 2001			
Basic	\$ 490,635	574,328	\$ 0.85
Effects of dilution:			
Options		5,886	—
Diluted	<u>\$ 490,635</u>	<u>580,214</u>	<u>\$ 0.85</u>
 2000			
Basic	\$ 720,454	570,028	\$ 1.26
Effects of dilution:			
Options		10,048	(0.01)
Diluted	<u>\$ 720,454</u>	<u>580,076</u>	<u>\$ 1.25</u>

¹ There is no dilution of shares or earnings per share in 2002 due to the net loss.

Adjusted Net Income

The following is a reconciliation of reported net income (loss) to adjusted net income (loss) following the adoption of SFAS 142 (*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*) on January 1, 2002—see *New Accounting Standards* below.

	<i>(Stated in thousands)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Reported Net Income (Loss)	\$(2,319,995)	\$522,217	\$734,596
Goodwill amortization	—	291,574	94,746
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$(2,319,995)</u>	<u>\$813,791</u>	<u>\$829,342</u>

Research & Engineering

All research and engineering expenditures are expensed as incurred, including costs relating to patents or rights that may result from such expenditures. Included in 2001 expenditures was a charge of \$25 million for in-process R&D related to the Bull CP8 acquisition.

New Accounting Standards

In June 2001, SFAS 141 (*Business Combinations*) and SFAS 142 (*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*) were issued. SFAS 141 was adopted by Schlumberger for acquisitions subsequent to June 30, 2001. SFAS 142 was adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2002. As required by SFAS 142, Schlumberger undertook an initial review of goodwill impairment in the first quarter of 2002 and completed an “event driven” review in the fourth quarter of 2002. The findings of the independent valuation indicated there was an impairment writedown of \$2.6 billion which was approved by the Board of Directors in December 2002 in conjunction with the approval of the new strategic plan for SchlumbergerSema.

Amortization of goodwill and workforce ceased with effect from January 1, 2002. Assembled workforce, net of deferred taxes, of \$175 million was reclassified to *Goodwill*.

Amortization of goodwill and other intangibles included in Schlumberger’s results are as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	Pretax		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Goodwill	\$ —	\$270	\$ 96
Workforce	—	32	—
Other intangibles	72	45	5
	<u>\$72</u>	<u>\$347</u>	<u>\$101</u>

In June 2001, SFAS 143 (*Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*) was issued. SFAS 143 will be adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2003. Schlumberger does not believe that the implementation of this standard will have any material effect on its financial position and results of operations.

In August 2001, SFAS 144 (*Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*) was issued. SFAS 144 was adopted by Schlumberger commencing January 1, 2002 and did not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2002, Schlumberger adopted the FASB EITF Abstract 01-14, (*Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for "Out-of-Pocket" Expenses Incurred*). Prior year revenue has been restated to include reimbursable costs billed to customers which had been classified as a contra expense and now must be classified as revenue. The reclassification was only required in the Oilfield Services (OFS) segment as the SchlumbergerSema segment was already in compliance with the new standard. OFS *operating revenue* and *cost of goods sold & services* increased in 2001 by \$557 million and in 2000 by \$416 million. There was no effect on cash flow or net income.

On July 29, 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS 146 (*Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*). The standard required companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Examples of costs covered by the standard include lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs that are associated with a restructuring, discontinued operation, plant closing, or other exit or disposal activity. Previous accounting guidance was provided by EITF Issue No. 94-3, (*Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity [including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring]*). SFAS 146 replaced Issue 94-3. Schlumberger will apply SFAS 146 prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. As a result, in the future, charges related to restructuring plans may be recorded over multiple reporting periods as opposed to the date the plan was approved.

In November 2002, FASB Interpretation No. 45 (*Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*) was issued. It requires certain accounting and disclosures of guarantees to third parties including indebtedness. The statement is effective on a prospective basis for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. Schlumberger does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In January 2003, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued No. 00-21 "*Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*". This EITF establishes the criteria for recognizing revenue in arrangements when several items are bundled into one agreement. EITF 00-21 does not allow revenue recognition unless the fair value of the undelivered element(s) is available and the element has stand-alone value to the customer. EITF 00-21 also provides guidance on allocating the total contract revenue to the individual elements based upon the available fair value of each deliverable. Schlumberger is in the process of determining if this pronouncement will have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Hanover Compressor Transaction

In August 2001, Schlumberger sold its Oilfield Services worldwide gas compression activity to Hanover Compressor Company. The proceeds included common stock of Hanover Compressor, with a value at closing of \$173 million, which is restricted from marketability until August 30, 2004 and a \$150 million long-term subordinated note maturing December 15, 2005.

The market value of Schlumberger's investment in Hanover Compressor common stock was \$80 million as of December 31, 2002. Following the decline in the market value of the stock below carrying value during the second quarter of 2002, Schlumberger has performed, and continues to perform, a periodic assessment in accordance with its policy to determine whether an other-than-temporary decline in fair value has occurred. Schlumberger evaluated the recoverability of its investment by reviewing recent information related to the industry and the operating results and financial position of Hanover Compressor and by considering Schlumberger's requirement, ability and intent to hold the investment on a long-term basis. Schlumberger concluded that evidence existed at December 31, 2002 to support the recoverability of its carrying value, that there were no events or changes in circumstances

specifically relating to the business prospects of Hanover Compressor, that the underlying business fundamentals are good with natural gas supplies reduced and higher natural gas prices in North America, that the decline in the market value of the stock is consistent with historical industry volatility and is largely attributable to the general market conditions. In addition, the recently announced Hanover cutbacks in workforce and capital expenditures coupled with no immediate debt maturities should provide adequate capital resources in the near-term. Schlumberger views the recent changes to Hanover Compressor's senior management team as positive with respect to its investment. Accordingly, Schlumberger concluded that the decline in market value of its investment (\$93 million) in Hanover Compressor as of December 31, 2002 was temporary in nature and has not reduced the cost basis of that investment. If the decline in value persists or should Schlumberger's assessment change, Schlumberger would take a charge to its earnings for the amount that is deemed unrecoverable.

The \$150 million long-term subordinated note has a mandatory prepayment upon the issuance, sale or other disposition by Hanover Compressor of any shares of capital stock or other equity interests pursuant to a public offering or a private placement otherwise prepayment is discretionary. As of December 31, 2002, Schlumberger considers the carrying value of the note to be fully collectible.

As part of the sale agreement, Schlumberger agreed that the financing of the PIGAP II joint venture in Venezuela would be non-recourse to the buyer and would be executed prior to December 31, 2002. Accordingly, Schlumberger was obligated, with respect to the financing, to guarantee 30% (approximately \$80 million) until the project was completed in 2002 and, if as of December 31, 2002, refinancing had not become non-recourse to the buyer or the project had not achieved substantial completion, Hanover Compressor had an option to put its interest in the joint venture back to Schlumberger.

As Schlumberger originally deferred the gain on the sale of the joint venture in 2001, there would be no impact on Schlumberger results of operations if Hanover Compressor were to exercise its option.

Subsequent event (unaudited)

As an outcome of the turmoil in Venezuela, although the project reached substantial completion, the non-recourse financing for the project was not achieved by December 31, 2002. On January 30, 2003, Hanover Compressor gave notice of its intention to exercise its right to put its ownership interest in the joint venture back to Schlumberger. The put is subject to certain consents and other conditions. Schlumberger's obligation to provide a guarantee with respect to the financing was eliminated.

Charges—Continuing Operations

Schlumberger recorded the following charges/credits in continuing operations:

In December 2002, a net charge of \$3,081 million (\$5.30 per share). On December 10, 2002, Schlumberger announced that the Board of Directors had approved an updated strategy for its SchlumbergerSema business segment. The new strategic plan outlook, current business values and the reorganization of SchlumbergerSema constitute significant events that required an impairment analysis to be performed in accordance with FAS 142. SchlumbergerSema was 'valued' on a stand-alone basis; each reporting unit within SchlumbergerSema was valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on a long-term forecast prepared by SchlumbergerSema management with the assistance of a third party valuation expert. The implied multiples yielded by the discounted cash flow analysis were compared to observed trading multiples of comparable companies and recent transactions in the IT services industry to assess the fair value of the reporting units. The fair value was below the book value. As a result, goodwill was written down to its estimated fair value based on Schlumberger's valuation. The impairment of goodwill mainly reflects the current difficulties of the telecommunications industry

and the severely depressed market values of the IT companies serving SchlumbergerSema's sector. Certain intangible assets were also identified and written down as part of this process.

Schlumberger recorded severance, facility and other costs in an effort to reduce costs at SchlumbergerSema and WesternGeco. These costs related to expenses that offer no future benefit to the ongoing operations of these businesses. During the fourth quarter, Schlumberger also recorded an impairment charge, to reflect a change in the business projections of the WesternGeco business, related to capitalized multiclient seismic library costs, a deferred tax valuation allowance and other costs.

The total of the above charges was \$3,168 million. A summary, including the gain on the sale of drilling rigs of \$87 million, is as follows:

Goodwill impairment	\$2,638
Intangibles impairment	147
SchlumbergerSema severance & other	97
WesternGeco severance & other	117
Multiclient seismic library impairment	184
Other	42
	3,225
Charges before tax and minority interest	3,225
Tax ¹	33
Minority interest	(90)
	3,168
Gain on sale of drilling rigs	(87)
	\$3,081

¹ Includes deferred tax valuation allowance of \$94 million.

The above charges before tax and minority interest and the gain on sale of drilling rigs are recorded in *Cost of goods sold & services*.

In March 2002, a charge of \$29 million (pretax \$30 million and minority interest credit of \$1 million; \$0.05 per share—diluted) related to the financial/economic crisis in Argentina where in January, the government eliminated all US dollar contracts and converted US dollar denominated accounts receivable into pesos. As a result, Schlumberger's currency exposure increased significantly. With currency devaluation, an exchange loss (net of hedging) on net assets, primarily customer receivables, was incurred. In addition, a provision was recorded for downsizing facilities and headcount. The small SchlumbergerSema exposure in Argentina was also provided for. The pretax charge is classified in *Cost of goods sold and services* in the *Consolidated Statement of Income*.

In March 2001, a charge of \$25 million (\$0.04 per share—diluted) for in-process research and development related to the Bull CP8 acquisition.

In June 2001, a charge of \$280 million (\$0.48 per share—diluted) for the estimated impairment charge from the disposition of certain Resource Management Services businesses (Electricity and Water outside North America and worldwide Gas businesses). This charge included the writeoff of goodwill (\$139 million) and cumulative translation adjustment (\$79 million).

In September 2001, a pretax credit of \$42 million (after tax \$3 million) representing the gain on the sale of the worldwide gas compression business, partially offset by an impairment charge relating to the expected disposition of certain activities. The proceeds from the sale of the worldwide gas compression business included \$274 million in cash, a \$150 million long-term subordinated note and newly issued

Hanover Compressor Company shares with a value of \$173 million. The shares have a three year marketability restriction. As part of the transaction, Schlumberger agreed that the financing of a certain joint venture project (PIGAP II) would be non-recourse to the buyer and would be executed prior to December 31, 2002. Accordingly, Schlumberger was obligated with respect to the financing to guarantee 30% (approximately \$80 million) until the project was completed in late 2002. If as of December 31, 2002 refinancing had not become non-recourse to the buyer or the project has not achieved substantial completion, the buyer has an option to put its interest in such joint venture back to Schlumberger. The gain on the sale of this joint venture was deferred.

In December 2001, a pretax credit of \$119 million (net—\$5 million after tax and minority interest, \$0.01 per share—diluted), consisting primarily of the following:

- A credit of \$223 million (\$117 million after tax) from the sale of the former Resource Management Services North American Water division.
- A pretax charge of \$43 million (\$37 million after tax) for employee termination costs, principally in Europe and the US, related to Oilfield Services and SchlumbergerSema in response to the prevailing business conditions.
- A tax charge for reorganization costs of \$29 million.
- A further pretax charge of \$28 million (\$20 million after tax) related to the second quarter estimated loss on the divestiture of certain Resource Management Services businesses following the actual closing in the fourth quarter.
- A \$33 million pretax asset writedown (\$23 million after tax and minority interest) for technological impairment related to certain Land seismic assets in the newly formed joint venture.

The above 2001 pretax amounts are recorded: an aggregated \$119 million charge in *Cost of goods sold and services*, a \$25 million charge in *Research & engineering* and a \$10 million credit in *Minority interest*.

In December 2000, a pretax charge of \$84 million offset by a pretax gain of \$82 million (net—\$3 million after tax and minority interest, \$0.00 per share—diluted), consisting of the following:

- A charge of \$29 million (\$25 million after tax) related primarily to the writedown of certain inventory and severance costs in the semiconductor business due to weak market conditions.
- A charge of \$55 million (\$39 million after tax and minority interest) related to the creation of the WesternGeco seismic joint venture, including asset impairments and severance costs for Schlumberger's existing Geco-Prakla business.
- A credit of \$82 million (\$61 million after tax) resulting from the gain on the sale of two Gas Services businesses in Europe. Revenue and operating net results for these divested activities were \$110 million and a \$740,000 loss, respectively, in 2000 (10 months) and \$163 million and \$2.7 million profit, respectively in 1999.

The pretax gain on the sale of the Gas Services businesses is included in *Interest & other income*. The pretax Semiconductor Solutions and WesternGeco charges are included in *Cost of goods sold and services*. A \$9 million credit is included in *Minority interest* relating to the WesternGeco charges.

An analysis of the December 2002 pretax severance and facility charges is as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>Severance</u>		<u>Facilities</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Headcount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Charges	\$94.5	3,492	\$42.8
Paid in December 2002	<u>32.9</u>	<u>1,643</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002	<u>\$61.6</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>\$36.2</u>

The remaining severance costs are expected to be paid before September 30, 2003.

The December 2001 charge included severance costs of \$41 million (775 people) which have been paid.

The December 2000 charges included severance costs of \$9 million (380 people) which have been paid.

Acquisitions

Acquisition of Sema plc

On February 12, 2001, Schlumberger announced that it had reached an agreement with the board of directors of Sema plc on the terms of a recommended offer for the entire issued and to be issued share capital of Sema plc.

On March 8, 2001, a wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger acquired, through market purchases, approximately 20% of the issued share capital of Sema at a cost of \$1 billion.

On April 6, 2001, the offer for the shares of Sema plc was declared unconditional in all respects. The aggregate consideration for the acquisition of 100% of the issued Sema shares was \$5.15 billion (including expenses of the transaction) which was financed from existing cash resources and borrowings under a \$3 billion credit facility.

On October 3, 2001, wholly owned subsidiaries of Schlumberger issued \$1.9 billion European bonds (Euro 1.4 billion and £425 million). The average rate of these bonds is 5.9% with maturity from 2008 through 2032. The proceeds from the issues were used to repay short-term bank loans originally taken out by those subsidiaries to finance the acquisition of Sema plc.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and the goodwill and identifiable intangibles aggregated \$5.19 billion which were being amortized on a straight-line basis in 2001. Effective January 1, 2002, with the adoption of SFAS 142 (see *New Accounting Standards*), amortization of goodwill and workforce ceased. Identifiable intangibles continue to be amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

The aggregate value of goodwill and identifiable intangibles comprised the following:

	<i>(Stated in billions)</i>
Cost (including expenses)	\$ 5.15
Purchase accounting adjustments	0.34
Net tangible assets acquired	<u>(0.30)</u>
	<u>\$ 5.19</u>

Purchase accounting adjustments consisted primarily of severance costs (\$84 million—1781 people), facility reductions (\$33 million), pension plan adjustments (\$136 million) and tax restructuring costs (\$50 million). At December 31, 2001, \$26 million (593 people) of the severance costs had been paid. All remaining severance costs were paid in 2002.

For financial reporting purposes, Schlumberger included the results of operations of Sema in its consolidated accounts commencing April 1, 2001. If Sema had been included in the consolidated financial statements of Schlumberger from January 1, consolidated revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 would have increased by \$538 million (unaudited) to \$14.3 billion (unaudited) and consolidated net income would have decreased by approximately \$140 million (unaudited), to \$382 million (unaudited), related primarily to increased interest expense and amortization of intangibles, and lower interest income. On a proforma basis, Schlumberger 2000 operating revenue and net income would have been \$12 billion (unaudited) and \$300 million (unaudited), respectively.

Sema is an IT services company (with approximately 22,000 employees at the date of acquisition) that provides its customers with design, implementation, operations and management of information systems and IT-related consulting services. Among the industry sectors which Sema serves, Sema has increasingly focused on the telecommunications and finance sectors, and provides a range of its own software products specifically designed for these sectors in addition to its IT services. Sema's customers include a wide variety of businesses and governmental departments around the world. Sema's services and product offerings include systems integration and consulting; software products for the telecommunications, energy, transport and finance sectors; and outsourcing.

Other Acquisitions

During 2002, subsidiaries of Schlumberger acquired the following:

- In March, Inside Reality, a Norwegian based company specializing in virtual reality technology for the oil and gas industry. The acquisition price was \$18 million in cash. Assets acquired included intangible assets of \$18 million.
- In April, DBR International Inc., a Canadian based company which manufactures fluid analysis equipment and provides fluid analysis consulting services to the oil and gas industry. The acquisition price was \$12 million in cash. Assets acquired included \$6 million of goodwill.
- In April, A.Comeau and Associates, a Canadian based provider of electrical engineering products and services for artificially lifted wells. The purchase price was \$6 million in cash. Assets acquired included goodwill of \$6 million.
- In December, Technoguide AS, a software leader in the reservoir modeling domain. The purchase price was \$68 million comprising of \$8 million in cash and 1.35 million shares of Schlumberger stock valued at \$60 million. Assets acquired included goodwill of \$23 million and \$44 million of intangible assets (primarily Intellectual Property).

These acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

During 2001, subsidiaries of Schlumberger acquired the following:

- In March, Bull CP8, a market leader in microprocessor-based smart cards and associated systems applications for the banking, mobile communications and network security industries. The acquisition price was \$313 million in cash. Assets acquired included identifiable intangibles (primarily patents) of \$136 million and goodwill of \$140 million. In-process R&D, which aggregated \$25 million, was charged to expense in the first quarter.

- In June, Infosynergy ASA, a Norwegian based company specializing in customer information and billing systems integration. The acquisition price was \$29 million in cash. Assets acquired included goodwill of \$29 million.
- In September, Sensor Highways Limited, a UK based market leader in the design, manufacture and deployment of a new generation of fiber optic sensors specializing in real-time data solutions to the oil and gas, process and power distribution industries. The acquisition price was \$100 million, consisting of \$70 million in cash and \$30 million in notes. Assets acquired included identifiable intangibles of \$48 million and goodwill of \$50 million.
- In September, Phoenix Petroleum Services, a UK based leader in providing tools, technologies and techniques for optimizing production in artificially lifted wells, particularly those using submersible pumps. The acquisition price was \$33 million in cash. Assets acquired included goodwill of \$26 million.

These acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

During 2000, subsidiaries of Schlumberger acquired the following:

- In January, Telweb Inc., an Internet access company based in Quebec, Canada. The purchase price was \$28 million and the assets acquired included goodwill of \$28 million.
- In April, Operational Services, Inc., which provides a systematic approach to production management through efficient systems and processes. The purchase price was \$13 million and the assets acquired included goodwill of \$13 million.
- In May, substantially all of the assets of CellNet Data Systems, Inc., a provider of telemetry services for the development and deployment of large-scale automatic metering reading systems. The acquisition was handled through Chapter 11 procedure and was approved by the bankruptcy court. The purchase price was \$209 million and there was no goodwill arising on the acquisition.
- In October, Data Marine Systems Limited, a global provider of telecommunications services for transmitting data from remote locations. The purchase price was \$83 million and the assets acquired included goodwill of \$75 million.
- In November, a 70% interest in the Convergent Group, a provider of business consulting, software engineering, system integration and project management services. The purchase price was \$263 million and the assets acquired included goodwill of \$214 million.
- In November, a 70% interest in WesternGeco, a new venture which combined the Schlumberger surface seismic business, Geco-Prakla, and the Western Geophysical seismic unit of Baker Hughes Incorporated. The purchase price was \$720 million which comprised \$500 million in cash and a 30% interest, valued at \$220 million, in Geco-Prakla. There was no goodwill arising on the acquisition.

These acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

Proforma results pertaining to the above acquisitions are not presented as the impact was not significant.

Investments in Affiliated Companies

Schlumberger and Smith International Inc. operate a drilling fluids joint venture of which Schlumberger owns a 40% interest and records income using the equity method of accounting. Schlumberger's investment on December 31, 2002 and 2001 was \$592 million and \$573 million, respectively.

Schlumberger's equity income from this joint venture in 2002 was \$48 million, \$51 million in 2001 and \$33 million in 2000.

Investments

The Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects the Schlumberger investment portfolio separated between current and long term, based on maturity. Under normal circumstances it is the intent of Schlumberger to hold the investments until maturity, with the exception of investments which are consider trading (December 31, 2002—\$0: December 31, 2001—\$146 million).

Fixed income investments mature as follows: \$138 million in 2004 and \$270 million in 2005.

On December 31, 2002, there were no interest rate swap arrangements outstanding related to investments. Interest rate swap arrangements had no material effect on consolidated interest income.

Securitization

In September 2000, a wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger entered into an agreement to sell, on an ongoing basis, up to \$220 million of an undivided interest in its accounts receivable, and subsequently amended up to \$250 million. The amount of receivables sold under this agreement totaled \$155 million at December 31, 2002 and \$176 million at December 31, 2001. Unless extended by amendment, the agreement expires in September 2003.

Inventory

A summary of inventory follows:

<u>As at December 31,</u>	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Raw Materials & Field Materials	\$1,010	\$1,087
Work in Process	118	180
Finished Goods	138	220
	1,266	1,487
Less reserves for obsolescence	223	283
	<u>\$1,043</u>	<u>\$1,204</u>

Fixed Assets

A summary of fixed assets follows:

<u>As at December 31,</u>	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Land	\$ 63	\$ 82
Building & Improvements	1,225	1,050
Machinery & Equipment	10,314	10,047
Total cost	11,602	11,179
Less accumulated depreciation	6,938	6,351
	<u>\$ 4,664</u>	<u>\$ 4,828</u>

The estimated useful lives of Buildings & Improvements are primarily 30 to 40 years. For Machinery & Equipment, 11% is being depreciated over 16 to 25 years, 10% over 10 to 15 years and 79% over 2 to 9 years.

Multiclient Seismic Data

The change in the carrying amount of multiclient seismic data is as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$1,029	\$ 976
Capitalized in year	345	416
Charged to cost of sales	(172)	(363)
Impairment, charged to income	(184)	—
Balance at end of year	<u>\$1,018</u>	<u>\$1,029</u>

Goodwill

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill is as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 6,261	\$1,576
Reclassification of Assembled Workforce, net of deferred taxes ¹	175	—
Impairment, charged to income	(2,638)	—
Impact of change in exchange rates	370	(118)
Amortization, charged to income	—	(261)
Other, including acquisitions and divestitures ²	62	5,064
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 4,230</u>	<u>\$6,261</u>

¹ Following adoption of SFAS 142 on January 1, 2002.

² 2001 includes acquisition of Sema plc (\$4.84 billion).

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by business segment in 2002 is as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>			
	<u>Oilfield Services</u>	<u>Schlumberger Sema</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$1,980	\$ 3,952	\$329	\$ 6,261
Reclassification of Assembled Workforce, net of deferred taxes	—	175	—	175
Impairment, charged to income	—	(2,618)	(20)	(2,638)
Other ¹	112	53	267	432
Balance at end of year	<u>\$2,092</u>	<u>\$ 1,562</u>	<u>\$576</u>	<u>\$ 4,230</u>

¹ Including acquisitions, divestitures and impact of change in exchange rates.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by business segment in 2001 is as follows:

(Stated in millions)

	<u>Oilfield Services</u>	<u>Schlumberger Sema</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$1,036	\$ 213	\$327	\$1,576
Acquisition of Sema plc	950	3,890	—	4,840
Amortization, charged to income	(62)	(167)	(32)	(261)
Other ¹	56	16	34	106
Balance at end of year	<u>\$1,980</u>	<u>\$3,952</u>	<u>\$329</u>	<u>\$6,261</u>

¹ Including other acquisitions, divestitures and impact of change in exchange rates.

Intangible Assets

A summary of intangible assets follows:

(Stated in millions)

	<u>Dec. 31 2002</u>	<u>Dec. 31 2001</u>
Gross book value	\$953	\$914
Less: Accumulated amortization	394	103
	<u>\$559</u>	<u>\$811</u>

The amortization charged to income was \$118 million in 2002. In accordance with SFAS 142 (see New Accounting Standards), \$259 million (net of amortization) has been reclassified to *Goodwill*.

Intangible assets principally comprise patents, software, technology and other. At December 31, the gross book value, accumulated amortization and amortization periods of intangible assets were as follows:

(Stated in millions)

	<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>Amortization Periods</u>
	<u>Gross Book Value</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Gross Book Value</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	
Software	\$458	\$164	\$214	\$ 44	5–10 years
Technology	242	81	175	6	5–10 years
Patents	174	124	143	29	5–10 years
Other ¹	79	25	382	24	1–15 years
	<u>\$953</u>	<u>\$394</u>	<u>\$914</u>	<u>\$103</u>	

¹ In 2001, includes Assembled Workforce which was reclassified to goodwill following the adoption of SFAS 142 on January 1, 2002.

The weighted average amortization period for all intangible assets is approximately 7 years.

Amortization charged to income for the subsequent five years is estimated, based on the December 31, 2002 Gross Book Value, to be 2003—\$134 million, 2004—\$112 million, 2005—\$96 million, 2006—\$75 million and 2007—\$56 million.

Long-term Debt

A summary of long-term debt by currency at December 31 follows:

	2002				(Stated in millions) 2001			
	Bonds	CP	Others	Total	Bonds	CP	Others	Total
US dollar	\$ 997	\$ 724	\$ 407	\$2,128	\$ —	\$335	\$2,859	\$3,194
Euro	1,399	442	237	2,078	1,188	—	377	1,565
UK pound	676	579	122	1,377	615	—	586	1,201
Canadian dollar	116	—	75	191	115	—	14	129
Japanese yen	—	—	58	58	—	—	107	107
Other	—	—	197	197	—	—	20	20
	<u>\$3,188</u>	<u>\$1,745</u>	<u>\$1,096</u>	<u>\$6,029</u>	<u>\$1,918</u>	<u>\$335</u>	<u>\$3,963</u>	<u>\$6,216</u>

During January 2002, two principal subsidiaries of Schlumberger in Europe initiated a Euro commercial paper program, which is guaranteed by Schlumberger Limited and supported by a long-term credit facility. Commercial paper borrowings are classified as long-term debt to the extent of their backup by available and unused committed facilities maturing in more than one year and the intent to maintain these obligations for longer than one year.

On April 4, 2002, the principal US subsidiary of Schlumberger issued \$1 billion of 10 year notes with a coupon rate of 6.50% in the US market. The notes were issued under rule 144A without registration rights for life. The fair market value at December 31, 2002 was \$1,112 million.

At December 31, 2002, the borrowings in euro included \$881 million of bonds at 5.25% due in 2008 and \$518 million of bonds at 5.875% due in 2011 issued in the Euro market by the principal subsidiary in France. The aggregate fair market value at December 31, 2002 was \$1,483 million.

At December 31, 2002, the borrowings in UK pound included \$398 million of bonds at 6.25% due in 2008 and \$278 million of bonds at 6.50% due in 2032 issued in the Euro market by the principal subsidiary in the UK. The aggregate fair market value at December 31, 2002 was \$734 million.

The remainder of the long-term debt is at variable interest rates. Such rates are reset every six months or sooner. The carrying value of this long-term debt on December 31, 2002 approximates its fair market value. The weighted-average interest rate of the total debt outstanding on December 31, 2002 was 5.0%, including the effect of the interest rate swaps discussed below.

Long-term debt on December 31, 2002, is due as follows: \$410 million in 2004, \$355 million in 2005, \$315 million in 2006, \$1,835 million in 2007 and \$3,114 million thereafter.

On December 31, 2002, interest rate swap arrangements outstanding were: pay fixed/receive floating on US dollar debt of \$800 million; pay fixed/receive floating on Japanese yen debt of \$67 million. These arrangements mature at various dates to December 2009. Interest rate swap arrangements increased consolidated interest expense in 2002 by \$37 million.

Lines of Credit

On December 31, 2002, wholly owned subsidiaries of Schlumberger had separate lines of credit agreements aggregating \$7.7 billion with commercial banks, of which \$7.3 billion was committed and \$3.7 billion was available and unused. It included \$4.6 billion of committed facilities which support

borrowings under commercial paper programs in the United States and Europe, of which \$3.6 billion matures in January 2007 and \$1 billion which matured in January 2003 was renewed for \$500 million. Interest rates and other terms of borrowing under these lines of credit vary from country to country.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Commencing January 1, 2001, Schlumberger adopted SFAS 133 (Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities). Schlumberger uses derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps, forward currency contracts and foreign currency options. Forward currency contracts provide a hedge against currency fluctuations on assets/liabilities denominated in other than a functional currency. Options are usually entered into as a hedge against currency variations on firm commitments generally involving the construction of long-lived assets.

Schlumberger maintains a foreign-currency risk management strategy that uses derivative instruments to protect its interests from unanticipated fluctuations in earnings and cash flows caused by volatility in currency exchange rates. Movements in foreign currency exchange rates pose a risk to Schlumberger's operations as exchange rate changes may affect profitability and cash flow. Schlumberger uses foreign currency forward exchange contracts, swaps and options. Schlumberger also maintains an interest rate risk management strategy that uses fixed rate debt and derivatives to minimize significant, unanticipated earnings fluctuations caused by interest rate volatility.

Schlumberger's specific goals are (1) to manage interest rate sensitivity by modifying the repricing or maturity characteristics of certain of its debt and (2) to lower (where possible) the cost of borrowed funds.

By using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to changes in exchange rates and interest rates, Schlumberger exposes itself to credit risk and market risk. Schlumberger minimizes the credit risk by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties, limiting the exposure to each counterparty and monitoring the financial condition of its counterparties. Market risk is managed through the setting and monitoring of parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk which are acceptable.

At December 31, 2002, Schlumberger recognized a net \$83 million charge in Stockholders' Equity relating to derivative instruments and hedging activities. This charge was primarily due to the change in the fair market value of Schlumberger's US interest rate swaps as a result of declining interest rates.

Capital Stock

Schlumberger is authorized to issue 1,500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of which 582,173,115 and 575,890,398 shares were outstanding on December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Schlumberger is also authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, which may be issued in series with terms and conditions determined by the Board of Directors. No shares of preferred stock have been issued. Holders of common stock and preferred stock are entitled to one vote for each share of stock held.

Stock Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2002, Schlumberger had two types of stock-based compensation plans, which are described below. Schlumberger applies APB Opinion 25 and related Interpretations in accounting for its plans. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its stock option plans and its stock purchase plan. Had compensation cost for the stock-based Schlumberger plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under those plans, consistent with the method of

SFAS 123, Schlumberger net income and earnings per share would have been the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	<i>(Stated in millions except per share amounts)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Net income (loss)			
As reported	\$(2,320)	\$ 522	\$ 735
Pro forma	\$(2,476)	\$ 386	\$ 633
Basic earnings (loss) per share			
As reported	\$ (4.01)	\$0.91	\$1.29
Pro forma	\$ (4.28)	\$0.67	\$1.11
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
As reported	\$ (4.01)	\$0.91	\$1.27
Pro forma	\$ (4.28)	\$0.67	\$1.09

Stock Option Plans

During 2002, 2001, 2000 and in prior years, officers and key employees were granted stock options under Schlumberger stock option plans. For all of the stock options granted, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of Schlumberger stock on the date of grant; an option's maximum term is ten years, and options generally vest in 20% increments over five years.

As required by SFAS 123, the fair value of each grant is estimated on the date of grant using the multiple option Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for 2002, 2001 and 2000: dividend of \$0.75; expected volatility of 32-36% for 2002 grants, 32-35% for 2001 grants and 27-33% for 2000 grants; risk-free interest rates for the 2002 grants of 4.34%-5.25% for officers and 3.04%-4.73% for the 2002 grants to all other employees; risk-free interest rates for the 2001 grants of 4.91% for officers and 3.87%-5.01% for the 2001 grants to all other employees; risk-free interest rates for the 2000 grants of 5.75%-6.84% for officers and 5.69%-6.72% for the 2000 grants to all other employees; and expected option lives of 6.6 years for officers and 5.07 years for other employees for 2002 grants, expected option lives of 5.51 years for officers and 5.02 years for other employees for 2001 grants, expected option lives of 7.16 years for officers and 5.49 years for other employees for 2000 grants.

A summary of the status of the Schlumberger stock option plans as of December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, and changes during the years ending on those dates is presented below:

	<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2000</u>	
Fixed Options	Shares	Weighted- average exercise price	Shares	Weighted- average exercise price	Shares	Weighted- average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of year	32,836,340	\$55.80	31,208,321	\$54.43	31,613,924	\$37.91
Granted	7,314,617	\$55.14	4,110,468	\$61.55	5,643,500	\$79.64
Exercised	(2,296,593)	\$30.02	(1,444,588)	\$31.88	(5,447,870)	\$30.76
Forfeited	(984,680)	\$66.69	(1,037,861)	\$71.27	(601,233)	\$62.03
Outstanding at year-end	36,869,684	\$57.03	32,836,340	\$55.80	31,208,321	\$54.43
Options exercisable at year-end	21,142,473		19,724,680		16,277,868	
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 20.22		\$ 21.51		\$ 30.03	

The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable options by five ranges of exercise prices on December 31, 2002:

Range of exercise prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number outstanding as of 12/31/02	Weighted-average remaining contractual life	Weighted-average exercise price	Number exercisable as of 12/31/02	Weighted-average exercise price
\$ 3.831-\$22.073	114,170	2.71	\$18.925	114,170	\$18.925
\$24.142-\$30.710	5,354,259	2.18	\$27.634	5,354,259	\$27.634
\$30.795-\$44.843	4,290,878	3.97	\$39.264	3,883,836	\$38.990
\$46.075-\$65.330	16,516,490	7.96	\$56.343	4,528,477	\$55.207
\$71.315-\$82.348	10,593,887	6.28	\$80.566	7,261,731	\$80.811
	<u>36,869,684</u>	6.16	\$57.030	<u>21,142,473</u>	\$53.844

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the Schlumberger Discounted Stock Purchase Plan, Schlumberger is authorized to issue up to 22,012,245 shares of common stock to its employees. Under the terms of the Plan, employees can choose each year to have up to 10% of their annual earnings withheld to purchase Schlumberger common stock. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the lower of its beginning or end of the Plan year market price. Under the Plan, Schlumberger sold 2,677,842, 1,752,833 and 1,431,309 shares to employees in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Proforma compensation cost has been computed for the fair value of the employees' purchase rights, which was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions for 2002, 2001 and 2000: Dividend of \$0.75; expected life of one year; expected volatility of 34% for 2002, 36% for 2001 and 38% for 2000; and risk-free interest rates of 1.74% for 2002, 3.03% for 2001, 5.71% for 2000. The weighted-average fair value of those purchase rights granted in 2002, 2001 and 2000, was \$13.324, \$15.540 and \$23.141, respectively.

Income Tax Expense

Schlumberger and its subsidiaries operate in more than 100 taxing jurisdictions where statutory tax rates generally vary from 0% to 50%.

In 2002, pretax book income in the US included gains from a business divestiture aggregating approximately \$143 million. Pretax book income from continuing operations subject to US and non-US income taxes for each of the three years ended December 31, was as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
United States	\$ 146	\$ 700	\$ 48
Outside United States	(2,376)	373	889
Pretax income	<u>\$(2,230)</u>	<u>\$1,073</u>	<u>\$937</u>

Schlumberger has net deferred tax assets of \$583 million on December 31, 2002 including a partial valuation allowance of \$147 million relating to a certain European net operating loss, and \$488 million on December 31, 2001. Significant components of net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2002 included postretirement and other long-term benefits (\$200 million), current employee benefits (\$225 million), fixed assets, inventory and other (\$123 million) and net operating losses (\$182 million less a partial valuation allowance of \$147 million). At December 31, 2001, it included postretirement and other long-

term benefits (\$186 million), current employee benefits (\$93 million), fixed assets, inventory and other (\$120 million) and net operating losses (\$49 million).

The components of consolidated income tax expense from continuing operations were as follows:

	<u>2002</u>	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Current:			
United States—Federal	\$ 22	\$332	\$ 21
United States—State	1	43	4
Outside United States	182	179	186
	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$554</u>	<u>\$211</u>
Deferred:			
United States—Federal	\$ 28	\$ 5	\$ (4)
United States—State	2	3	(2)
Outside United States	(103)	(8)	13
Valuation allowance	147	—	—
	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>
Consolidated taxes on income	<u>\$ 279</u>	<u>\$554</u>	<u>\$218</u>

Schlumberger reported several charges/credits in continuing operations in each of the three years. These are more fully described in the note *Charges — Continuing Operations* on page F-45. A reconciliation of the US statutory federal tax rate (35%) to the consolidated effective tax rate is:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
US federal statutory (benefit) rate	(35)%	35%	35%
US state income taxes	—%	2%	—%
Non US income taxed at different rates	(6)%	(5)%	(12)%
Valuation allowance	7%	—%	—%
Charges and credits	<u>47%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>—%</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>13%</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>23%</u>

Schlumberger's effective tax rate, excluding charges and credits, was 26%, 32% and 23% in 2002, 2001 and 2000 respectively.

Leases and Lease Commitments

Total rental expense was \$458 million in 2002, \$390 million in 2001 and \$287 million in 2000. Future minimum rental commitments under noncancelable leases for years ending December 31 are: \$219 million in 2003; \$187 million in 2004; \$130 million in 2005; \$109 million in 2006; and \$117 million in 2007. For the ensuing three five-year periods, these commitments decrease from \$309 million to \$19 million. The minimum rentals over the remaining terms of the leases aggregate to \$29 million.

Contingencies

The Consolidated Balance Sheet includes accruals for the estimated future costs associated with certain environmental remediation activities related to the past use or disposal of hazardous materials. Substantially all such costs relate to divested operations and to facilities or locations that are no longer in operation. Due to a number of uncertainties, including uncertainty of timing, the scope of

remediation, future technology, regulatory changes, the risk of personal injury, natural resource or property damage claims and other factors, it is possible that the ultimate remediation costs may exceed the amounts estimated. However, in the opinion of management, such additional costs are not expected to be material relative to consolidated liquidity, financial position or future results of operations.

In addition, Schlumberger and its subsidiaries are party to various other legal proceedings. Although the ultimate disposition of these proceedings is not presently determinable, in the opinion of Schlumberger any liability that might ensue would not be material in relation to the consolidated liquidity, financial position or future results of operations.

Schlumberger's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and receivables from clients. Schlumberger places its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions and corporations, and limits the amount of credit exposure with any one of them. Schlumberger actively evaluates the creditworthiness of the issuers in which it invests. The receivables from clients are concentrated within a few significant industries and geographies.

Segment Information

Schlumberger operates three reportable business segments: Oilfield Services (OFS), SchlumbergerSema (SLSEMA) and Other.

The Oilfield Services segment falls into four clearly defined economic and geographical areas and is evaluated on the following basis: North America is a major self-contained market; Latin America comprises regional markets that share a common dependence on the United States; Europe is a major self-contained market that includes the CIS and West Africa, whose economy is increasingly linked to that of Europe; Middle East/Asia includes the remainder of the Eastern Hemisphere, which consists of many countries at different stages of economic development that share a common dependence on the oil and gas industry. The Oilfield Services segment provides virtually all exploration and production services required during the life of an oil and gas reservoir. Schlumberger believes that all the products/services are interrelated and expects similar performance from each.

The SchlumbergerSema segment falls into three clearly defined economic and geographic areas and is evaluated on the following basis: North and South America is a major self-contained market; Europe is a major self-contained market that includes the Middle East and Africa; Asia includes the remainder of the Eastern Hemisphere. The SchlumbergerSema segment is a leading information technology services company providing domain expertise and global capabilities delivered on a local basis. SchlumbergerSema has proven capabilities delivering consulting, systems integration, managed services and products serving the telecommunications, energy & utilities, finance, transport, public sector markets and oil and gas markets.

The Other segment comprises principally the Cards, Terminals, Meters North America and NPTest activities. In 2001 and 2000, also included are the divested Resource Management Services businesses.

Financial information for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, by segment, is as follows:

(Stated in millions)

2002								
	Revenue	Income after tax & MI	Minority Interest	Tax Expense	Income before tax	Assets	Depn. & Amortn.	Capital Expenditure
OFS								
North America	\$ 2,780	\$254	\$ —	\$ 155	\$ 409	\$ 3,154	\$ 456	\$ 576
Latin America	1,471	148	—	27	175	1,443	175	143
Europe/CIS/W. Africa	2,678	245	—	77	322	1,919	291	311
Middle East/Asia	2,368	394	—	63	457	2,024	277	284
Eliminations/Other	50	(54)	1	18	(35)	2,762	58	126
	<u>9,347</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>11,302</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>1,440</u>
SLSEMA								
North & South America	545	(28)	—	(15)	(43)	625	40	88
Europe/M. East/Africa	2,317	121	2	45	168	2,541	121	95
Asia	213	2	—	3	5	369	34	27
Eliminations/Other	(84)	(74)	(1)	(21)	(96)	393	—	—
	<u>2,991</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>3,928</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>210</u>
OTHER	1,442	14	2	4	20	1,451	76	32
Corporate eliminations & Other	(306)	(34)	(4)	(110)	(148)	2,644	17	29
	<u>\$13,474</u>	<u>\$988</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 246</u>		<u>\$19,325</u>	<u>\$1,545</u>	<u>\$1,711</u>
Interest Income					68			
Interest Expense					(364)			
Charges					(3,168)			
					<u>\$ (2,230)</u>			

(Stated in millions)

2001								
	Revenue	Income after tax & MI	Minority Interest	Tax Expense	Income before tax	Assets	Depn. & Amortn.	Capital Expenditure
OFS								
North America	\$ 3,654	\$ 534	\$ —	\$ 318	\$ 852	\$ 3,070	\$ 602	\$ 999
Latin America	1,574	161	—	39	200	1,582	163	238
Europe/CIS/W. Africa	2,341	264	—	80	344	2,022	275	320
Middle East/Asia	2,162	388	—	67	455	1,741	257	396
Eliminations/Other	136	(93)	35	10	(48)	2,532	36	159
	<u>9,867</u>	<u>1,254</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>10,947</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>2,112</u>
SLSEMA								
North & South America	523	(25)	—	(27)	(52)	906	33	108
Europe/M. East/Africa	1,714	93	—	33	126	3,763	55	57
Asia	155	9	—	4	13	508	26	57
Eliminations/Other	(134)	(99)	—	(21)	(120)	2,321	—	—
	<u>2,258</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>7,498</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>222</u>
OTHER	2,136	85	6	2	93	1,465	85	77
Corporate eliminations & Other	(203)	(303)	(3)	(114)	(420)	2,416	356	49
	<u>\$14,058</u>	<u>\$1,014</u>	<u>\$38</u>	<u>\$ 391</u>		<u>\$22,326</u>	<u>\$1,888</u>	<u>\$2,460</u>
Interest Income					153			
Interest Expense					(380)			
Charges					(143)			
					<u>\$1,073</u>			

(Stated in millions)

	2000							
	Revenue	Income after tax & MI	Minority Interest	Tax Expense	Income before tax	Assets	Depn. & Amortn.	Capital Expenditure
OFS								
North America	\$2,459	\$ 235	\$—	\$145	\$ 380	\$ 2,985	\$ 403	\$ 608
Latin America	1,192	64	—	22	86	1,305	186	212
Europe/CIS/W. Africa	1,666	160	—	57	217	1,689	221	259
Middle East/Asia	1,716	275	—	28	303	1,475	229	261
Eliminations/Other	220	22	(1)	34	55	1,585	—	9
	<u>7,253</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>9,039</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>1,349</u>
SLSEMA								
North & South America	157	(35)	—	(32)	(67)	637	15	15
Europe/M. East/Africa	61	2	—	—	2	100	1	2
Asia	20	1	—	1	2	5	1	1
Eliminations/Other	—	(9)	—	(3)	(12)	—	—	—
	<u>238</u>	<u>(41)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>
OTHER	2,468	119	8	28	155	1,913	94	166
Corporate eliminations & Other	(128)	(134)	—	(72)	(206)	5,479	112	8
	<u>\$9,831</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$208</u>		<u>\$17,173</u>	<u>\$1,262</u>	<u>\$1,541</u>
Interest Income					297			
Interest Expense					(273)			
Charges					(2)			
					<u>\$ 937</u>			

Oilfield Services net income eliminations include certain headquarters administrative costs which are not allocated geographically, manufacturing and certain other operations, and costs maintained at the Oilfield Services level including the WesternGeco minority interest expense.

SchlumbergerSema net income eliminations include certain headquarters administrative costs which are not allocated geographically and other costs maintained at the SchlumbergerSema level.

Corporate income eliminations principally comprise the amortization of goodwill (in 2001 and 2000) and other intangibles, as well as nonoperating expenses, such as certain intersegment charges and interest expense (except as shown above), which are not included in the segments' income. Corporate assets largely comprise short-term investments and fixed income investments, held to maturity.

During the three years ended December 31, 2002, no single customer exceeded 10% of consolidated revenue.

Schlumberger did not have revenue from third-party customers in its country of domicile during the last three years. In each of the three years, only revenue in the US exceeded 10% of consolidated revenue. Revenue in the US in 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$4.0 billion, \$5.1 billion and \$3.5 billion, respectively.

Interest expense excludes amounts which are included in the segments' income (2002—\$4 million: 2001—\$5 million: 2000—\$5 million).

Depreciation & Amortization and Capital Expenditure include Multiclient seismic data costs.

Pension and Other Benefit Plans

US Pension Plans

Schlumberger and its US subsidiary sponsor several defined benefit pension plans that cover substantially all employees. The benefits are based on years of service and compensation on a career-average pay basis. These plans are funded with a trustee in respect to past and current service. Charges to expense are based upon costs computed by independent actuaries. The funding policy is to annually contribute amounts that are allowable for federal income tax purposes. These contributions are intended to provide for benefits earned to date and those expected to be earned in the future.

The assumed discount rate, compensation increases and return on plan assets used to determine pension expense in 2002 were 7.25%, 3% and 8.5%, respectively. In 2001, the assumptions were 7.5%, 4.5% and 9%, respectively. In 2000, the assumptions were 7.75%, 4.5% and 9%, respectively.

Net pension cost in the US for 2002, 2001 and 2000, included the following components:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	\$ 51	\$ 38	\$ 32
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	90	84	76
Expected return on plan assets (actual return: 2002—\$(114); 2001—\$(70); 2000—\$(2))	(93)	(101)	(97)
Amortization of transition assets	—	(1)	(1)
Amortization of prior service cost/other	7	7	5
Amortization of unrecognized net gain	—	(4)	(11)
Net pension cost	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

Effective January 1, 2000, Schlumberger and its subsidiaries amended their pension plans to improve retirement benefits for active employees.

The change in the projected benefit obligation, plan assets and funded status of the plans on December 31, 2002 and 2001, was as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of the year	\$ 1,254	\$1,105
Service cost	51	38
Interest cost	90	84
Actuarial losses	123	96
Benefits paid	(77)	(69)
Projected benefit obligation at end of the year	<u>\$ 1,441</u>	<u>\$1,254</u>
Plan assets at market value at beginning of the year	\$ 1,074	\$1,212
Actual return on plan assets	(114)	(70)
Contribution	69	1
Benefits paid	(77)	(69)
Plan assets at market value at end of the year	<u>\$ 952</u>	<u>\$1,074</u>
Excess of projected benefit obligation over assets	\$ (489)	\$ (180)
Unrecognized net loss	329	1
Unrecognized prior service cost	22	27
Contribution receivable	(50)	—
Pension liability at end of the year	<u>\$ (188)</u>	<u>\$ (152)</u>
Plan assets at market value at end of the year	\$ 902	\$ —
Accumulated benefits obligation at end of the year	(1,336)	—
Minimum liability	(434)	—
Pension liability at end of the year	188	—
Prior service cost	22	—
Charged to other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ (224)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The market performance over the last two years has decreased the value of assets held in the US pension plans and has correspondingly increased the amount by which the pension plans are underfunded. As a result of the decline in the value of the pension plan assets and a decline in the interest rates, which increases the present value of the benefit obligations, Schlumberger recorded in the fourth quarter a non-cash charge to *Stockholders' Equity* of \$224 million. A recovery in market returns in future periods would reverse a portion of the charge.

The assumed discount rate, the rate of compensation increases and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets used to determine the projected benefit obligations were 6.75%, 3% and 8.5%, respectively, in 2002, and 7.25%, 4.5% and 9%, respectively, in 2001. Plan assets, excluding the contribution receivable, on December 31, 2002, consisted of common stocks (\$524 million), cash or cash equivalents (\$98 million), fixed income investments (\$228 million) and other investments (\$52 million). On December 31, 2002, there is no investment of the plan assets in Schlumberger common stock.

Non-US Pension Plans

Outside the US, subsidiaries of Schlumberger sponsor several defined benefit and defined contribution plans that cover substantially all employees who are not covered by statutory plans. For defined benefit plans, charges to expense are based upon costs computed by independent actuaries. These plans are funded with trustees in respect to past and current service. For all defined benefit plans, pension expense was \$58 million, \$52 million and \$23 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Based on plan assets and the projected benefit obligation, the only significant defined benefit plan is in the UK.

The assumed discount rate, compensation increases and return on plan assets used to determine pension expense in 2002 were 5.75%, 4.0% and 9.0% respectively. In 2001, the assumptions were 6%, 4% and 9%, respectively.

Net pension cost in the UK plan for 2002, 2001 (including the Sema plc plans) and 2000 (translated into US dollars at the average exchange rate for the periods), included the following components:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	\$ 58	\$ 47	\$ 22
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	59	44	17
Expected return on plan assets (actual return: 2002—(\$147); 2001—(\$47); 2000—(\$28)	(91)	(68)	(34)
Amortization of transition asset and other	1	(2)	(5)
Net pension cost	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The change in the projected benefit obligation, plan assets and funded status of the plan (translated into US dollars at year-end exchange rates) was as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of the year	\$ 989	\$ 311
Acquisition of Sema	—	580
Service cost	58	47
Interest cost	59	44
Contributions by Plan participants	7	—
Actuarial (gains) losses	(45)	55
Loss (gain) on exchange	106	(2)
Benefits paid	(25)	(21)
Disposals	(7)	(25)
Projected benefit obligation at end of the year	<u>\$1,142</u>	<u>\$ 989</u>
Plan assets at market value at beginning of the year	\$ 868	\$ 385
Acquisition of Sema	—	540
Actual return on plan assets	(147)	(47)
Gain (loss) on exchange	81	(5)
Employer contributions	39	31
Employee contributions	7	6
Benefits paid	(25)	(21)
Disposals	(8)	(21)
Plan assets at market value at end of the year	<u>\$ 815</u>	<u>\$ 868</u>
Excess of projected benefit obligation over assets	\$ (327)	\$(121)
Unrecognized net loss	351	131
Unrecognized prior service cost	1	1
Unrecognized net asset at transition date	(2)	(1)
Pension asset	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>
Assets of under-funded plans at market value at end of the year	\$ 335	\$ —
Accumulated benefit obligation of under-funded plans at end of the year	(495)	—
Minimum liability of under-funded plans	(160)	—
Pension liability of under-funded plans	70	—
Charged to other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ (90)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The market performance over the last two years has decreased the value of assets held in the UK pension plans and has correspondingly increased the amount by which the pension plans are under-funded. As a result of the decline in the value of the pension plan assets and a decline in the interest rates, which increased the present value of the benefit obligations, Schlumberger recorded in the fourth quarter a non-cash charge to *Stockholders' Equity* of \$90 million. A recovery in market returns in future periods would reverse a portion of the charge.

The assumed discount rate and rate of compensation increases used to determine the projected benefit obligation were 5.70% and 3.75%-2.55% respectively in 2002, and 5.75% and 4%, respectively in 2001. Plan assets consisted of common stocks (\$610 million), cash or cash equivalents (\$64 million) and fixed income investments (\$141 million). None of the segregated plan assets represented Schlumberger common stock.

For defined contribution plans, funding and cost are generally based upon a predetermined percentage of employee compensation. Charges to expense in 2002, 2001 and 2000, were \$44 million, \$32 million and \$22 million, respectively.

Other Deferred Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, Schlumberger and its subsidiaries have other deferred benefit programs, primarily profit sharing. Expenses for these programs were \$143 million, \$192 million and \$114 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Health Care Benefits

Schlumberger and its US subsidiary provide health care benefits for certain active employees. The cost of providing these benefits is recognized as expense when incurred and aggregated \$79 million, \$68 million and \$60 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Outside the US, such benefits are mostly provided through government-sponsored programs.

Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions

Schlumberger and its US subsidiary provide certain health care benefits to former employees who have retired under the US pension plans.

The principal actuarial assumptions used to measure costs were a discount rate of 7.25% in 2002, 7.5% in 2001 and 7.75% in 2000. The overall medical cost trend rate assumption is 9.5% graded to 5% over the next six years and 5% thereafter.

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the US for 2002, 2001 and 2000, included the following components:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Service cost – benefits earned during the period	\$21	\$13	\$10
Interest cost on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	41	32	28
Amortization of unrecognized net gain and other	<u>4</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	<u>\$66</u>	<u>\$44</u>	<u>\$35</u>

The change in accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and funded status on December 31, 2002 and 2001, was as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at beginning of the year . .	\$ 478	\$398
Service cost	21	13
Interest cost	41	32
Actuarial losses (gains)	121	53
Benefits paid	(21)	(18)
Other	<u>36</u>	<u>—</u>
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at the end of the year	676	478
Unrecognized net gain	(105)	14
Unrecognized prior service cost/other	(27)	13
Postretirement benefit liability on December 31	<u>\$ 544</u>	<u>\$505</u>

The components of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation on December 31, 2002 and 2001, were as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Retirees	\$277	\$237
Fully eligible	110	67
Actives	289	174
	<u>\$676</u>	<u>\$478</u>

The assumed discount rate used to determine the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 6.75% for 2002 and 7.25% for 2001.

If the assumed medical cost trend rate was increased by one percentage point, health care cost in 2002 would have been \$76 million, and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation would have been \$806 million on December 31, 2002.

If the assumed medical cost trend rate was decreased by one percentage point, health care cost in 2002 would have been \$52 million, and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation would have been \$574 million on December 31, 2002.

Supplementary Information

Operating revenue and related cost of goods sold and services for continuing operations comprised the following:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Operating revenue			
Products	\$ 3,898	\$ 4,651	\$4,029
Services	9,576	9,407	5,802
	<u>\$13,474</u>	<u>\$14,058</u>	<u>\$9,831</u>
Direct operating costs			
Goods sold	\$ 1,950	\$ 2,692	\$2,431
Services	8,474	7,813	5,205
	<u>\$10,424</u>	<u>\$10,505</u>	<u>\$7,636</u>

Cash paid for interest and income taxes for continuing operations was as follows:

	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Interest	\$373	\$363	\$268
Income taxes	\$251	\$298	\$231

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are summarized as follows:

As at December 31,	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Payroll, vacation and employee benefits	\$ 957	\$ 929
Trade	999	1,184
Taxes, other than income	245	312
Accrued expenses	1,266	1,697
Other	1,114	385
	<u>\$4,581</u>	<u>\$4,507</u>

Interest and other income includes the following:

Year ended December 31,	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Interest income	\$ 69	\$159	\$302
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	64	62	39
Gain on sale of business	—	—	82
Gain on sale of financial instruments	6	21	—
	<u>\$139</u>	<u>\$242</u>	<u>\$423</u>

Allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

Year ended December 31,	<i>(Stated in millions)</i>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$145	\$107
Provision in year	66	57
Written off in year	(47)	(43)
Other ¹	9	24
Balance at end of year	<u>\$173</u>	<u>\$145</u>

¹ Includes business acquisitions and divestitures.

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Schlumberger Limited

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, of stockholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Schlumberger Limited and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in the note *New Accounting Standards* to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in 2002 the Company changed its accounting method for goodwill.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York

January 22, 2003

Quarterly Results
(UNAUDITED)

The following table summarizes Schlumberger's results for each of the four quarters for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. Revenue and Gross margin, which equals operating revenue less cost of goods sold and services, has been restated to exclude discontinued operations.

(Stated in millions except per share amounts)

	Revenue	Gross Margin	Net Income	Earnings per share ⁷	
				Basic	Diluted
Quarters—2002					
First ¹	\$ 3,257	\$ 695	\$ 172	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30
Second	3,337	740	196	0.34	0.34
Third	3,446	712	173	0.30	0.30
Fourth ²	3,434	(2,433)	(2,861)	(4.92)	(4.92)
	<u>\$13,474</u>	<u>\$ (286)</u>	<u>\$(2,320)</u>	<u>\$(4.01)</u>	<u>\$(4.01)</u>
Quarters—2001					
First ³	\$ 2,951	\$ 701	\$ 235	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.41
Second ⁴	3,712	550	(93)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Third ⁵	3,710	899	195	0.34	0.34
Fourth ⁶	3,685	893	185	0.32	0.32
	<u>\$ 14,058</u>	<u>\$ 3,043</u>	<u>\$ 522</u>	<u>\$ 0.91</u>	<u>\$ 0.91</u>

¹ Includes an after-tax charge of \$29 million (\$0.05 per share—diluted).

² Includes a net, after-tax charge of \$3,081 million (\$5.30 per share).

³ Includes a \$25 million (pretax and after tax) in-process R&D charge (\$0.04 per share—diluted).

⁴ Includes a net, after-tax charge of \$280 million (\$0.48 per share—diluted).

⁵ Includes a net, after-tax credit of \$3 million (\$0.00 per share—diluted).

⁶ Includes a net, after-tax credit of \$5 million (\$0.01 per share—diluted).

⁷ The addition of earnings per share by quarter may not equal total earnings per share for the year.

Item 9 Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

NONE

PART III

Item 10 Directors and Executive Officers of Schlumberger

See Part I (on pages F-6 and F-7) for Item 10 information regarding Executive Officers of Schlumberger. The information with respect to the remaining portion of Item 10 is set forth in the first section under the caption, "Election of Directors", in Schlumberger's Proxy Statement to be filed for the April 11, 2003 Annual General Meeting, and is incorporated by reference.

Item 11 Executive Compensation

The information set forth under "Executive Compensation" (other than that set forth under the subcaptions "Corporate Performance Graph" and "Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation") in Schlumberger's Proxy Statement to be filed for the April 11, 2003 Annual General Meeting, is incorporated by reference.

Item 12 Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information with respect to Item 12 is set forth in Schlumberger's Proxy Statement to be filed for the April 11, 2003 Annual General Meeting under the caption, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management," and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The table below sets forth the following information as of the end of the Schlumberger's 2002 fiscal year for (i) all compensation plans previously approved by our shareholders and (ii) all compensation plans not previously approved by our shareholders:

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of such outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	36,869,684	\$57.03	6,399,366
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	16,700 ¹
Total	36,869,684	\$57.03	6,416,066

¹ Represents stock awards available for grant under the Stock and Deferral Plan for Non-Employee Directors.

Equity compensation plans approved by our shareholders include the Schlumberger 1989 Stock Incentive Plan as amended, the Schlumberger 1994 Stock Option Plan as amended, the Schlumberger 1998 Stock Option Plan as amended, and the Schlumberger 2001 Stock Option Plan. The only equity compensation plan that has not been approved by our shareholders is the Schlumberger Stock and Deferral Plan for Non-Employee Directors.

Schlumberger established the Stock and Deferral Plan for Non-Employee Directors on April 19, 2001. When established, there were 25,000 shares of Schlumberger common stock available for grant under the plan. Non-employee directors are automatically granted 500 shares of Schlumberger common stock as of the last day of the month following the first Board meeting after Schlumberger's regular annual shareholders meeting. Non-employee directors are entitled to defer the receipt of the annual stock

award until up to one year after their termination as a director. During the period of deferral, non-employee directors are credited with any dividends paid on shares of Schlumberger common stock in the interim, and such dividends are paid out in cash, without interest at the same time that the shares are ultimately delivered. The Plan is administered by a Committee appointed by the Board.

Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information regarding this item may be found on page 2, the last two sentences of footnote 2, in Schlumberger's Proxy Statement to be filed for the April 11, 2003 Annual General Meeting and is incorporated by reference.

Item 14 Controls and Procedures

Within the 90-day period prior to the filing of this Annual Report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of Schlumberger's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Schlumberger's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that Schlumberger's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Schlumberger in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Subsequent to the date of their evaluation, there were no significant changes in Schlumberger's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls.

PART IV

Item 15 Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

	Page(s)
(1) Financial Statements	
Consolidated Statement of Income for the three years ended December 31, 2002	F-33
Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2002 and 2001	F-34
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three years ended December 31, 2002	F-35
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the three years ended December 31, 2002	F-36 and F-37
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-38 to F-68
Report of Independent Accountants	F-69
Quarterly Results (Unaudited)	F-70

Financial statements of 20%—50% owned companies accounted for under the equity method and unconsolidated subsidiaries have been omitted because they do not meet the materiality tests for assets or income.

- (2) Financial Statement Schedules not required
- (3) The following Exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference as indicated in the Index to Exhibits:

Deed of Incorporation as last amended on May 4, 2001	Exhibit 3(a)
By-Laws as last amended on April 19, 2001	Exhibit 3(b)

Schlumberger is party to a number of [other] long-term debt agreements that, pursuant to Regulation S-K, Item 601(b)(4)(iii), are not filed as exhibits. Schlumberger agrees to furnish copies of these agreements to the Commission upon its request.

Schlumberger 1994 Stock Option Plan* as amended on January 5, 1995	Exhibit 10(a)
Schlumberger 1994 Stock Option Plan* Second Amendment	Exhibit 10(b)
Schlumberger 1994 Stock Option Plan* Third Amendment	Exhibit 10(c)
Schlumberger Limited Supplementary Benefit Plan* as amended on January 1, 1995	Exhibit 10(d)
Schlumberger 1989 Stock Incentive Plan* as amended	Exhibit 10(e)
Schlumberger 1989 Stock Incentive Plan* Third Amendment	Exhibit 10(f)
Schlumberger Restoration Savings Plan	Exhibit 10(g)
Schlumberger 1998 Stock Option Plan*	Exhibit 10(h)
Schlumberger 1998 Stock Option Plan* First Amendment	Exhibit 10(i)

* Compensatory plan required to be filed as an exhibit.

1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Camco International Inc.; Long-Term Incentive Plan of Camco International Inc. Production Operators Corp. 1992 Long-Term Incentive Plan; Camco 1996 Savings Related Share Option Scheme; Camco International Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors	Exhibit 10(j)
Schlumberger 2001 Stock Option Plan*	Exhibit 10(k)
Schlumberger Stock and Deferral Plan for Non-Employee Directors*	Exhibit 10(l)
Subsidiaries	Exhibit 21
Consent of Independent Accountants	Exhibit 23
Powers of Attorney	
(a) D. Euan Baird—dated January 16, 2003	
(b) John Deutch—dated January 16, 2003	
(c) Jamie S. Gorelick—dated January 16, 2003	
(d) Andrew Gould—dated January 16, 2003	
(e) Andrew Gould—dated February 20, 2003	
(f) Adrian Lajous—dated February 7, 2003	
(g) André Lévy-Lang—dated January 16, 2003	
(h) William T. McCormick, Jr.—dated January 16, 2003	
(i) Didier Primat—dated January 24, 2003	
(j) Nicolas Seydoux—dated January 16, 2003	
(k) Linda G. Stuntz—dated January 16, 2003	
(l) Sven Ullring—dated January 16, 2003	Exhibit 24
Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Exhibit 99.1
Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Exhibit 99.2
Additional Exhibit: Form S-8 Undertakings	Exhibit 99.3
(4) The following reports were filed on Form 8-K during the last quarter of the period covered by this 10-K report:	
Report 8-K dated October 1, 2002, filed as of October 2, 2002 to report the Schlumberger Third Quarter 2002 Business Update press release dated October 1, 2002.	
Report 8-K dated October 16, 2002, furnished as of October 17, 2002 to report under item 9 a Question and Answer document on the October 16, 2002 Schlumberger Press Release.	
Report 8-K dated December 10, 2002, filed as of December 11, 2002 to report the December 10, 2002 Schlumberger Press Release under Item 5 and a Question and Answer document on the Press Release under Item 9 furnished pursuant to Regulation FD.	

* Compensatory plan required to be filed as an exhibit.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 27, 2003

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED

By: /s/ FRANK A. SORGIE

Frank A. Sorgie
Chief Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
* _____ Andrew Gould	Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
/s/ JEAN-MARC PERRAUD _____ Jean-Marc Perraud	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
/s/ FRANK A. SORGIE _____ Frank A. Sorgie	Chief Accounting Officer
* _____ John Deutch	Director
* _____ Jamie S. Gorelick	Director
* _____ Adrian Lajous	Director
* _____ André Lévy-Lang	Director
* _____ William T. McCormick, Jr.	Director
* _____ Didier Primat	Director
* _____ Nicolas Seydoux	Director
* _____ Linda G. Stuntz	Director
* _____ Sven Ullring	Director
/s/ ELLEN SUMMER _____ *By: Ellen Summer Attorney-in-Fact	February 27, 2003

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Andrew Gould, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Schlumberger Limited.
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons fulfilling the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: February 27, 2003

/s/ ANDREW GOULD

Andrew Gould
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jean-Marc Perraud, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Schlumberger Limited.
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons fulfilling the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: February 27, 2003

/s/ JEAN-MARC PERRAUD

Jean-Marc Perraud
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Board of Directors

John Deutch^{4, 5}
Institute Professor
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Jamie S. Gorelick¹
Vice Chairman
Fannie Mae
Washington, D.C.

Andrew Gould³
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Schlumberger

Adrian Lajous³
Senior Energy Advisor
McKinsey & Company
Houston, Texas

André Lévy-Lang^{1, 3, 5}
Independent Investor
Paris

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Retired Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer
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President
Primwest Holding N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

Nicolas Seydoux^{2, 4}
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Gaumont
Paris

Linda Gillespie Stuntz^{1, 4}
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Stuntz, Davis &
Staffier, P.C.
Washington, D.C.

Sven Ullring¹
Independent Advisor
Hovik, Norway

¹ Member, Audit Committee

² Member, Compensation Committee

³ Member, Finance Committee

⁴ Member, Nominating Committee

⁵ Member, Technology Committee

Corporate Officers

Andrew Gould
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Jean-Marc Perraud
Executive Vice President & Chief
Financial Officer

Xavier Flinois
Executive Vice President

Chakib Sbiti
Executive Vice President

Ellen Summer
Secretary & General Counsel

Simon Ayat
Vice President, Controller
& Business Processes

Pierre E. Bismuth
Vice President

Mark Danton
Vice President

Rene Huck
Vice President

Philippe Lacour-Gayet
Vice President

Terje Nikolaysen
Vice President

Jean-Dominique Percevault
Vice President

Andre B. Erlich
Chief Information Officer

Frank Sorgie
Chief Accounting Officer

Michel Soublin
Treasurer

Janet B. Glassmacher
Assistant Secretary

Corporate Information

Stockholder Information

Schlumberger common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, trading symbol SLB, and on the Euronext Paris, Euronext Amsterdam, London, and SWX Swiss Stock Exchanges.

For quarterly earnings, dividend announcements and other information call 1-800-99-SLB-99 from within the US and Canada and 1-703-797-1862 for callers from outside North America or visit investorcenter.slb.com and sign up to receive email alerts.

Stock Transfer Agent and Registrar

EquiServeTrust Company, N.A.
P.O. Box 43010
Providence, RI 02940-3010
1-800-733-5001 or
1-781-575-3400

General stockholder information is available on the EquiServe web site at www.equiserve.com

Form 10-K

The Schlumberger 2002 annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is available without charge. Call 1-800-99-SLB-99 from within the US and Canada and 1-703-797-1862 for callers from outside North America. Alternatively, our SEC filings can be viewed online at investorcenter.slb.com or obtained by writing to the Secretary, Schlumberger Limited, 153 East 53rd Street, 57th Floor, New York, NY 10022.

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