

SEADRILL LTD
Form 20-F
April 28, 2016
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from ____ to ____

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report:

Commission file number: 001-34667

SEADRILL LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Address of principal executive offices)

Bermuda

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Par-la-Ville Place, 4th Floor, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 08, Bermuda

(Address of principal executive offices)

Georgina Sousa

Par-la-Ville Place, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 08, Bermuda

Tel: +1 (441) 295-9500, Fax: +1 (441) 295-3494

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person

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

Common stock, \$2.00 par value New York Stock Exchange

Title of class

Name of exchange on which registered

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

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

As of December 31, 2015, there were 492,759,940 shares, par value \$2.00 per share, of the Registrant's common stock outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
 Yes No

If this report is an annual report or transition report, indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
 Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months
 Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the Registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17

Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We desire to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, or the PSLRA, and are including this cautionary statement in connection therewith. The PSLRA provides safe harbor protections for forward-looking statements in order to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their business.

Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical or present facts or conditions.

This Annual Report and any other written or oral statements made by us or on our behalf may include forward-looking statements which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. The words “believe,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “project,” “plan,” “potential,” “may,” “should,” “expect” and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this document are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including, without limitation, management’s examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties. Although we believe that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because these assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond our control, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or projections.

In addition to these important factors and matters discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report, and in the documents incorporated by reference in this Annual Report, important factors that, in our view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include:

- factors related to the offshore drilling market, including changes in oil and gas prices and the state of the global economy on market outlook for our various geographical operating sectors and classes of rigs;
- supply and demand for drilling units and competitive pressure on utilization rates and dayrates;
- customer contracts, including contract backlog, contract commencements, contract terminations, contract option exercises, contract revenues, contract awards and rig mobilizations;
- the repudiation, nullification, modification or renegotiation of contracts;
- delays in payments by, or disputes with, our customers under our drilling contracts;
- fluctuations in the market value of our drilling units and the amount of debt we can incur under certain covenants in our debt financing agreements;
- the liquidity and adequacy of cash flow for our obligations;
- our ability to successfully employ our drilling units;
- our ability to procure or have access to financing;
- our expected debt levels;
- our ability to comply with certain covenants in our debt financing agreements;
- credit risks of our key customers;
- political and other uncertainties, including political unrest, risks of terrorist acts, war and civil disturbances, public health threats, piracy, corruption, significant governmental influence over many aspects of local economies, or the seizure, nationalization or expropriation of property or equipment;
- the concentration of our revenues in certain jurisdictions;
- limitations on insurance coverage, such as war risk coverage, in certain areas;
- any inability to repatriate income or capital;
-

the operation and maintenance of our drilling units, including complications associated with repairing and replacing equipment in remote locations and maintenance costs incurred while idle;

newbuildings, upgrades, shipyard and other capital projects, including the completion, delivery and commencement of operation dates;

import-export quotas;

wage and price controls and the imposition of trade barriers;

the recruitment and retention of personnel;

regulatory or financial requirements to comply with foreign bureaucratic actions, including potential limitations on drilling activity, changing taxation policies and other forms of government regulation and economic conditions that are beyond our control;

the level of expected capital expenditures, our expected financing of such capital expenditures, and the timing and cost of completion of capital projects;

fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates and currency devaluations relating to foreign or U.S. monetary policy;

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• tax matters, changes in tax laws, treaties and regulations, tax assessments and liabilities for tax issues, including those associated with our activities in Bermuda, Brazil, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States;

• legal and regulatory matters, including the results and effects of legal proceedings, and the outcome and effects of internal and governmental investigations;

• hazards inherent in the drilling industry and marine operations causing personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage, claims by third parties or customers and the suspension of operations;

• customs and environmental matters; and

• other important factors described from time to time in the reports filed or furnished by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, and the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE.

We caution readers of this Annual Report not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of these factors. Further, we cannot assess the impact of each such factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to be materially different from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

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PART 1.

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Throughout this Annual Report, unless the context otherwise requires, references to “Seadrill Limited,” “Seadrill,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “Group,” “our” and words of similar import refer to Seadrill Limited, its subsidiaries and its other consolidated entities.

References in this Annual Report to “Cosco,” “Samsung,” “DSME,” “Dalian,” “Jurong,” and “HSHI” refer to the shipyards Cosco (Qidong) Offshore Co. Limited, Samsung Heavy Industries, Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering, Dalian Shipbuilding Industry Offshore Co., Ltd., Jurong Shipyard Pte Ltd., and Hyundai Sambo Heavy Industries Co Ltd. respectively.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to “US\$” and “\$” in this Annual Report are to, and amounts are presented in, U.S. dollars. All references to “€” are to euros, all references to “£” or “GBP” are to pounds sterling, all references to “NOK” are to Norwegian kroner and all references to “SEK” are to Swedish kroner.

A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected statement of operations and other financial data of the Company with respect to the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the selected balance sheet data of the Company as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 have been derived from the Company’s consolidated financial statements (the “Consolidated Financial Statements”) included in Item 18 of this Annual Report, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”).

The selected statement of operations and other financial data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company which are not included herein.

The following table should be read in conjunction with “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, which are included herein. The Company’s financial statements are maintained in U.S. dollars. We refer you to the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the basis on which our Consolidated Financial Statements are presented.

The Company deconsolidated its investments in Seadrill Partners LLP, or Seadrill Partners, on January 2, 2014, and deconsolidated its investments in SeaMex Limited, or SeaMex, on March 10, 2015. Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company” for further information.

Year ended December 31,
2015 2014 2013 2012 2011

(In millions of
U.S. dollars except
common share and
per share data)

Statement of Operations Data:

Total operating revenues	4,335	4,997	5,282	4,478	4,192
Net operating income	1,019	2,279	2,098	1,791	1,774
Net (loss)/income	(750)	4,087	2,786	1,205	1,482
(Loss)/earnings per share, basic	(1.49)	8.32	5.66	2.37	3.05
(Loss)/earnings per share, diluted	(1.49)	8.30	5.47	2.34	2.96
Dividends paid	—	1,415	1,287	1,925	1,440
Dividends paid per share	—	2.98	2.74	4.31	3.14
Dividends declared per share *	—	2.00	3.72	3.51	3.06

* Includes the fourth quarter dividends for 2013, 2011 and 2010 that were declared subsequent to the year end in the first quarter of the following year.

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	Year ended December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(In millions of U.S. dollars except common share and per share data)				
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,044	831	744	318	483
Drilling units	14,930	15,145	17,193	12,894	11,223
Newbuildings	1,479	2,030	3,419	1,882	2,531
Investment in associated companies	2,590	2,898	140	509	721
Goodwill	—	604	1,200	1,320	1,320
Total assets ⁽¹⁾ , ⁽²⁾	23,470	26,297	26,048	19,321	18,052
Long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽²⁾	10,543	12,475	13,314	10,663	9,902
Common share capital	985	985	938	938	935
Total equity	9,975	10,390	8,202	6,024	6,302
Common shares outstanding (in millions)	492.8	492.8	469.0	469.2	467.8
Weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions)	492.8	478.0	469.0	468.5	458.6
Other Financial Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,788	1,574	1,695	1,590	1,669
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(190)	66	(2,964)	(1,360)	(2,486)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(1,370)	(1,521)	1,695	(395)	538
Capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	(1,041)	(3,168)	(4,463)	(1,690)	(2,543)

Historically, the Company presented balances due to/from Ship Finance International Limited (“Ship Finance”) (NYSE: “SFL”) on a gross basis. Beginning on June 30, 2015, the Company has elected to present this on a net basis due to the fact that the right of offset is established in the related long-term loan agreements with Ship Finance, and the balances are intended to be settled on a net basis, providing a more appropriate description of the Company’s related party net debt position. Accordingly the Company has represented from amounts due from related parties (current assets) to offset against long-term debt due to related parties (non-current liabilities). The total amounts represented were \$28 million as of December 31, 2015, \$64 million as of December 31, 2014, \$100 million as of December 31, 2013, \$213 million as of December 31, 2012, and \$161 million as of December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires the debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts and premiums. Accordingly, the previous year’s selected financial data has been represented to reflect the adoption of this ASU. The total amounts represented were \$118 million as of December 31, 2015, \$145 million as of December 31, 2014, \$152 million as of December 31, 2013, \$98 million as of December 31, 2012, and \$91 million as of December 31, 2011. Please see “Note 2—Accounting policies” of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Capital expenditures include expenditure on our drilling units and newbuildings, as well as payments for long-term maintenance.

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

Our assets are primarily engaged in offshore contract drilling for the oil and gas industry in benign and harsh environments worldwide, including ultra-deepwater environments. The following risks relate principally to the industry in which we operate and our business in general. Other risks relate principally to the market and ownership of our securities. The occurrence of any of the events described in this section could materially and negatively affect our business, financial condition, operating results, cash available for the payment of dividends or the trading price of our common shares. Unless otherwise indicated, all information concerning our business and our assets is as of December 31, 2015. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations.

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Risks Relating to Our Company

Our business in the offshore drilling sector depends on the level of activity in the offshore oil and gas industry, which is significantly affected by, among other things, volatile oil and gas prices, and may be materially and adversely affected by a decline in the offshore oil and gas industry.

The offshore contract drilling industry is cyclical and volatile. Our business in the offshore drilling sector depends on the level of activity in oil and gas exploration, development and production in offshore areas worldwide. The availability of quality drilling prospects, exploration success, relative production costs, the stage of reservoir development, and political and regulatory environments affect our customers' drilling programs. Oil and gas prices and market expectations of potential changes in these prices also significantly affect the level of activity and demand for drilling units.

Oil and gas prices are extremely volatile and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the following:

- worldwide production and demand for oil and gas and geographical dislocations in supply and demand;
- the cost of exploring for, developing, producing and delivering oil and gas;
- expectations regarding future energy prices and production;
- advances in exploration, development and production technology;
- the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), to set and maintain levels and pricing;
- the level of production in non-OPEC countries;
- international sanctions on oil-producing countries, or the lifting of such sanctions;
- government regulations, including restrictions on offshore transportation of oil and natural gas;
- local and international political, economic and weather conditions;
- domestic and foreign tax policies;
- the development and exploitation of alternative fuels and unconventional hydrocarbon production, including shale;
- worldwide economic and financial problems and the corresponding decline in the demand for oil and gas and, consequently, our services;
- the policies of various governments regarding exploration and development of their oil and gas reserves, accidents, severe weather, natural disasters and other similar incidents relating to the oil and gas industry; and
- the worldwide political and military environment, including uncertainty or instability resulting from an escalation or additional outbreak of armed hostilities or other crises in the Middle East, eastern Europe or other geographic areas or further acts of terrorism in the United States, Europe or elsewhere.

In addition to oil and gas prices, the offshore drilling industry is influenced by additional factors, including:

- the availability of competing offshore drilling units;
- the availability of debt financing on reasonable terms;
- the level of costs for associated offshore oilfield and construction services;
- oil and gas transportation costs;
- the level of rig operating costs, including crew and maintenance;
- the discovery of new oil and gas reserves;
- the political and military environment of oil and gas reserve jurisdictions; and
- regulatory restrictions on offshore drilling.

Any of these factors could reduce demand for our services and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The current downturn in activity in the oil and gas drilling industry has had and is likely to continue to have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

The oil and gas drilling industry is cyclical, and the industry is currently in a downcycle. The price of Brent crude has fallen from \$115 per barrel in June 2014 to a low of \$30 per barrel in January 2016. As of March 31, 2016, the price of Brent crude was approximately \$39.60 per barrel. The significant decrease in oil and natural gas prices is expected to continue to reduce many of our customers' demand for our services in 2016 due to significant decreases in budgeted expenditures for offshore drilling. Declines in capital spending levels, coupled with additional newbuild supply, have and are likely to continue to put significant pressure on dayrates and utilization. The decline and the perceived risk of a further decline in oil and/or gas prices could cause oil and gas companies to further reduce their overall level of activity or spending, in which case demand for our services may further decline and revenues may continue to be adversely affected through lower drilling unit utilization and/or lower dayrates.

Declines in oil and gas prices for an extended period of time, or market expectations of potential decreases in these prices, have affected and could continue to negatively affect our business in the offshore drilling sector. Sustained periods of low oil prices have resulted in reduced

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exploration and drilling because oil and gas companies' capital expenditure budgets are subject to cash flow from such activities and are therefore sensitive to changes in energy prices. As a result of the low commodity prices, the majority of exploration and production companies have announced 2016 capital expenditure budgets with significant reductions in capital spending from prior years. These changes in commodity prices can have a dramatic effect on rig demand, and periods of low demand can cause excess rig supply and intensify the competition in the industry that often results in drilling units, particularly older and less technologically advanced drilling units, being idle for long periods of time. We cannot predict the future level of demand for our services or future conditions in the oil and gas industry. In response to the recent decrease in the prices of oil and gas, a number of our oil and gas company customers have recently announced decreases in budgeted expenditures for offshore drilling. Any future decrease in exploration, development or production expenditures by oil and gas companies could reduce our revenues and materially harm our business and results of operations.

We may not be able to set profitable utilization and dayrates or delay entry of newbuild drilling units into our active fleet.

During the recent period of high utilization and high dayrates, which we believe ended in early 2014, industry participants ordered the construction of new drilling units, which resulted in an over-supply and caused, in conjunction with deteriorating industry conditions, a subsequent decline in utilization and dayrates when the new drilling units entered the market. A relatively large number of the drilling units currently under construction have not been contracted for future work, and a number of units in the existing worldwide fleet are currently off-contract.

The over-supply of drilling units will be exacerbated by the entry of newbuild rigs into the market. We estimate that approximately 46 high-specification rigs are scheduled for delivery and entry into the global fleet between early 2016 and late 2018, many of which are without firm drilling contracts. The supply of available uncontracted units has intensified price competition as scheduled delivery dates occur and contracts terminate without renewal, reducing dayrates as the active fleet grows.

We currently have 13 rigs under construction comprised of four drillships, one semi-submersible rig and eight jack-up rigs. Of the rigs under construction, none have drilling contracts that commence upon delivery. We have reached agreements with Cosco, Samsung, DSME and Dalian to delay taking delivery of all the drilling units in our newbuilding program. In addition, North Atlantic Drilling Ltd. ("NADL"), our consolidated subsidiary, has agreed with Jurong to, among other things, delay taking delivery of the West Rigel until June 2016, at which point, if NADL has not secured acceptable employment for the rig, it will be sold into a joint asset holding company with Jurong. There is no assurance that we will be able to further delay the delivery of our newbuildings that do not have associated drilling contracts.

If we are unable to secure contracts for our drilling units, including for when newbuildings are delivered to us and upon the expiration of our existing contracts, we may continue to idle or stack our units. When idled or stacked, drilling units do not earn revenues, but continue to require cash expenditures for crews, fuel, insurance, berthing and associated items. As of March 31, 2016, we had twelve units either "warm stacked," which means the rig is kept operational and ready for redeployment, and maintains most of its crew, or "cold stacked," which means the rig is stored in a harbor, shipyard or a designated offshore area, and the crew is reassigned to an active rig or dismissed. Please see "—Our operating and maintenance costs will not necessarily fluctuate in proportion to changes in operating revenues." If our lenders are not confident that we are able to employ our assets, we may be unable to secure additional financing on terms acceptable to us or at all for the remaining installment payments we are obligated to make before the delivery of our remaining newbuildings and our other capital requirements, including principal repayments. The supply of available uncontracted units is intensifying price competition as scheduled delivery and re-delivery dates occur and additional contracts terminate without renewal, which will continue to reduce dayrates as the active fleet grows. Rig owners are bidding for available work extremely competitively with a focus on utilization over returns, which has

driven rates down to or below cash breakeven levels. Any reductions in drilling activity by our customers may not be uniform across different geographic regions. Locations where costs of drilling and production are relatively higher, such as Arctic or deepwater locations, may be subject to greater reductions in activity. Such reductions in high cost regions may lead to the relocation of drilling units, increasing the supply of available drilling units in regions with relatively fewer reductions in activity. To maintain the continued employment of our units, we may also accept contracts at lower dayrates or on less favorable terms due to market conditions. In addition, customers have requested and may in the future request the renegotiation of existing contracts to lower dayrates. In an over-supplied market, we may have limited bargaining power to renegotiate on more favorable terms. Lower utilization and dayrates have affected and will adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Our customers may seek to cancel or renegotiate their contracts at rates that are not profitable for us.

In the current environment our customers may seek to cancel or renegotiate our contracts using various techniques, including threatening breaches of contract and applying commercial pressure, resulting in lower dayrates or the cancellation of contracts with or without any applicable early termination payments. For example, on March 30, 2015, Sevan Drilling Limited (“Sevan”) and Brasileiro S.A. (“Petrobras”) agreed to terminate early the drilling contracts for the Sevan Driller and to reduce the contracted dayrate relating to the drilling contract for the Sevan Brasil, and on March 23, 2016, we extended the contract for the West Tellus with Petrobras by 18 months in exchange for a dayrate reduction on the current contract. In addition, on February 8, 2016, we secured a new drilling contract in Angola for the West Eclipse, which is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2016. The contract is for a firm period of two years and adds backlog of approximately \$285 million inclusive of mobilization. As part of this agreement, the backlog for the West Polaris has been decreased by approximately \$95 million, which reduces the contingent consideration that we receive from Seadrill Partners, following the sale of the West Polaris to Seadrill Partners in June 2015.

The possible termination or loss of contracts, prolonged periods of low dayrates and reduced values of our drilling units could negatively impact our ability to comply with certain financial covenants under the terms of our debt agreements. Our ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants, including meeting financial ratios and tests, is dependent on our future performance and may be affected by events beyond our control. If a default occurs under these agreements, lenders could terminate their commitments to lend or in some circumstances accelerate the outstanding loans and declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. In addition, our existing debt agreements contain cross-default provisions. In the event

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of a default by us under one of our debt agreements, the lenders under our other existing debt agreements could determine that we are in default under our other financing agreements. This could lead to an acceleration and enforcement of such agreements by our lenders. Please see “—We may be unable to comply with covenants in our credit facilities or any future financial obligations that impose operating and financial restrictions on us, which could result in a default under the terms of these agreements, which could accelerate our repayment of funds that we have borrowed” and “—Failure to comply with covenants and other provisions in our existing or future debt agreements could result in cross-defaults under our existing debt agreements, which would have a material adverse effect on us.”

We do not know when the market for offshore drilling units may recover, or the nature or extent of any future recovery. There can be no assurance that the current demand for drilling rigs will not further decline in future periods. The continued or future decline in demand for drilling rigs would adversely affect our financial position, operating results and cash flows.

We may not be able to renew or obtain new and favorable contracts for drilling units with expiring or terminated contracts, which could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

As of March 31, 2016, we had 12 contracts that expire in 2016, eight contracts that expire in 2017, six contracts that expire in 2018, and three contracts that expire in 2019. Our ability to renew existing contracts or obtain new contracts will depend on the prevailing market conditions, which may vary among different geographic regions, different types of drilling units, and specific customers. Likewise, our customers may reduce their activity levels or seek to terminate or renegotiate drilling contracts with us. If we are not able to obtain new contracts in direct continuation, or if new contracts are entered into at dayrates substantially below the existing dayrates or on terms otherwise less favorable compared to existing contracts terms, our revenues and profitability could be adversely affected. We may also be required to accept more risk in areas other than price to secure a contract which risk we may be unable to push down to other contractors, are unable or unwilling at competitive prices to insure against and which therefore have to be managed by applying other controls.

The offshore drilling markets in which we compete experience fluctuations in the demand for drilling services, as measured by the level of exploration and development expenditures and supply of capable drilling equipment. Upon the expiration or termination of their current contracts, we may not be able to obtain contracts for our drilling units and there may be a gap in employment of the rigs between current contracts and subsequent contracts. In particular, if, as is presently the case, oil and natural gas prices are low, or it is expected that such prices will decrease in the future, at a time when we are seeking to arrange contracts for our drilling units, we may not be able to obtain drilling contracts at attractive dayrates or at all.

If the dayrates that we receive for the re-employment of our current drilling units are less favorable, we will recognize less revenue from their operations. Our ability to meet our cash flow obligations will depend on our ability to consistently secure drilling contracts for our drilling units at sufficiently high dayrates. We cannot predict the future level of demand for our services or future conditions in the oil and gas industry. If oil and gas prices remain low and/or if companies do not continue to maintain or increase exploration, development and production expenditures, we may have difficulty securing drilling contracts, or we may be forced to enter into contracts at unattractive dayrates, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our contract backlog for our fleet of drilling units may not be realized.

As of March 31, 2016, our contract backlog was approximately \$4.8 billion. The contract backlog presented in this Annual Report and our other public disclosures is only an estimate. The actual amount of revenues earned and the actual periods during which revenues are earned will be different from the contract backlog projections due to various factors, including shipyard and maintenance projects, downtime and other events within or beyond our control. In

addition, we or our customers may seek to cancel or renegotiate our contracts for various reasons, including adverse conditions, such as the current environment, resulting in lower dayrates. For example, we cancelled the construction contract for the West Mira due to the shipyard's inability to deliver the unit within the timeframe required under the contract, resulting in the termination of the drilling contract with Husky Oil Operations Limited ("Husky") with an estimated contract backlog of approximately \$1 billion. Additionally, on March 30, 2015, Sevan Drilling and Petrobras agreed to terminate early the drilling contract for the Sevan Driller contract and to reduce the contracted dayrate relating to the drilling contract for the Sevan Brasil, which decreased the contract backlog by approximately \$127 million. Subsequent to the effective cancellation of the Sevan Driller contract the unit was awarded a contract by Shell do Brasil ("Shell") in Brazil for 60 days. Further, on March 23, 2016, we extended the contract for the West Tellus with Petrobras by 18 months in exchange for a dayrate reduction on the current contract, resulting in an increase in contract backlog of \$32 million. Our inability, or the inability of our customers to perform, under our or their contractual obligations may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The market value of our current drilling units and those we acquire in the future may decrease, which could cause us to incur losses if we decide to sell them following a decline in their market values.

During 2015, the estimated fair value of our drilling units, based upon various broker valuations, has decreased by approximately 20%. If the offshore contract drilling industry suffers further adverse developments in the future, the fair market value of our drilling units may decline further. The fair market value of the drilling units that we currently own, or may acquire in the future, may increase or decrease depending on a number of factors, including:

- the general economic and market conditions affecting the offshore contract drilling industry, including competition from other offshore contract drilling companies;
- the types, sizes and ages of drilling units;
- the supply and demand for drilling units;

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the costs of newbuildings;
the prevailing level of drilling services contract dayrates;
governmental or other regulations; and
technological advances.

Additionally, if we sell one or more of our drilling units at a time when drilling unit prices have fallen and before we have recorded an impairment adjustment to our Consolidated Financial Statements, the sale price may be less than the drilling unit's carrying value in our Consolidated Financial Statements, resulting in a loss and a reduction in earnings. Furthermore, if drilling unit values fall significantly, we may have to record an impairment adjustment in our Consolidated Financial Statements, which could adversely affect our financial results and condition. Please also see "—The current downturn in activity in the oil and gas drilling industry has had and is likely to continue to have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations."

The market value of our drilling units may fall, which may impact our ability to incur additional indebtedness. Please see "—We may not have sufficient liquidity to service our debt or flexibility to obtain additional financing and pursue other business opportunities" below. If the market value of our drilling units falls, we may also be required to, among other things, make prepayments on certain of our secured credit facilities, which may adversely impact our liquidity. Please see "—We may be unable to comply with covenants in our credit facilities or any future financial obligations that impose operating and financial restrictions on us, which could result in a default under the terms of these agreements, which could accelerate our repayment of funds that we have borrowed."

A reduction in the market value of our drilling units or investments in other companies within our industry could lead to the recognition of further impairment charges on, among other things, our drilling units if future cash flow estimates, based on information available to management at the time, indicates that the carrying value of these drilling units or goodwill may not be recoverable. In addition, if the market value of our drilling units decreases, and we sell any drilling unit at a time when prices for drilling units have fallen, such a sale may result in a loss, which would negatively affect our results of operations. Please see "—The decreasing value of our drilling units could result in impairment charges or impact our ability to incur debt under our debt financing agreements."

The decreasing value of our drilling units could result in impairment charges or impact our ability to incur debt under our debt financing agreements.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 we recognized a charge of \$563 million relating to the impairment of goodwill allocated to our floater segment, in addition to other impairment charges related to certain investments due to declining dayrates and future market expectations for dayrates in the sector. These have been trending lower as a result of the recent continued decline in the price of oil, which has impacted the spending plans of our customers. In the future, we may be required to record additional impairment charges to our investments or other assets. Such impairment charges could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance or results of operations. In addition, such impairment charges could adversely impact our ability to comply with the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements, including meeting financial ratios and tests in those agreements. For example, under our secured bank credit facilities, we may be required to comply with loan-to-value or minimum-value-clauses, which could require us to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the value of the drilling units securing borrowings under each of such agreements decrease below required levels. If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in the agreements governing our indebtedness or in current or future debt financing agreements, a default could occur under the terms of those agreements.

We may not have sufficient liquidity to service our debt or flexibility to obtain additional financing and pursue other business opportunities.

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$11.1 billion in principal amount of interest-bearing debt (including related party debt of \$0.4 billion), representing approximately 663% of our total market capitalization, of which \$8.3 billion was secured by, among other things, liens on our drilling units. Our current indebtedness and future indebtedness that we may incur could affect our future operations, since a portion of our cash flow from operations will be dedicated to the payment of interest and principal on such debt and will not be available for other purposes. Covenants contained in our debt agreements require us to meet certain financial tests and non-financial tests, which may affect our flexibility in planning for, and reacting to, changes in our business or economic conditions, may limit our ability to dispose of assets or place restrictions on the use of proceeds from such dispositions, withstand current or future economic or industry downturns, and compete with others in our industry for strategic opportunities, and may limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, general corporate and other purposes.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations and to fund planned expenditures, including construction costs for our newbuilding projects, will be dependent upon our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic conditions, industry cycles and financial, business, regulatory and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control. Our future cash flows may be insufficient to meet all our debt obligations and contractual commitments, and any insufficiency could negatively impact our business. To the extent that we are unable to repay our indebtedness as it becomes due or at maturity, we may need to refinance our debt, raise new debt, sell assets or repay the debt with the proceeds from equity offerings. Additional indebtedness or equity financing may not be available to us in the future for the refinancing or repayment of existing indebtedness, and we may not be able to complete asset sales in a timely manner sufficient to make such repayments. Please see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

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We may be unable to comply with covenants in our credit facilities or any future financial obligations that impose operating and financial restrictions on us, which could result in a default under the terms of these agreements, which could accelerate our repayment of funds that we have borrowed.

Our debt agreements impose operating and financial restrictions on us, which may prohibit or otherwise limit our ability to, among other things:

- enter into other financing arrangements;
- incur additional indebtedness;
- create or permit liens on our assets;
- sell our drilling units or the shares of our subsidiaries;
- make investments;
- change the general nature of our business;
- pay dividends to our shareholders;
- change the management and/or ownership of the drilling units;
- make capital expenditures; and
- compete effectively to the extent our competitors are subject to less onerous restrictions.

Therefore, we may need to seek consent from our lenders in order to engage in some corporate actions. Our lenders' interests may be different from ours and we may not be able to obtain our lenders' consent when needed. This may limit our ability to finance our future operations or capital requirements, make acquisitions or pursue business opportunities.

In addition, certain of our debt agreements require us to maintain specified financial ratios and to satisfy financial covenants, including ratios and covenants that pertain to, among other things, our total equity, our total indebtedness and the market value of our drilling units. We may seek and obtain waivers or amendments from our lenders with respect to these financial covenants contained in our debt agreements. For example, in May 2015, we agreed with our lenders to amend the leverage ratio covenant under our senior secured credit facilities until January 1, 2017, and as a result, so long as the amended ratio is in effect, we are restricted from, among other things, paying dividends and repurchasing our own shares. Further, under certain of these loan agreements, our indebtedness thereunder may be subject to an additional interest margin. In addition, in April 2016, we agreed with our lenders, among other things, to amend the equity ratio, leverage ratio, minimum value clauses, and minimum liquidity under our secured credit facilities until June 30, 2017.

If we are unable to comply with any of the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements, or in current or future debt financing agreements, and we are unable to obtain a waiver or amendment from our lender for such noncompliance, a default could occur under the terms of those agreements. Our ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants, including meeting financial ratios and tests, is dependent on our future performance and may be affected by events beyond our control. If a default occurs under these agreements, lenders could terminate their commitments to lend or in some circumstances accelerate the outstanding loans and declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. Our drilling units serve as security for our commercial bank indebtedness. If our lenders were to foreclose their liens on our drilling units in the event of a default, this may impair our ability to continue our operations. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$8.3 billion of interest-bearing debt secured by, among other things, liens on our drilling units. In addition, all of our loan agreements contain cross-default provisions, meaning that if we are in default under one of our loan agreements, amounts outstanding under our other loan agreements may also be in default, accelerated and become due and payable. We also consolidate certain subsidiaries of Ship Finance into our financial statements as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). To the extent that the VIEs may default under their indebtedness and their debt becomes classified as current in their financial statements, we would in turn make such indebtedness current in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The characterization of the indebtedness in our financial statements as current may adversely impact our compliance with the covenants contained in our existing and

future debt agreements. In addition, Seadrill Partners has joint obligations with us under certain of our existing debt agreements. Furthermore, we are guarantor under Seadrill Partners' \$420 million senior secured credit facility relating to the West Polaris. In the event Seadrill Partners defaults under its indebtedness, such default could trigger the cross-default provisions in our other debt agreements. If any of these events occur, we cannot guarantee that our assets will be sufficient to repay in full all of our outstanding indebtedness, and we may be unable to find alternative financing. Even if we could obtain alternative financing, that financing might not be on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us.

Moreover, in connection with any further waivers of or amendments to our credit facilities that we may obtain, our lenders may impose additional operating and financial restrictions on us or modify the terms of our existing credit facilities. These restrictions may further restrict our ability to, among other things, pay dividends, repurchase our common shares, make capital expenditures or incur additional indebtedness, including through the issuance of guarantees. Please see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Failure to comply with covenants and other provisions in our existing or future debt agreements could result in cross-defaults under our existing debt agreements, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

Our existing debt agreements contain cross-default provisions that may be triggered if we default under the terms of our existing or future financing agreements. In the event of a default by us under one of our debt agreements, the lenders under our existing debt agreements could determine that we are in default under our other financing agreements. In addition, certain subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners have joint obligations with our subsidiaries under some of our existing debt agreements, and certain subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners have provided guarantees and collateral in relation to certain of our debt agreements in which they have a financial interest. Furthermore, we are guarantor under Seadrill Partners' \$420 million senior secured credit facility relating to the West Polaris. In the event that the subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners default

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under their indebtedness, such default could trigger the cross-default provisions in our existing debt agreements or future debt agreements. Such cross-defaults could result in the acceleration of the maturity of such debt under these agreements and the lenders thereunder may foreclose upon any collateral securing that debt, including our drilling units, even if we were to subsequently cure such default. In the event of such acceleration and foreclosure, we might not have sufficient funds or other assets to satisfy all of our obligations, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition for so long as such default is continuing.

Certain of our affiliated companies may be unable to service their debt requirements and comply with the provisions contained in their loan agreements, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

The failure of certain of our affiliated companies, including our majority-owned subsidiaries, NADL, Asia Offshore Drilling (“AOD”) and Sevan, certain subsidiaries of Ship Finance that we consolidate in our financial statements as VIEs and Seadrill Partners and certain subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners, which are borrowers under our \$440 million secured credit facility, to service their debt requirements and to comply with the provisions contained in their debt agreements may lead to an event of default under such agreements, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

If a default occurs under the debt agreements of our affiliated companies, the lenders could accelerate the outstanding borrowings and declare all amounts outstanding due and payable. In this case, if such entities are unable to obtain a waiver or an amendment to the applicable provisions of the debt agreements, or do not have enough cash on hand to repay the outstanding borrowings, the lenders may, among other things, foreclose their liens on the drilling units and other assets securing the loans, if applicable, or seek repayment of the loan from such entities. In addition, with respect to NADL’s debt, which we have guaranteed, and in the case of our \$440 million secured credit facility under which we are jointly and severally liable together with Seadrill Partners and certain of their subsidiaries, such lenders may seek repayment from us for which we may not have sufficient funds. Furthermore, to the extent such debt becomes classified as “current” in the financial statements of our affiliated companies, we may be required under applicable accounting standards to mark such indebtedness as “current” in our consolidated financial statements. The characterization of the indebtedness in our financial statements as “current” may, among other things, adversely impact our compliance with the covenants contained in our existing and future debt agreements.

In addition, our debt agreements contain cross-default provisions that may be triggered if the entities described above default under the terms of their debt agreements. In the event of a default by such entities under any of its debt agreements, the lenders under our debt agreements could determine that we are in default under our debt agreements. Such cross-defaults could result in the acceleration of the maturity of the debt under our agreements and our lenders may foreclose upon any collateral securing that debt, including our drilling units and other assets, even if such default was subsequently cured. In the event of such acceleration and foreclosure, we will not have sufficient funds or other assets to satisfy all of our obligations.

The occurrence of any of the events described above would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, would significantly reduce our ability or make us unable to pay dividends to our shareholders for so long as such default is continuing, and may impair our ability to continue as a going concern.

We may not be able to raise equity or debt financing sufficient to pay the cost of all of our newbuilding drilling units, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is capital intensive and, to the extent we do not generate sufficient cash from operations, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity offerings to fund our capital expenditures. Our ability to access the capital markets may be limited by our financial condition at the time, by changes in laws and regulations or interpretations thereof and by adverse market conditions resulting from, among other things, general economic conditions and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control.

Borrowings under our current credit facilities, which are subject to certain conditions, and available cash on hand are not sufficient to pay the remaining installments related to our contracted commitments of all of our newbuilding drilling units, which as of March 31, 2016 was \$4.0 billion. If we are not able to borrow additional funds, raise other capital or utilize available cash on hand, we may not be able to acquire these drilling units, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. If for any reason we fail to make a payment when due under our newbuilding contracts, which may result in a default under our newbuilding contracts, or otherwise fail to take delivery of our newbuild units, we would be prevented from realizing potential revenues from these projects, we could also lose all or a portion of our yard payments that were paid by us, which as of March 31, 2016 amounted to \$0.8 billion, and we could be liable for penalties and damages under such contracts. Following such potential defaults we would also be exposed under cross-default provisions in our loan financing agreements.

Our failure to obtain the funds for necessary future capital expenditures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Please also see “—We may be subject to litigation, arbitration and other proceedings that could have an adverse effect on us” and “—The current downturn in activity in the oil and gas drilling industry has had and is likely to continue to have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.”

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We rely on a small number of customers.

Our contract drilling business is subject to the risks associated with having a limited number of customers for our services. As of December 31, 2015, our five largest customers accounted for approximately 70% of our future contracted revenues, or contract backlog. Our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if any of our major customers fail to compensate us for our services, terminate our contracts with or without cause, fail to renew our existing contracts or refuse to award new contracts to us and we are unable to enter into contracts with new customers at comparable dayrates.

We are exposed to the credit risks of our key customers and certain other third parties, and nonpayment by these customers and other parties could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to risks of loss resulting from nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers and certain other third parties. Some of these customers and other parties may be highly leveraged and subject to their own operating and regulatory risks. If any key customers or other parties default on their obligations to us, our financial results and condition could be adversely affected. Any material nonpayment or nonperformance by these entities, other key customers or certain other third parties could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our international operations in the offshore drilling sector involve additional risks, which could adversely affect our business.

We operate in various regions throughout the world. As a result of our international operations, we may be exposed to political and other uncertainties, including risks of:

- terrorist acts, armed hostilities, war and civil disturbances;
- acts of piracy, which have historically affected ocean-going vessels;
- significant governmental influence over many aspects of local economies;
- the seizure, nationalization or expropriation of property or equipment;
- the repudiation, nullification, modification or renegotiation of contracts;
- limitations on insurance coverage, such as war risk coverage, in certain areas;
- political unrest;
- foreign and U.S. monetary policy and foreign currency fluctuations and devaluations;
- the inability to repatriate income or capital;
- complications associated with repairing and replacing equipment in remote locations;
- import-export quotas, wage and price controls, and the imposition of trade barriers;
- U.S. and foreign sanctions or trade embargoes;
- regulatory or financial requirements to comply with foreign bureaucratic actions;
- changing taxation policies, including confiscatory taxation;
- other forms of government regulation and economic conditions that are beyond our control; and
- governmental corruption.

In addition, international contract drilling operations are subject to various laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to:

- the equipping and operation of drilling units;
- the repatriation of foreign earnings and exchange controls;
- oil and gas exploration and development;
- the taxation of offshore earnings and the earnings of expatriate personnel; and
- the use and compensation of local employees and suppliers by foreign contractors.

Some foreign governments favor or effectively require (i) the awarding of drilling contracts to local contractors or to drilling rigs owned by their own citizens, (ii) the use of a local agent or (iii) foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. These practices may adversely affect our ability to compete in those regions. It is difficult to predict what governmental regulations may be enacted in the future that could adversely affect the international drilling industry. The actions of foreign governments, including initiatives by OPEC, may adversely affect our ability to compete. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to sanctions and export restrictions, may subject us to criminal sanctions or civil remedies, including fines, the denial of export privileges, injunctions or seizures of assets.

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The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy. This involvement, as well as Brazilian political and economic conditions and uncertainties, could adversely affect our Brazilian operations, our financial results and the market for our common shares.

In the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, 19%, 20% and 16%, respectively, of our revenues were derived from our Brazilian operation, particularly from our contract with Petrobras Brasileiro S.A., a national oil company customer, or Petrobras. The Brazilian government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes significant changes in policy and regulations. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, increases in interest rates, changes in tax policies, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in policy or regulations at the federal, state or municipal levels involving or affecting factors such as interest rates, monetary policy, currency fluctuations, inflation, the liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets, tax policies, changes in labor laws, the regulatory environment of our industry, exchange rates and exchange controls, and restrictions on remittances abroad, such as those that were briefly imposed in 1989 and early 1990; and other political, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

In addition, current political conditions in Brazil may affect the confidence of investors and the public in general as well as the development of the economy. Uncertainty with regard to matters such as the presidential administration's future policies and appointments to influential governmental positions and ongoing investigations into allegations of corruption in state-controlled enterprises may also affect the confidence of investors and the general public.

Currently, Brazilian markets are experiencing heightened volatility due to the uncertainties derived from the ongoing Lava Jato investigation, being conducted by the Office of the Brazilian Federal Prosecutor, and its impact on the Brazilian economy and political environment. Certain of these companies are also facing investigations by the Brazilian Securities Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários) ("CVM") and the Commission. Members of the Brazilian federal government and of the legislative branch, as well as senior officers of large state-owned companies, have faced allegations of political corruption, since they have allegedly accepted bribes by means of kickbacks on contracts granted by the government to several infrastructure, oil and gas, and construction companies. The profits of these kickbacks allegedly financed the political campaigns of political parties of the current federal government coalition that were unaccounted for or not publicly disclosed and served to personally enrich the recipients of the bribery scheme. The potential outcome of these investigations is uncertain, but they have already an adverse impact on the image and reputation of the implicated companies, and on the general market perception of the Brazilian economy. We cannot predict whether such allegations will lead to further political and economic instability or whether new allegations against government officials will arise in the future. In addition, we cannot predict the outcome of any such allegations or their effect on the Brazilian economy.

In the year ended December 31, 2015, Petrobras was our largest customer, accounting for approximately 19% of our revenues. On June 29, 2015, Sevan Drilling disclosed that it had initiated an internal investigation into activities with an agent under certain drilling contracts with Petrobras in Brazil, which were entered prior to the separation from the Sevan Marine Group. Please see "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Other matters." In addition, on March 30, 2016, Sevan Drilling and Petrobras terminated early the Sevan Driller contract and reduced the contract dayrate on the drilling contract for the Sevan Brasil. Subsequent to the effective cancellation of the Sevan Driller contract the unit was awarded a contract by Shell in Brazil for 60 days. The combined impact of the cancellation, reduction and new award is a decrease in contract backlog of approximately \$127 million.

We cannot assure you that these and other developments in Brazil's political conditions, economy and government policies will not, directly or indirectly, adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Newbuilding projects and surveys are subject to risks that could cause delays or cost overruns.

As of March 31, 2016, we had an outstanding newbuilding order book with various yards for an additional 13 drilling units with corresponding contractual yard and other payment commitments totaling \$4.0 billion. These construction projects are subject to risks of delay or cost overruns inherent in any large construction project from numerous factors, including shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor, unscheduled delays in the delivery of ordered materials and equipment or shipyard construction, the failure of equipment to meet quality and/or performance standards, financial or operating difficulties experienced by equipment vendors or the shipyard, unanticipated actual or purported change orders, the inability to obtain required permits or approvals, unanticipated cost increases between order and delivery, design or engineering changes, and work stoppages and other labor disputes, adverse weather conditions or any other events of force majeure, terrorist acts, war, piracy or civil unrest. Significant cost overruns or delays could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, failure to complete a project on time may result in the delay of revenue from that rig. For example, on September 14, 2015, we cancelled the construction contract for the West Mira due to the shipyard's inability to deliver the unit within the timeframe required under the contract, which thereby caused Husky to terminate the five-year drilling contract for the unit with us. In respect of the cancelled construction contract, the shipyard is seeking damages for wrongful termination of the contract, which we reject, and we are counter-claiming damages including for the installment prepaid by us. If we lose, our damages will include the difference in value between the contract price for the rig and the market value of the rig. New drilling rigs may also experience start-up difficulties following delivery or other unexpected operational problems that could result in uncompensated downtime, which also could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows or the cancellation or termination of drilling contracts.

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Failure to secure a drilling contract prior to delivery of our newbuilding drilling rigs could adversely affect our results of operations.

We have entered into agreements with various shipbuilding yards in Singapore, South Korea and China for the construction of 13 new drilling units consisting of drillships, semi-submersible rigs and jack-up rigs. We have not yet secured any drilling contracts on these newbuilding drilling units. Historically, the industry has at times experienced periods of overcapacity, during which many rigs were idle for a period of time. Our failure to secure a drilling contract for any newbuild drilling units prior to their delivery could adversely affect our cash flows and results of operations. In addition, in the event we are unable to secure a contract for any newbuild drilling units prior to their delivery we may not be able to obtain financing for such drilling units, or we may not be able to obtain financing in the amounts or on the terms that we have obtained financing for other drilling units in the past. We have reached agreements with the shipyards Cosco, Samsung, DSME and Dalian to delay our taking delivery of all the drilling units in our newbuild program, and NADL, our consolidated subsidiary, agreed with Jurong to , among other things, delay taking delivery of the West Rigel until June 2016. There is no assurance that we will be able to further delay taking delivery of our newbuilding drilling rigs that do not have associated drilling contracts. To the extent we delay taking delivery of, or fail to take delivery of, our newbuilding drilling rigs, we would be prevented from realising potential revenues from these units, which would adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Some of our offshore drilling contracts may be terminated early due to certain events.

Some of our customers have the right to terminate their drilling contracts without cause upon the payment of an early termination fee. The general principle is that such early termination fee shall compensate us for lost revenues less operating expenses for the remaining contract period; however, in some cases, such payments may not fully compensate us for the loss of the drilling contract. Under certain circumstances our contracts may permit customers to terminate contracts early without the payment of any termination fees, as a result of nonperformance, periods of downtime or impaired performance caused by equipment or operational issues, or sustained periods of downtime due to force majeure events beyond our control. In addition, national oil company customers may have special termination rights by law. During periods of challenging market conditions, we may be subject to an increased risk of our customers seeking to repudiate their contracts, including through claims of nonperformance. Our customers' ability to perform their obligations under their drilling contracts with us may also be negatively impacted by the prevailing uncertainty surrounding the development of the world economy and the credit markets. If our customers cancel some of our contracts, and we are unable to secure new contracts on a timely basis and on substantially similar terms, or if contracts are suspended for an extended period of time or if a number of our contracts are renegotiated, the events could adversely affect our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The provisions of the majority of our offshore rig contracts that are term contracts at fixed dayrates may not permit us fully to recoup our costs in the event of a rise in our expenses.

The average remaining contract length as of March 31, 2016, was 1.5 years for our floaters and one year for our jack-up rigs. The majority of these contracts have dayrates that are fixed over the contract term. In order to mitigate the effects of inflation on revenues from term contracts, most of our long-term contracts include escalation provisions. These provisions allow us to adjust the dayrates based on stipulated cost increases, including wages, insurance and maintenance costs. However, actual cost increases may result from events or conditions that do not cause correlative changes to the applicable indices. Furthermore, certain indices are updated semiannually, and therefore may be outdated at the time of adjustment. The adjustments are typically performed on a semi-annual or annual basis. For these reasons, the timing and amount awarded as a result of such adjustments may differ from our actual cost increases, which could adversely affect our financial performance. Some of our long-term contracts contain rate adjustment provisions based on market dayrate fluctuations rather than cost increases. In such contracts, the dayrate could be adjusted lower during a period when costs of operation rise, which could adversely affect our financial

performance. Shorter-term contracts normally do not contain escalation provisions. In addition, our contracts typically contain provisions for either fixed or dayrate compensation during mobilization. These rates may not fully cover our costs of mobilization, and mobilization may be delayed, increasing our costs, without additional compensation from the customer, for reasons beyond our control.

Our operating and maintenance costs will not necessarily fluctuate in proportion to changes in operating revenues.

Our operating expenses and maintenance costs depend on a variety of factors, including crew costs, provisions, equipment, insurance, maintenance and repairs, and shipyard costs, many of which are beyond our control and affect the entire offshore drilling industry. During periods after which a rig becomes idle, we may decide to “warm stack” the rig, which means the rig is kept fully operational and ready for redeployment, and maintains most of its crew. As a result, our operating expenses during a warm stacking will not be substantially different from those we would incur if the rig remained active. We may also decide to “cold stack” the rig, which means the rig is stored in a harbor, shipyard or a designated offshore area, and the crew is reassigned to an active rig or dismissed. However, reductions in costs following the decision to cold stack a rig may not be immediate, as a portion of the crew may be required to prepare the rig for such storage. Moreover, as our drilling rigs are mobilized from one geographic location to another, the labor and other operating and maintenance costs can vary significantly. Operating and maintenance costs will not necessarily fluctuate in proportion to changes in operating revenues. Operating revenues may fluctuate as a function of changes in supply of offshore drilling units and demand for contract drilling services, which in turn, affect dayrates, and the economic utilization and performance of our fleet of drilling units. However, our operating costs are generally related to the number of units in operation and the cost level in each country or region where the units are located. In addition, equipment maintenance costs fluctuate depending upon the type of activity that the unit is performing and the age and condition of the equipment. In connection with new assignments, we might incur expenses relating to preparation for operations under a new contract. Expenses may vary based on the scope and length of such required preparations and the duration of the contractual period over which such expenditures are amortized. In situations where our drilling units incur idle time between assignments, the opportunity to reduce the size of our crews on those drilling units is limited, as the crews will be engaged in preparing the unit for its next contract. When a unit faces longer idle periods, reductions in costs may not be immediate as some of the crew may be required to

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prepare drilling units for stacking and maintenance in the stacking period. Should units be idle for a longer period, we will seek to redeploy crew members, who are not required to maintain the drilling unit, to active rigs, to the extent possible. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in reducing our costs in such cases.

Competition within the offshore drilling industry may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The offshore drilling industry is highly competitive and fragmented and includes several large companies that compete in many of the markets we serve, as well as numerous small companies that compete with us on a local basis. Offshore drilling contracts are generally awarded on a competitive bid basis or through privately negotiated transactions. In determining which qualified drilling contractor is awarded a contract, the key factors are pricing, rig availability, rig location, the condition and integrity of equipment, its record of operating efficiency, including high operating uptime, technical specifications, safety performance record, crew experience, reputation, industry standing and customer relations. Our operations may be adversely affected if our current competitors or new market entrants introduce new drilling rigs with better features, performance, prices or other characteristics compared to our drilling rigs, or expand into service areas where we operate. In addition, mergers among oil and gas exploration and production companies have reduced, and may from time to time further reduce the number of available customers, which would increase the ability of potential customers to achieve pricing terms favorable to them.

The offshore drilling industry has historically been cyclical and is impacted by oil and gas price levels and volatility. There have been periods of high demand, short rig supply and high dayrates, followed by periods of low demand, excess rig supply and low dayrates. Changes in oil and gas prices can have a dramatic effect on rig demand, and periods of excess rig supply may intensify competition in the industry and result in the idling of drilling units. We have idled and stacked rigs, and may in the future idle or stack additional rigs or enter into lower dayrate drilling contracts in response to market conditions. We cannot predict when or if any idled or stacked rigs will return to service.

Competitive pressures and other factors may result in significant price competition, particularly during industry downturns, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

An economic downturn could have a material adverse effect on our revenue, profitability and financial position.

We depend on our customers' willingness and ability to fund operating and capital expenditures to explore, develop and produce oil and gas, and to purchase drilling and related equipment. There has historically been a strong link between the development of the world economy and the demand for energy, including oil and gas. The world economy is currently facing a number of challenges. Concerns persist regarding the debt burden of certain eurozone countries and their ability to meet future financial obligations and the overall stability of the euro. An extended period of adverse development in the outlook for European countries could reduce the overall demand for oil and natural gas and for our services. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could affect our financial position, results of operations and cash available for distribution. This includes uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt and credit crises in certain European countries. In addition, turmoil and hostilities in Ukraine, Korea, the Middle East, North Africa and other geographic areas and countries are adding to the overall risk picture.

In addition, worldwide financial and economic conditions could cause our ability to access the capital markets to be severely restricted at a time when we would like, or need, to access such markets, which could impact our ability to react to changing economic and business conditions. Worldwide economic conditions have in the past impacted, and could in the future impact, the lenders participating in our credit facilities and our customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. In addition, a portion of the credit under our credit facilities is provided by European

banking institutions. If economic conditions in Europe preclude or limit financing from these banking institutions, we may not be able to obtain financing from other institutions on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, even if conditions outside Europe remain favorable for lending.

An extended period of adverse development in the outlook for the world economy could reduce the overall demand for oil and gas and for our services. Such changes could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows beyond what might be offset by the simultaneous impact of possibly higher oil and gas prices.

Failure to obtain or retain highly skilled personnel could adversely affect our operations.

We require highly skilled personnel to operate and provide technical services and support for our business. Competition for skilled and other labor required for our drilling operations has increased in recent years as the number of rigs activated or added to worldwide fleets has increased. The number of rigs in operation may grow in the future as new units are delivered, which could increase the future demand for offshore drilling crews. Notwithstanding the general downturn in the drilling industry, in some regions, such as Brazil and Western Africa, the limited availability of qualified personnel in combination with local regulations focusing on crew composition, are expected to further increase the demand for qualified offshore drilling crews, which may increase our costs. Future expansion of the rig fleet, or improved demand for drilling services in general, coupled with shortages of qualified personnel, could further create and intensify upward pressure on wages and make it more difficult for us to staff and service our rigs. Such developments could adversely affect our financial results and cash flow. Furthermore, as a result of any increased competition for qualified personnel, we may experience a reduction in the experience level of our personnel, which could lead to higher downtime and more operating incidents.

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Our labor costs and the operating restrictions that apply to us could increase as a result of collective bargaining negotiations and changes in labor laws and regulations.

Some of our employees are represented by collective bargaining agreements. The majority of these employees work in Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway and the United Kingdom. In addition, some of our contracted labor works under collective bargaining agreements. As part of the legal obligations in some of these agreements, we are required to contribute certain amounts to retirement funds and pension plans and are restricted in our ability to dismiss employees. In addition, many of these represented individuals are working under agreements that are subject to salary negotiation. These negotiations could result in higher personnel costs, other increased costs or increased operating restrictions that could adversely affect our financial performance.

An inability to obtain visas and work permits for our employees on a timely basis could hurt our operations and have an adverse effect on our business.

Our ability to operate worldwide depends on our ability to obtain the necessary visas and work permits for our personnel to travel in and out of, and to work in, the jurisdictions in which we operate. Governmental actions in some of the jurisdictions in which we operate may make it difficult for us to move our personnel in and out of these jurisdictions by delaying or withholding the approval of these permits. If we are not able to obtain visas and work permits for the employees we need for operating our rigs on a timely basis, or for third-party technicians needed for maintenance or repairs, we might not be able to perform our obligations under our drilling contracts, which could allow our customers to cancel the contracts. If our customers cancel some of our contracts, and we are unable to secure new contracts on a timely basis and on substantially similar terms, it could adversely affect our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We have, and may continue, to suffer losses through our investments in other companies in the offshore drilling and oilfield services industry, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We currently hold investments in several other companies in our industry that own/operate offshore drilling rigs with similar characteristics to our fleet of rigs or deliver various other oilfield services. These investments include equity interests in Archer Limited (“Archer”), until recently SapuraKencana Petroleum Berhad, or SapuraKencana and Seabras Sapura Participacoes SA and Seabras Sapura Holding GmbH (together “Seabras Sapura”), among others. In addition, following the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014, and SeaMex Limited, or SeaMex, in March 2015, our interest in Seadrill Partners, Seadrill Operating LP, Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC and SeaMex are all treated as investments in associates. The market value of our equity interest in these companies has been, and may continue to be, volatile and has fluctuated, and may continue to fluctuate, in response to changes in oil and gas prices and activity levels in the offshore oil and gas industry. If we sell our equity interest in an investment at a time when the value of such investment has fallen, we may incur a loss on the sale or an impairment loss being recognized, ultimately leading to a reduction in earnings.

In addition, as part of Archer’s broader refinancing package, Seadrill has also agreed to provide additional capital to Archer, in an aggregate amount of up to \$75 million in the event that Archer does not have sufficient funds to meet its commitments under its debt facilities by April 30, 2016. As of the balance sheet date, we have not recognized a liability as no obligation existed; however, it is likely that we will be required to do so after April 30, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 we recorded a loss on impairment of our investments in Seadrill Partners and SapuraKencana totaling \$1,274 million. Please see “Note 8—Impairment loss on marketable securities and investments in associated companies” to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Interest rate fluctuations could affect our earnings and cash flow.

In order to finance our growth we have incurred significant amounts of debt. With the exception of some of our bonds, the majority of our debt arrangements have floating interest rates. As such, significant movements in interest rates could have an adverse effect on our earnings and cash flow. In order to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations, we use interest rate swaps to effectively fix a part of our floating rate debt obligations. The principal amount covered by interest rate swaps is evaluated continuously and determined based on our debt level, our expectations regarding future interest rates and our overall financial risk exposure. As of December 31, 2015, our total floating rate debt amounted to \$8.6 billion, of which we had entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the interest rate for a principal amount of \$7.3 billion. Although we enter into various interest rate swap transactions to manage exposure to movements in interest rates, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to do so at a reasonable cost or at all. If we are unable to effectively manage our interest rate exposure through interest rate swaps, any increase in market interest rates would increase our interest rate exposure and debt service obligations, which would exacerbate the risks associated with our leveraged capital structure.

Fluctuations in exchange rates and the non-convertibility of currencies could result in losses to us.

As a result of our international operations, we are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates due to revenues being received and operating expenses paid in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Accordingly, we may experience currency exchange losses if we have not fully hedged our exposure to a foreign currency, or if revenues are received in currencies that are not readily convertible. We may also be unable to collect revenues because of a shortage of convertible currency available in the country of operation, controls over currency exchange or controls over the repatriation of income or capital.

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We use the U.S. dollar as our functional currency because the majority of our revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, our reporting currency is also U.S. dollars. We do, however, earn revenues and incur expenses in other currencies, such as Norwegian kroner, U.K. pounds sterling and Brazilian reais, and there is a risk that currency fluctuations could have an adverse effect on our statements of operations and cash flows.

If one of our drilling units fails to maintain its class certification or fails any required survey, that drilling unit would be unable to operate, thereby reducing our revenues and profitability.

Every offshore drilling unit is a registered marine vessel and must be “classed” by a classification society. The classification society certifies that the drilling unit is “in-class,” signifying that such drilling unit has been built and maintained in accordance with the rules of the classification society and complies with applicable rules and regulations of the drilling unit’s country of registry and the international conventions of which that country is a member. In addition, where surveys are required by international conventions and corresponding laws and ordinances of a flag state, the classification society will undertake them on application or by official order, acting on behalf of the authorities concerned. Our drilling units are certified as being “in class” by the American Bureau of Shipping, or ABS, Det Norske Veritas and Germanischer Lloyd, or DNV GL, and the relevant national authorities in the countries in which our drilling units operate. If any drilling unit does not maintain its class and/or fails any periodical survey or special survey, the drilling unit will be unable to carry on operations and will be unemployable and uninsurable. Any such inability to carry on operations or be employed could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot guarantee that the use of our drilling units will not infringe the intellectual property rights of others.

The majority of the intellectual property rights relating to our drilling units and related equipment are owned by our suppliers. In the event that one of our suppliers becomes involved in a dispute over an infringement of intellectual property rights relating to equipment owned by us, we may lose access to repair services or replacement parts, or could be required to cease using some equipment. In addition, our competitors may assert claims for infringement of intellectual property rights related to certain equipment on our drilling units and we may be required to stop using such equipment and/or pay damages and royalties for the use of such equipment. The consequences of technology disputes involving our suppliers or competitors could adversely affect our financial results and operations. We have provisions in some of our supply contracts to provide indemnity from the supplier against intellectual property lawsuits. However, we cannot make any assurances that these suppliers will be willing or financially able to honor their indemnity obligations, or guarantee that the indemnities will fully protect us from the adverse consequences of such technology disputes. We also have provisions in some of our client contracts to require the client to share some of these risks on a limited basis, but we cannot provide assurance that these provisions will fully protect us from the adverse consequences of such technology disputes.

A change in the tax laws of any country in which we operate could result in a higher tax expense or a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings.

We conduct our operations through various subsidiaries in countries throughout the world. Tax laws, regulations and treaties are highly complex and subject to interpretation. Consequently, we are subject to changing tax laws, regulations and treaties in and between the countries in which we operate, including treaties between the United States and other nations. Our income tax expense is based upon our interpretation of the tax laws in effect in various countries at the time that the expense was incurred. A change in these tax laws, regulations or treaties, including those in and involving the United States, or in the interpretation thereof, or in the valuation of our deferred tax assets, which is beyond our control, could result in a materially higher tax expense or a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings.

U.S. tax authorities may treat us as a “passive foreign investment company” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which may have adverse tax consequences for U.S. shareholders.

A foreign corporation will be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”), for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income for any taxable year consists of certain types of “passive income” or (2) at least 50% of the average value of the corporation’s assets produce or are held for the production of those types of “passive income.” For purposes of these tests, “passive income” includes dividends, interest and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property, and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties that are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. For purposes of these tests, income derived from the performance of services does not constitute “passive income.” U.S. shareholders of a PFIC are subject to a disadvantageous U.S. federal income tax regime with respect to the income derived by the PFIC, the distributions they receive from the PFIC and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their shares in the PFIC.

Based on the current and anticipated valuation of our assets, including goodwill, and composition of our income and assets, we intend to take the position that we will not be treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. Our position is based on valuations and projections regarding our assets and income. While we believe these valuations and projections to be accurate, such valuations and projections may not continue to be accurate. Moreover, as we have not sought a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, on this matter, the IRS or a court could disagree with our position. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid, to the extent possible, being classified as a PFIC with respect to any taxable year, the nature of our operations may change in the future, and if so, we may not be able to avoid PFIC status in the future.

If the United States Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were to find that we are or have been a PFIC for any taxable year, our U.S. shareholders may face adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. Under the PFIC rules, unless those shareholders make an election available under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) (which election could itself have adverse consequences for such shareholders, as discussed below under “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation”), such shareholders would be liable to pay U.S. federal

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income tax at the then prevailing income tax rates on ordinary income plus interest upon excess distributions and upon any gain from the disposition of the common shares, as if the excess distribution or gain had been recognized ratably over the shareholder's holding period of the common shares. In the event that our shareholders face adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences as a result of investing in shares of our common stock, this could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital through the equity markets. See "Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation" for a more comprehensive discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders if we are treated as a PFIC.

Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers concerning the overall tax consequences of the ownership of the common shares arising in an investor's particular situation under U.S. federal, state, local or foreign law.

We depend on directors who are associated with affiliated companies, which may create conflicts of interest.

Our principal shareholder is Hemen Holding Limited, or Hemen. All of our directors also serve as directors of other companies affiliated with Hemen. Our directors owe fiduciary duties to both us and other related parties, and may have conflicts of interest in matters involving or affecting us and our customers. In addition, they may have conflicts of interest when faced with decisions that could have different implications for other related parties than they do for us. We cannot assure you that any of these conflicts of interest will be resolved in our favor.

We may be restricted from competing with Seadrill Partners under the Omnibus Agreement with Seadrill Partners.

We have entered into an omnibus agreement with Seadrill Partners (the "Omnibus Agreement") in connection with its initial public offering, which may restrict our ability to, among other things, acquire, own, operate or contract for certain drilling units operating under drilling contracts of five or more years, unless we offer to sell such drilling units to Seadrill Partners. These restrictions could harm our business and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations and ability to implement our growth strategy. For additional information, please see "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Seadrill Partners—Omnibus Agreement with Seadrill Partners."

We may not pay dividends in the future.

Under our bye-laws, any dividends declared will be in the sole discretion of our Board of Directors, or the Board, and will depend upon earnings, market prospects, current capital expenditure programs and investment opportunities. Under Bermuda law, we may not declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) we are, or would after the payment be, unable to pay our liabilities as they become due or (b) the realizable value of our assets would thereby be less than our liabilities. In addition, since we are a holding company with no material assets other than the shares of our subsidiaries through which we conduct our operations, our ability to pay dividends will depend on our subsidiaries distributing to us their earnings and cash flow. We suspended the payment of dividends in November 2014, and we cannot predict when, or if, dividends will be paid in the future. In connection with the amendments to our secured loan agreements in May 2015 to increase the leverage ratio contained in our senior secured credit facilities, we are restricted from paying dividends so long as the amended ratio is in effect, until January 1, 2017. In addition, in April 2016, as part of the amendments to the covenants contained in the Company's senior secured credit facilities, the Company is restricted from making dividend distributions during the amendment period until June 30, 2017.

We may be subject to litigation, arbitration and other proceedings that could have an adverse effect on us.

We are currently involved in various litigation matters, and we anticipate that we will be involved in litigation matters from time to time in the future. The operating hazards inherent in our business expose us to litigation, including

personal injury litigation, environmental litigation, contractual litigation with customers, intellectual property litigation, tax or securities litigation and maritime lawsuits, including the possible arrest of our drilling units. We cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any claim or other litigation matter, or a combination of these. If we are involved in any future litigation, or if our positions concerning current disputes are found to be incorrect, there may be an adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and available cash, because of potential negative outcomes, the costs associated with asserting our claims or defending such lawsuits, and the diversion of management's attention to these matters. For example, we are currently a defendant in a class action lawsuit alleging that we made certain materially false and misleading statements in our public disclosure. One of our subsidiaries is also currently a party in an arbitration proceeding regarding its cancellation of the construction contract for the West Mira. Although we are vigorously defending these claims, we cannot predict the outcome of these cases, nor can we estimate the amount of any possible loss. Accordingly, no loss contingency has been recognized within our Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information on these, and other, litigation matters that we are currently involved in, please see "Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Our business and operations involve numerous operating hazards, and our insurance and indemnities from our customers may not be adequate to cover potential losses from our operations.

Our operations are subject to hazards inherent in the drilling industry, such as blowouts, reservoir damage, loss of production, loss of well control, lost or stuck drill strings, equipment defects, punch-throughs, craterings, fires, explosions and pollution. Contract drilling and well servicing require the use of heavy equipment and exposure to hazardous conditions, which may subject us to liability claims by employees, customers and third parties. These hazards can cause personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, pollution

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or environmental damage, claims by third parties or customers and suspension of operations. Our offshore fleet is also subject to hazards inherent in marine operations, either while on-site or during mobilization, such as capsizing, sinking, grounding, collision, damage from severe weather and marine life infestations. Operations may also be suspended because of machinery breakdowns, abnormal drilling conditions, failure of subcontractors to perform or supply goods or services or personnel shortages. We customarily provide contract indemnity to our customers for claims that could be asserted by us relating to damage to or loss of our equipment, including rigs and claims that could be asserted by us or our employees relating to personal injury or loss of life.

Damage to the environment could also result from our operations, particularly through spillage of fuel, lubricants or other chemicals and substances used in drilling operations, or extensive uncontrolled fires. We may also be subject to property, environmental and other damage claims by oil and gas companies. Our insurance policies and contractual rights to indemnity may not adequately cover losses, and we do not have insurance coverage or rights to indemnity for all risks. Consistent with standard industry practice, our customers generally assume, and indemnify us against, well control and subsurface risks under dayrate contracts. These are risks associated with the loss of control of a well, such as blowout or cratering, the cost to regain control of or re-drill the well and associated pollution. However, there can be no assurances that these customers will be willing or financially able to indemnify us against all these risks. In addition, a court may decide that certain indemnities in our current or future contracts are not enforceable. For example, in a 2012 case related to the fire and explosion that took place on the unaffiliated Deepwater Horizon Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit in the Gulf of Mexico in April 2010, or the Deepwater Horizon Incident (to which we were not a party), the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana invalidated certain contractual indemnities for punitive damages and for civil penalties under the U.S. Clean Water Act under a drilling contract governed by U.S. maritime law as a matter of public policy. Further, pollution and environmental risks generally are not totally insurable.

If a significant accident or other event occurs that is not fully covered by our insurance or an enforceable or recoverable indemnity from a customer, the occurrence could adversely affect our consolidated statement of financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The amount of our insurance may also be less than the related impact on enterprise value after a loss. Our insurance coverage will not in all situations provide sufficient funds to protect us from all liabilities that could result from our drilling operations. Our coverage includes annual aggregate policy limits. As a result, we retain the risk through self-insurance for any losses in excess of these limits. Any such lack of reimbursement may cause us to incur substantial costs. In addition, we could decide to retain more risk through self-insurance in the future. This self-insurance results in a higher risk of losses, which could be material, which are not covered by third-party insurance contracts. Specifically, we have at times in the past elected to self-insure for physical damage to rigs and equipment caused by named windstorms in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico due to the substantial costs associated with such coverage. Beginning April 1, 2014 we have insured a limited part of this windstorm risk in a combined single limit annual aggregate policy. We have elected to place an insurance policy for physical damage to rigs and equipment caused by named windstorms in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with a combined single limit of \$100 million in the annual aggregate, which includes loss of hire. We have renewed our policy to insure a limited part of this windstorm risk for a further period starting May 1, 2016 through April 30, 2017. If we elect to self-insure such risks again in the future and such windstorms cause significant damage to any rig and equipment we have in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Moreover, no assurance can be made that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates that we consider reasonable, or that we will be able to obtain insurance against certain risks.

Governmental laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations, may add to our costs, expose us to liability or limit our drilling activity.

Our business in the offshore drilling industry is affected by laws and regulations relating to the energy industry and the environment in the geographic areas where we operate. The offshore drilling industry is dependent on demand for

services from the oil and gas exploration and production industry, and, accordingly, we are directly affected by the adoption of laws and regulations that, for economic, environmental or other policy reasons, curtail exploration and development drilling for oil and gas. We may be required to make significant capital expenditures or operational changes to comply with governmental laws and regulations. It is also possible that these laws and regulations may, in the future, add significantly to our operating costs or significantly limit drilling activity. Our ability to compete in international contract drilling markets may be limited by foreign governmental regulations that favor or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or by regulations requiring foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. Governments in some countries are increasingly active in regulating and controlling the ownership of concessions, the exploration for oil and gas, and other aspects of the oil and gas industries. Offshore drilling in certain areas, including arctic areas, has been curtailed and, in certain cases, prohibited because of concerns over protecting of the environment. Operations in less developed countries can be subject to legal systems that are not as mature or predictable as those in more developed countries, which can lead to greater uncertainty in legal matters and proceedings.

To the extent new laws are enacted or other governmental actions are taken that prohibit or restrict offshore drilling or impose additional environmental protection requirements that result in increased costs to the oil and gas industry, in general, or to the offshore drilling industry, in particular, our business or prospects could be materially adversely affected. The operation of our drilling units will require certain governmental approvals, the number and prerequisites of which cannot be determined until we identify the jurisdictions in which we will operate on securing contracts for the drilling units. Depending on the jurisdiction, these governmental approvals may involve public hearings and costly undertakings on our part. We may not obtain such approvals or such approvals may not be obtained in a timely manner. If we fail to timely secure the necessary approvals or permits, our customers may have the right to terminate or seek to renegotiate their drilling contracts to our detriment. The amendment or modification of existing laws and regulations or the adoption of new laws and regulations curtailing or further regulating exploratory or development drilling and production of oil and gas could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. Future earnings may be negatively affected by compliance with any such new legislation or regulations.

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As an operator of mobile drilling units, we may be liable for damages and costs incurred in connection with spills of oil and other chemicals and substances related to our operations, and we may also be subject to significant fines in connection with spills. For example, an oil spill could result in significant liability, including fines, penalties, criminal liability and remediation costs for natural resource damages under other international laws, as well as third-party damages, to the extent that the contractual indemnification provisions in our drilling contracts are not sufficient, or if our customers are unwilling or unable to contractually indemnify us from these risks. Additionally, we may not be able to obtain such indemnities in our future contracts and our customers may not have the financial capability to fulfill their contractual obligations to us. Also, these indemnities may be held to be unenforceable in certain jurisdictions, as a result of public policy or for other reasons. Laws and regulations protecting the environment have become more stringent in recent years, and may in some cases impose strict liability, rendering a person liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence. These laws and regulations may expose us to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others, or for acts that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time when such acts were performed. The application of these requirements or the adoption of new requirements could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We are subject to complex environmental laws and regulations that can adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of doing business.

Our operations are subject to numerous international, national, state and local laws and regulations, treaties and conventions in force in international waters and the jurisdictions in which our drilling units operate or are registered, which can significantly affect the ownership and operation of our drilling units. These requirements include, but are not limited to the United Nation's International Maritime Organization (the "IMO"), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973, as from time to time amended ("MARPOL"), including the designation of Emission Control Areas ("ECAs") thereunder, the IMO International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 1969, as from time to time amended (the "CLC"), the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (the "Bunker Convention"), the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974, as from time to time amended ("SOLAS"), the International Safety Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (the "ISM Code"), the IMO International Convention on Load Lines in 1966, as from time to time amended, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments in February 2004 (the "BWM Convention"), the U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (the "OPA"), requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (the "USCG"), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA"), the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, certain regulations of the European Union, and Brazil's National Environmental Policy Law (6938/81), Environmental Crimes Law (9605/98) and Federal Law (9966/2000) relating to pollution in Brazilian waters. Compliance with such laws, regulations and standards, where applicable, may require installation of costly equipment or implementation of operational changes and may affect the resale value or useful lifetime of our drilling units. These costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. A failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in administrative and civil penalties, criminal sanctions or the suspension or termination of our operations. Because such conventions, laws, and regulations are often revised, we cannot predict the ultimate cost of complying with them or the impact thereof on the resale prices or useful lives of our rigs. Additional conventions, laws and regulations may be adopted which could limit our ability to do business or increase the cost of our doing business and which may materially adversely affect our operations.

Environmental laws often impose strict liability for the remediation of spills and releases of oil and hazardous substances, which could subject us to liability without regard to whether we were negligent or at fault. Under OPA, for example, owners, operators and bareboat charterers are jointly and severally strictly liable for the discharge of oil within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone around the United States. An oil or chemical spill, for which we are deemed a responsible party, could result in us incurring significant liability, including fines, penalties, criminal

liability and remediation costs for natural resource damages under other federal, state and local laws, as well as third-party damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, the 2010 explosion of the Deepwater Horizon well and the subsequent release of oil into the Gulf of Mexico, or other similar events, may result in further regulation of the shipping industry, and modifications to statutory liability schemes, thus exposing us to further potential financial risk in the event of any such oil or chemical spill.

We are required by various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies to obtain certain permits, licenses and certificates with respect to our operations, and satisfy insurance and financial responsibility requirements for potential oil (including marine fuel) spills and other pollution incidents. Although we have arranged insurance to cover certain environmental risks, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be sufficient to cover all such risks or that any claims will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Although our drilling units are separately owned by our subsidiaries, under certain circumstances a parent company and all of the unit-owning affiliates in a group under common control engaged in a joint venture could be held liable for damages or debts owed by one of the affiliates, including liabilities for oil spills under OPA or other environmental laws. Therefore, it is possible that we could be subject to liability upon a judgment against us or any one of our subsidiaries.

Our drilling units could cause the release of oil or hazardous substances. Any releases may be large in quantity, above our permitted limits or occur in protected or sensitive areas where public interest groups or governmental authorities have special interests. Any releases of oil or hazardous substances could result in fines and other costs to us, such as costs to upgrade our drilling rigs, clean up the releases and comply with more stringent requirements in our discharge permits. Moreover, these releases may result in our customers or governmental authorities suspending or terminating our operations in the affected area, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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If we are able to obtain from our customers some degree of contractual indemnification against pollution and environmental damages in our contracts, such indemnification may not be enforceable in all instances or the customer may not be financially able to comply with its indemnity obligations in all cases, and we may not be able to obtain such indemnification agreements in the future. In addition, a court may decide that certain indemnities in our current or future contracts are not enforceable. For example, in a 2012 case related to the Deepwater Horizon Incident (to which we were not a party), the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana invalidated certain contractual indemnities for punitive damages and for civil penalties under the U.S. Clean Water Act under a drilling contract governed by U.S. maritime law as a matter of public policy.

Our insurance coverage may not be available in the future, or we may not obtain certain insurance coverage. Even if insurance is available and we have obtained the coverage, it may not be adequate to cover our liabilities or our insurance underwriters may be unable to pay compensation if a significant claim should occur. Any of these scenarios could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Climate change and the regulation of greenhouse gases could have a negative impact on our business.

Due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries and the IMO have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, the emissions of greenhouse gases from international shipping are not subject to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which entered into force in 2005 and pursuant to which adopting countries have been required to implement national programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris did not result in an agreement that directly limits greenhouse gas emissions from ships. As of January 1, 2013, all ships (including rigs and drillships) must comply with mandatory requirements adopted by the IMO's Maritime Environment Protection Committee (the "MEPC") in July 2011, relating to greenhouse gas emissions. The European Union has indicated that it intends to propose an expansion of the existing EU Emissions Trading Scheme to include emissions of greenhouse gases from marine vessels.

Compliance with changes in laws, regulations and obligations relating to climate change could increase our costs related to operating and maintaining our assets, and might also require us to install new emission controls, acquire allowances or pay taxes related to our greenhouse gas emissions, or administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program. Any passage of climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives by the IMO, the European Union, the United States or other countries in which we operate, or any treaty adopted at the international level to succeed the Kyoto Protocol, which restricts emissions of greenhouse gases, could require us to make significant financial expenditures which we cannot predict with certainty at this time.

Additionally, adverse effects upon the oil and gas industry relating to climate change, including growing public concern about the environmental impact of climate change, may also adversely affect demand for our services. For example, increased regulation of greenhouse gases or other concerns relating to climate change may reduce the demand for oil and gas in the future or create greater incentives for the use of alternative energy sources. Any long-term material adverse effect on the oil and gas industry could have a significant financial and operational adverse impact on our business, including capital expenditures to upgrade our drilling rigs, which we cannot predict with certainty at this time.

The aftermath of the moratorium on offshore drilling in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and new regulations adopted as a result of the investigation into the Macondo well blowout, could negatively impact us.

In the near-term aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon Incident, in which we were not involved, which led to the Macondo well blowout, the U.S. government on May 30, 2010 imposed a six-month moratorium on certain drilling activities in water deeper than 500 feet in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and subsequently implemented Notices to Lessees

2010-N05 and 2010 N-06, providing enhanced safety requirements applicable to all drilling activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, including drilling activities in water shallower than 500 feet. On October 12, 2010, the U.S. government lifted the moratorium subject to compliance with the requirements set forth in Notices to Lessees 2010-N05 and 2010-N06. Additionally, all drilling in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico must comply with the Interim Final Rule to Enhance Safety Measures for Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf (the “Drilling Safety Rule”) and the Workplace Safety Rule on Safety and Environmental Management Systems and various requirements imposed through Notices to Lessees and Operators (“SEMS”). Operators were required to implement a SEMS program by November 15, 2011 and submit their first completed SEMS audit to the U.S Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (the “BSEE”) by November 15, 2013. The original SEMS rule was later modified by the SEMS II final rule which became effective June 4, 2013. SEMS II enhanced and supplemented operators’ SEMS programs with employee training, empowering field level personnel with safety management decisions and strengthening auditing procedures by requiring them to be completed by independent third parties. Operators had until June 4, 2014 to comply with SEMS II, except for certain auditing requirements. All SEMS audits must have complied with SEMS II by June 4, 2015. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) imposes additional recordkeeping obligations concerning occupational injuries and illnesses for Mobile Offshore Drilling UNits, or MODUs, attached to the outer continental shelf.

In addition, in order to obtain drilling permits, operators must submit applications that demonstrate compliance with the enhanced regulations, which require independent third-party inspections, certification of well design and well control equipment and emergency response plans in the event of a blowout, among other requirements. Operators have previously had, and may in the future have, difficulties obtaining drilling permits in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the oil and gas industry has adopted new equipment and operating standards, such as the American Petroleum Institute Standard 53 relating to the installation and testing of well control equipment. Likewise, in August 2015, the U.S Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (the “BOEM”) issued a Notice to Lessees (NTL 2015-NO4), regarding things such as the general financial assurance required before drilling. In December 2015, the BSEE announced a new pilot inspection program for offshore facilities. These new and proposed guidelines and standards for safety, environmental and financial assurance and any other new guidelines or standards the U.S. government or

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industry may issue or any other steps the U.S. government or industry may take, could disrupt or delay operations, increase the cost of operations, increase out-of-service time or reduce the area of operations for drilling rigs in U.S. and non-U.S. offshore areas.

We continue to evaluate these new measures to ensure that our rigs and equipment are in full compliance, where applicable. As new standards and procedures are being integrated into the existing framework of offshore regulatory programs, we anticipate that there may be increased costs associated with regulatory compliance and delays in obtaining permits for other operations such as re-completions, workovers and abandonment activities.

Additional requirements could be forthcoming based on further recommendations by regulatory agencies investigating the Macondo incident. For example, in April 2015 it was announced that new regulations are expected to be imposed in the United States regarding offshore oil and gas drilling. We are not able to predict the likelihood, nature or extent of additional rulemaking or when the interim rules, or any future rules, could become final. The current and future regulatory environment in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico could impact the demand for drilling units in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in terms of overall number of rigs in operations and the technical specification required for offshore rigs to operate in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. It is possible that short-term potential migration of rigs from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico could adversely impact dayrate levels and fleet utilization in other regions. Additional governmental regulations concerning licensing, taxation, equipment specifications, training requirements or other matters could increase the costs of our operations, and escalating costs borne by our customers, along with permitting delays, could reduce exploration and development activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and, therefore, reduce demand for our services. In addition, insurance costs across the industry are expected to increase as a result of the Macondo incident and, in the future, certain insurance coverage is likely to become more costly, and may become less available or not available at all. We cannot predict if the U.S. government will issue new drilling permits in a timely manner, nor can we predict the potential impact of new regulations that may be forthcoming as the investigation into the Macondo well incident continues. Nor can we predict if implementation of additional regulations might subject us to increased costs of operating and/or a reduction in the area of operation in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. As such, our cash flow and financial position could be adversely affected if our three ultra-deepwater semi-submersible drilling rigs and three ultra-deepwater drillships operating in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico were subject to the risks mentioned above.

If our drilling units are located in countries that are subject to economic sanctions or other operating restrictions imposed by the United States, or other governments, our reputation and the market for our common shares could be adversely affected.

In 2010, the United States enacted the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Accountability and Divestment Act, or CISADA, which expanded the scope of the former Iran Sanctions Act. Among other things, CISADA expands the application of the prohibitions to non-U.S. companies such as ours, and introduced limits on the ability of companies and persons to do business or trade with Iran when such activities relate to the investment, supply or export of refined petroleum or petroleum products. On August 10, 2012, the U.S. signed into law the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, or the Iran Threat Reduction Act, which places further restrictions on the ability of non-U.S. companies to do business or trade with Iran and Syria. Perhaps the most significant provision in the Iran Threat Reduction Act is that prohibitions in the existing Iran sanctions applicable to U.S. persons will now apply to any foreign entity owned or controlled by a U.S. person. These new sanctions were codified within the Iranian Transactions Regulations on or about December 26, 2012. The other major provision in the Iran Threat Reduction Act is that issuers of securities must disclose to the Commission in their annual and quarterly reports filed after February 6, 2013 if the issuer or “any affiliate” has “knowingly” engaged in certain sanctioned activities involving Iran during the timeframe covered by the report. The disclosure must describe the nature and extent of the activity in detail and the Commission will publish the disclosure on its website. The President of the United States must then initiate an investigation and determine whether sanctions on the issuer or its affiliate will be imposed. Such negative publicity and the possibility that sanctions could be imposed would present a risk for any issuer that is knowingly engaged in

sanctioned conduct or that has an affiliate that is knowingly engaged in such conduct. At this time, we are not aware of any violative activity, conducted by us or by any affiliate, which is likely to trigger a Commission disclosure requirement.

Sanctions affecting non-U.S. companies like us were expanded yet again under the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, with the passage of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act, and we believe that these sanctions will continue to become more restrictive for the foreseeable future. In addition to the sanctions against Iran, subject to certain exceptions, U.S. law continues to restrict U.S. owned or controlled entities from doing business with Cuba and various U.S. sanctions have certain other extraterritorial effects that need to be considered by non-U.S. companies. Moreover, any U.S. persons who serve as officers, directors or employees of our subsidiaries would be fully subject to U.S. sanctions. It should also be noted that other governments are more frequently implementing sanctions regimes.

From time to time, we may enter into drilling contracts with countries or government-controlled entities that are subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and/or identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism where entering into such contracts would not violate U.S. law, or may enter into drilling contracts involving operations in countries or with government-controlled entities that are subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and/or identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. However, this could negatively affect our ability to obtain investors. In some cases, U.S. investors would be prohibited from investing in an arrangement in which the proceeds could directly or indirectly be transferred to or may benefit a sanctioned entity. Moreover, even in cases where the investment would not violate U.S. law, potential investors could view such drilling contracts negatively, which could adversely affect our reputation and the market for our shares. With the exception of certain drilling contracts between our majority-owned subsidiary NADL and Rosneft Oil Company, or Rosneft, for activity in Russian Arctic and deepwater areas, we do not currently have any drilling contracts or plans to initiate any drilling contracts involving operations in countries or with government-controlled entities that are subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and/or identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism.

On November 24, 2013, the P5+1 (the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and China) entered into an interim agreement with Iran entitled the “Joint Plan of Action,” or the JPOA. Under the JPOA it was agreed that, in exchange for Iran taking certain voluntary

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measures to ensure that its nuclear program is only used for peaceful purposes, the United States and the European Union would voluntarily suspend certain sanctions for a period of six months. On January 20, 2014, the United States and the European Union indicated that they would begin implementing the temporary relief measures provided for under the JPOA. These measures include, among other things, the suspension of certain sanctions on the Iranian petrochemicals, precious metals and automotive industries from January 20, 2014 to July 20, 2014.

The JPOA was subsequently extended twice. On July 14, 2015, the P5+1 and the E.U. announced that they reached a landmark agreement with Iran titled the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Program, or the JCPOA, which is intended to significantly restrict Iran's ability to develop and produce nuclear weapons for 10 years while simultaneously easing sanctions directed toward non-U.S. persons for conduct involving Iran, but taking place outside of U.S. jurisdiction and does not involve U.S. persons. On January 16, 2016 ("Implementation Day"), the United States joined the E.U. and the U.N. in lifting a significant number of their nuclear-related sanctions on Iran following an announcement by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or the IAEA, that Iran had satisfied its respective obligations under the JCPOA.

U.S. sanctions prohibiting certain conduct that is now permitted under the JCPOA have not actually been repealed or permanently terminated at this time. Rather, the U.S. government has implemented changes to the sanctions regime by: (1) issuing waivers of certain statutory sanctions provisions; (2) committing to refrain from exercising certain discretionary sanctions authorities; (3) removing certain individuals and entities from OFAC's sanctions lists; and (4) revoking certain Executive Orders and specified sections of Executive Orders. These sanctions will not be permanently "lifted" until the earlier of "Transition Day," set to occur on October 20, 2023, or upon a report from the IAEA stating that all nuclear material in Iran is being used for peaceful activities.

Certain of our customers or other parties with whom we have entered into contracts may be the subject of sanctions imposed by the United States, the European Union or other international bodies as a result of the annexation of Crimea by Russia in March 2014 and the subsequent conflict in eastern Ukraine, or may be affiliated with persons or entities that are the subject of such sanctions. If we determine that such sanctions require us to terminate existing contracts or if we are found to be in violation of such applicable sanctions, our results of operations may be adversely affected or we may suffer reputational harm. In addition, such sanctions may prevent us from closing the previously announced transactions between our subsidiary NADL and Rosneft, or performing some or all of our obligations under any potential drilling contracts with Rosneft, which could impact our future revenue, contract backlog and results of operations.

As stated above, we believe that we are in compliance with all applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations, and intend to maintain such compliance. However, there can be no assurance that we will be in compliance in the future, particularly as the scope of certain laws may be unclear and may be subject to changing interpretations. Any such violation could result in fines or other penalties and could result in some investors deciding, or being required, to divest their interest, or not to invest, in our shares. Additionally, some investors may decide to divest their interest, or not to invest, in our shares simply because we may do business with companies that do business in sanctioned countries. Moreover, our drilling contracts may violate applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations as a result of actions that do not involve us, or our drilling rigs, and those violations could in turn negatively affect our reputation. Investor perception of the value of our shares may also be adversely affected by the consequences of war, the effects of terrorism, civil unrest and governmental actions in these and surrounding countries.

Any failure to comply with the complex laws and regulations governing international trade could adversely affect our operations.

The shipment of goods, services and technology across international borders subjects our offshore drilling segment to extensive trade laws and regulations. Import activities are governed by unique customs laws and regulations in each of

the countries of operation. Moreover, many countries, including the United States, control the export and re-export of certain goods, services and technology and impose related export recordkeeping and reporting obligations.

Governments also may impose economic sanctions against certain countries, persons and other entities that may restrict or prohibit transactions involving such countries, persons and entities. U.S. sanctions in particular are targeted against countries (such as Russia, Venezuela, Iran, Myanmar and Sudan, among others) that are heavily involved in the petroleum and petrochemical industries, which includes drilling activities.

The laws and regulations concerning import activity, export recordkeeping and reporting, export control and economic sanctions are complex and constantly changing. These laws and regulations may be enacted, amended, enforced or interpreted in a manner materially impacting our operations. Shipments can be delayed and denied export or entry for a variety of reasons, some of which are outside our control and some of which may result from the failure to comply with existing legal and regulatory regimes. Shipping delays or denials could cause unscheduled operational downtime. Any failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory trading obligations could also result in criminal and civil penalties and sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment, debarment from government contracts, the seizure of shipments, and the loss of import and export privileges.

Our ability to operate our drilling units in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico could be restricted by governmental regulation.

Hurricanes have from time to time caused damage to a number of drilling units unaffiliated to us in the Gulf of Mexico. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (the “BOEMRE”) formerly the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, effective October 1, 2011, reorganized into two new organizations: the BOEM and the BSEE, and issued guidelines for tie-downs on drilling units and permanent equipment and facilities attached to outer continental shelf production platforms, and moored drilling unit fitness. The BSEE subsequently issued additional guidelines requiring MODUs to be outfitted with global positioning systems (“GPS”) and to provide the BSEE with real-time GPS location data for MODUs effective March 19, 2013. These guidelines effectively impose new requirements on the offshore oil and natural gas industry in an attempt to increase the likelihood of the survival of offshore drilling units during a hurricane. The

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guidelines also provide for enhanced information and data requirements from oil and natural gas companies that operate properties in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico region of the outer continental shelf. The BOEM and the BSEE may issue similar guidelines for future hurricane seasons and may take other steps that could increase the cost of operations or reduce the area of operations for our ultra-deepwater drilling units, thereby reducing their marketability. Implementation of new guidelines or regulations that may apply to ultra-deepwater drilling units may subject us to increased costs and limit the operational capabilities of our drilling units, although such risks should rest with our customers, to the extent possible.

We currently do not have any jack-up rigs or moored drilling units operating in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. However, we do have one ultra-deepwater semi-submersible drilling rig and one ultra-deepwater drillship operating in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, both of which are self-propelled and equipped with thrusters and other machinery, that enable the rigs to move between drilling locations and remain in position while drilling without the need for anchors.

Violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 or the Bribery Act 2010 of the United Kingdom could result in fines, criminal penalties, drilling contract terminations and an adverse effect on our business.

We currently operate, and historically have operated, our drilling units in a number of countries throughout the world, including some with developing economies. Also, our business interaction with national oil companies as well as state or government-owned shipbuilding enterprises and financing agencies puts us in contact with persons who may be considered to be “foreign officials” under the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (the “FCPA”) and the Bribery Act 2010 of the United Kingdom (the “UK Bribery Act”). We are subject to the risk that we or our affiliated companies or our or their respective officers, directors, employees and agents may take actions determined to be in violation of anti-corruption laws, including the FCPA and the U.K. Bribery Act. Any such violation could result in substantial fines, sanctions, civil and/or criminal penalties, curtailment of operations in certain jurisdictions, and might adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, actual or alleged violations could damage our reputation and ability to do business. For instance, our controlled subsidiary Sevan has previously disclosed that its predecessor entity, Sevan Drilling ASA, has been accused of breaches of Norwegian law in respect of payments made in connection with the performance during 2012 to 2015 of drilling contracts originally awarded by Petrobras to subsidiaries of Sevan Marine ASA in the period between 2005 and 2008. Furthermore, detecting, investigating and resolving actual or alleged violations is expensive and can consume significant time and attention of our senior management.

In order to effectively compete in some foreign jurisdictions, we utilize local agents and/or establish entities with local operators or strategic partners. All of these activities may involve interaction by our agents with government officials. Even though some of our agents and partners may not themselves be subject to the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act or other anti-bribery laws to which we may be subject, if our agents or partners make improper payments to government officials or other persons in connection with engagements or partnerships with us, we could be investigated and potentially found liable for violations of such anti-bribery laws and could incur civil and criminal penalties and other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

The consolidation of suppliers may increase the cost of obtaining supplies, or restrict our ability to obtain needed supplies, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on certain third parties to provide supplies and services necessary for our offshore drilling operations, including, but not limited to, drilling equipment suppliers, catering and machinery suppliers. Recent mergers have reduced the number of available suppliers, resulting in fewer alternatives for sourcing key supplies. With respect to certain items, such as blow-out preventors (“BOPs”), we are dependent on the original equipment manufacturer for repair and replacement of the item or its spare parts. Such consolidation, combined with a high volume of drilling units under construction, may result in a shortage of supplies and services, thereby increasing the cost of supplies

and/or potentially inhibiting the ability of suppliers to deliver on time. These cost increases or delays could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and result in rig downtime, and delays in the repair and maintenance of our drilling rigs.

Acts of terrorism, piracy and political and social unrest could affect the markets for drilling services, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Acts of terrorism, piracy, and political and social unrest, brought about by world political events or otherwise, have caused instability in the world's financial and insurance markets in the past and may occur in the future. Such acts could be directed against companies such as ours. Our drilling operations could also be targeted by acts of sabotage carried out by environmental activist groups. In addition, acts of terrorism and social unrest could lead to increased volatility in prices for crude oil and natural gas and could affect the markets for drilling services and result in lower dayrates. Insurance premiums could also increase and coverage may be unavailable in the future. Increased insurance costs or increased costs of compliance with applicable regulations may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

A cyber-attack could materially disrupt our business.

We rely on information technology systems and networks in our operations and administration of our business. Our drilling operations or other business operations could be targeted by individuals or groups seeking to sabotage or disrupt our information technology systems and networks, or to steal data. A successful cyber-attack could materially disrupt our operations, including the safety of our operations, or lead to an unauthorized release of information or alteration of information on our systems. Any such attack or other breach of our information technology systems could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

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We may not be able to keep pace with the continual and rapid technological developments that characterize the market for our services, and our failure to do so may result in our loss of market share.

The market for our services is characterized by continual and rapid technological developments that have resulted in, and will likely continue to result in, substantial improvements in equipment functions and performance. As a result, our future success and profitability will be dependent in part upon our ability to keep pace with technological developments. If we are not successful in acquiring new equipment or upgrading our existing equipment in a timely and cost-effective manner in response to technological developments or changes in standards in our industry, we could lose business and profits. The cost of upgrading our equipment may increase as our fleet ages, which could adversely affect our financial performance. In addition, current competitors or new market entrants may develop new technologies, services or standards that could render some of our services or equipment obsolete, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Public health threats could have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results.

Public health threats, such as ebola, influenza, SARS, the Zika virus, and other highly communicable diseases or viruses, outbreaks of which have from time to time occurred in various parts of the world in which we operate, could adversely impact our operations, and the operations of our customers. In addition, public health threats in any area, including areas where we do not operate, could disrupt international transportation. Our crews generally work on a rotation basis, with a substantial portion relying on international air transport for rotation. Any such disruptions could impact the cost of rotating our crews, and possibly impact our ability to maintain a full crew on all rigs at a given time. Any of these public health threats and related consequences could adversely affect our financial results.

Risks Relating to Our Common Shares

The market price of our common shares has recently declined significantly. If the average closing price of our common shares declines to less than \$1.00 over 30 consecutive trading days, our common shares could be delisted from the NYSE or trading could be suspended.

Our common shares are currently listed on the NYSE. In order for our common shares to continue to be listed on the NYSE, we are required to comply with various listing standards, including the maintenance of a minimum average closing price of at least \$1.00 per share during a consecutive 30 trading-day period. A renewed or continued decline in the closing price of our common shares on the NYSE could result in a breach of these requirements. Although we would have an opportunity to take action to cure such a breach, if we did not succeed, the NYSE could commence suspension or delisting procedures in respect of our common shares. The commencement of suspension or delisting procedures by an exchange remains, at all times, at the discretion of such exchange and would be publicly announced by the exchange. If a suspension or delisting were to occur, there would be significantly less liquidity in the suspended or delisted securities. In addition, our ability to raise additional necessary capital through equity or debt financing would be greatly impaired. Furthermore, with respect to any suspended or delisted common shares, we would expect decreases in institutional and other investor demand, analyst coverage, market making-activity and information available concerning trading prices and volume, and fewer broker-dealers would be willing to execute trades with respect to such common shares. A suspension or delisting would likely decrease the attractiveness of our common shares to investors and cause the trading volume of our common shares to decline, which could result in a further decline in the market price of our common shares.

Because we are a foreign corporation, you may not have the same rights that a shareholder in a U.S. corporation may have.

We are a Bermuda exempted company limited by shares. Our memorandum of association and bye-laws and the Companies Act, 1981 of Bermuda (the “Companies Act”) govern our affairs. The Companies Act does not clearly establish your rights and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors as do statutes and judicial precedent in some U.S. jurisdictions. Therefore, it may be more difficult to protect your interests as a shareholder in relation to the actions of management, directors or controlling shareholders, than it would be for shareholders of U.S. corporations to do the same. There is a statutory remedy under Section 111 of the Companies Act which provides that a shareholder may seek redress in the courts as long as such shareholder can establish that our affairs are being conducted, or have been conducted, in a manner oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some part of the shareholders, including such shareholder.

We are incorporated in Bermuda and it may not be possible for our investors to enforce U.S. judgments against us.

We are incorporated in Bermuda and substantially all of our assets are located outside the United States. In addition, all but one of our directors and all but one of our executive officers are non-residents of the United States, and all or a substantial portion of the assets of these nonresidents are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for U.S. investors to serve process in the United States upon us or our directors and executive officers, or to enforce a judgment against us for civil liabilities in U.S. courts.

In addition, you should not assume that courts in the countries in which we are incorporated or where our assets are located would enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions against us based upon the civil liability provisions of applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws or would enforce, in original actions, liabilities against us based on those laws.

We are subject to certain anti-takeover provisions in our constitutional documents.

Several provisions of our bye-laws may have anti-takeover effects. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, lessen our vulnerability to a hostile change of control and enhance the ability of our Board to maximize shareholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire us. However, these anti-takeover provisions could also discourage, delay or prevent the merger, amalgamation or acquisition of

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our company by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise, that a shareholder may consider to be in its best interests. For more detailed information, please see “Item 10. Additional Information.”

The market price of our common shares has fluctuated widely and may fluctuate widely in the future

The market price of our common shares has fluctuated widely and may continue to do so as a result of many factors, such as actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts, economic and regulatory trends, general market conditions, rumors and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Further, there may be no continuing active or liquid public market for our common shares. If an active trading market for our common shares does not continue, the price of our common shares may be more volatile and it may be more difficult and time consuming to complete a transaction in the common shares, which could have an adverse effect on the realized price of the common shares. In addition, an adverse development in the market price for our common shares could negatively affect our ability to issue new equity to fund our activities.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Company

Seadrill Limited was incorporated in Bermuda under the Companies Act on May 10, 2005 as an exempted company limited by shares. Our shares of common stock have been listed under the symbol “SDRL” on the Oslo Stock Exchange (the “OSE”) since November 2005 and on the NYSE since April 2010. Our principal executive offices are located at Par-la-Ville Place, 4th Floor, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 08, Bermuda and our telephone number is +1 (441) 295-6935.

We are an offshore drilling contractor providing worldwide offshore drilling services to the oil and gas industry. Our primary business is the ownership and operation of drillships, semi-submersible rigs and jack-up rigs for operations in shallow-, mid-, deep-, and ultra deepwater areas, and in benign and harsh environments. We contract our drilling units primarily on a dayrate basis to drill wells for our customers, who are oil super-majors and major integrated oil and gas companies, state-owned national oil companies, and independent oil and gas companies. A dayrate drilling contract generally extends over a period of time covering either the drilling of a single well or group of wells or covering a stated term. We also provide management services to certain unconsolidated companies in which we hold investments.

Through a number of acquisitions of companies, secondhand units and contracts for newbuildings, we have developed into one of the world’s largest international offshore drilling contractors, employing approximately 6,995 skilled employees. At March 31, 2016, we had a fleet of 38 offshore drilling units consisting of 12 semi-submersible rigs, seven drillships and 19 jack-up rigs in operation, and contracts for the construction of 13 offshore drilling units. Of the total fleet, 12 are currently idle. Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company—D. Property, Plant and Equipment,” for further information on our fleet of drilling units and newbuildings.

Our Majority-Owned Subsidiaries

NADL is a Bermuda company formed in 2011 that focuses entirely on harsh environment offshore drilling operations. In January 2014, NADL completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) in the United States of 13,513,514 common shares at \$9.25 per share. As of March 31, 2016, we owned approximately 70.4% of NADL’s outstanding common shares, which are listed for trading on the NYSE and the Norwegian Over-the-Counter Exchange (the “Norwegian OTC”) under the symbol “NADL.” For the year ended December 31, 2015, NADL contributed \$748 million (or 17%) to our revenues, and \$98 million (or 10%) to our operating income. The outstanding debt of NADL as of December 31, 2015 amounted

to \$2,128 million (or 20%), of which \$1,715 million is guaranteed by Seadrill.

Sevan Drilling, a controlled subsidiary, is a Bermuda company that focuses on owning and operating drilling units and specializes in the ultra-deepwater segment. As of March 31, 2016, we owned 50.1% of the outstanding shares in Sevan Drilling. Sevan Drilling's common shares trade on the OSE under the symbol "SEVDR." For the year ended December 31, 2015, Sevan Drilling contributed \$478 million (or 11%), and \$217 million (or 21%) to our revenue and operating income, respectively. The outstanding debt of Sevan Drilling as of December 31, 2015 amounted to \$1,085 million (or 10%), all of which is guaranteed by Seadrill.

AOD, a controlled subsidiary, is a company incorporated in Bermuda that owns and operates three high-specification jack-up drilling rigs. As of March 31, 2016, we owned 66.2% of the outstanding shares in AOD. For the year ended December 31, 2015, AOD contributed \$214 million (or 5%) and \$105 million (or 10%) to our revenue and operating income, respectively. The outstanding debt of AOD as of December 31, 2015 amounted to \$273 million (or 3%), all of which is guaranteed by Seadrill.

Investments in Other Companies

In addition to owning and operating our offshore drilling units through our subsidiaries, we also, from time to time, make investments in other offshore drilling and oil services companies. We currently have the following significant equity investments, among others, in other companies in our industry:

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Seadrill Partners, an associated company, is a Marshall Islands limited liability company formed in 2012 that focuses on owning and operating offshore drilling rigs under long-term contracts with major oil companies. In October 2012, Seadrill Partners completed its IPO in the United States of 8,750,000 common units at \$22.00 per unit. Seadrill Partners was a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill, but as of January 2, 2014, we deconsolidated Seadrill Partners from our financial statements. As of December 31, 2015, we own 46.6% of the outstanding limited liability interests of Seadrill Partners, which includes outstanding common and subordinated units. Seadrill Partners' common units trade on the NYSE under the symbol "SDLP." We also own significant non-controlling interests in various subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners. Furthermore, we are a guarantor under certain of Seadrill Partners' credit facilities, and we also have joint and several liability under certain of Seadrill Partners' credit facilities. Please see Note 23 of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information.

Archer is a global oilfield service company that specializes in drilling and well services. We currently own 39.9% of the outstanding common shares of Archer and provide various financial and performance guarantees on behalf of Archer. The total outstanding guarantees to Archer as of December 31, 2015 was \$326 million. In addition, we have agreed to inject additional capital to Archer, in an aggregate amount of up to \$75 million in the event that Archer will not have sufficient funds to repay and cancel commitments under its facilities by April 30, 2016.

Seabras Sapura is a group of related companies that construct, own and operate pipe-laying service vessels in Brazil. We have a 50% ownership stake in each of these companies. We have provided Seabras Sapura with various loans to finance working capital and financial guarantees. The total amount of loans outstanding as of December 31, 2015 was \$46 million, and the total amount guaranteed as of December 31, 2015 was \$498 million. In addition, we provide bank guarantees in relation to certain credit facilities to cover six months of debt service costs and three months of operating expenses under retention accounts. The total amount guaranteed as of December 31, 2015 was \$52 million.

SeaMex, a joint venture, that owns and operates five jack-up drilling units located in Mexico under contract with Petróleos Mexicano, or Pemex. We and an investment fund controlled by Fintech Advisory Inc., or Fintech, have a 50% ownership stake in SeaMex, respectively. SeaMex was deconsolidated from our financial statements on March 10, 2015. We have provided a \$250 million seller's credit to SeaMex divided into two facilities: (a) a term loan facility for an amount up to \$230 million and (b) a revolving loan facility of up to \$20 million, and made available a subordinated unsecured credit facility of \$20 million, which is to be provided by both Seadrill and Fintech at a ratio of 50.0% each. As of December 31, 2015 the facility remained undrawn. We have also provided loan facilities for a \$30 million bank guarantee to the lenders of SeaMex's external bank facility, \$51 million under a joint and several guarantee for potential prepayment deficits that SeaMex might face under its loan agreements, and performance guarantees for the SeaMex drilling units, up to a total of \$30 million as of December 31, 2015.

Ship Finance is a related party of the Company through which we have entered into sale and leaseback agreements for three drilling units: the West Taurus, West Hercules and West Linus. As of December 31, 2015, through our VIEs we had gross loans outstanding to Ship Finance amounting to \$415 million and net loans of \$387 million.

Please see the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further information on our investments.

Management of the Company

Overall responsibility for the management of Seadrill Limited and its subsidiaries rests with the Board. The Board has organized the provision of management services through Seadrill Management Ltd., or Seadrill Management, one of our subsidiaries incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Board has defined the scope and terms of the services to be provided by Seadrill Management, authorizing it to run day-to-day operations. The Board must be consulted on all matters of material importance and/or of an unusual nature and, for such matters, will provide specific authorization to personnel in Seadrill Management to act on its behalf.

Seadrill Management also has service and other management agreements with Seadrill Partners and SeaMex (our associated companies) and SapuraKencana, pursuant to which Seadrill Management provides management and operational services relating to various drilling units owned by these companies.

Recent Developments

Significant Developments for the Period from January 1, 2013 Through and Including December 31, 2015

Capital expenditures

We had total capital expenditures on our drilling units and newbuildings of approximately \$1.0 billion, \$3.2 billion and \$4.5 billion in the years ended 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This includes maintenance expenditures of \$0.1 billion, \$0.3 billion and \$0.2 billion in the years ended 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Our capital expenditures related primarily to our newbuild drilling unit program, capital additions and equipment to our existing drilling units and payments for long-term maintenance of our fleet. We financed this capital expenditure through cash generated from operations, secured and unsecured debt arrangements, and the sale of partial ownership interests in certain subsidiaries and investments. Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company—D. Property, Plant and Equipment” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” for further information on our fleet.

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Sale of investments

On April 27, 2016 the Company sold all of its investment in shares of SapuraKencana resulting in net cash proceeds of approximately \$195 million.

Disposals

In 2013, we sold the entities that own and operate ten tender rigs to SapuraKencana for an enterprise value of \$2.9 billion. The sale included the following tender rigs: T-4, T-7, T-11, T-12, West Alliance, West Berani, West Jaya, West Menang, West Pelaut, West Setia, and the newbuild rigs T-17, T-18, and West Esperanza. In addition, our 49% ownership in Varia Perdana and Tioman Drilling was sold as part of this transaction, which included the following rigs: T-3, T-6, T-9, T-10, and the Teknik Berkat. We also sold the entities that own and operate the tender rigs T-15 and T-16 and semi-submersible rigs West Leo and West Sirius to subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners. As of December 31, 2013, Seadrill Partners was a consolidated subsidiary and therefore no gain or loss was recorded on our sale.

In 2014, we sold the entities that own and operate the West Auriga to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, which is owned 49% by the Company and 51% by Seadrill Partners, for \$1.24 billion, of which Seadrill Partners' 51% share was \$632 million, along with the entities that own and operate the West Vela for \$900 million, of which Seadrill Partners' 51% share was \$459 million. We also sold an additional 28% interest in Seadrill Operating LP, a limited partnership controlled by Seadrill Partners, for \$373 million to Seadrill Partners, which reduced our ownership interest in Seadrill Operating LP to 42%. In addition, during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, we sold a portion of our investment in SapuraKencana and received proceeds of \$297 million, net of transaction costs. As a result of the sale, a gain of \$131 million was recognized, which is included in the consolidated statement of operations in "Gain on realization of marketable securities." As a result of this transaction, our ownership interest in SapuraKencana's outstanding common shares decreased to 8.18%.

In 2015, we sold the entities that own and operate the West Polaris to Seadrill Operating LP, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners and an entity in which we own a 42% limited partner interest. Please see "Note 11—Disposals of businesses and deconsolidation of subsidiaries" to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, for more information.

Deconsolidations

We deconsolidated Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014. As a result of the deconsolidation, we derecognized the assets and liabilities of Seadrill Partners and recognized our ownership interests in Seadrill Partners and its subsidiaries, at fair value. Please see "Note 11—Disposals of businesses and deconsolidation of subsidiaries" to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion on deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners.

On March 10, 2015, Fintech subscribed for a 50% ownership interest in SeaMex, which was previously 100% owned by us. As a result of the transaction we deconsolidated certain entities as of March 10, 2015 and recognized our remaining 50% investment in the joint venture at fair value. Please refer to "Note 11 - Disposals of businesses and deconsolidation of subsidiaries" to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, for more information.

Newbuilding Deferrals and Cancellations

In August 2015, Samsung agreed to postpone the delivery of the West Dorado and the West Draco until the end of the first quarter of 2017, and Dalian agreed to defer one jack-up rig until the end of December 2015, five jack-up rigs to 2016 and two jack-up rigs to 2017.

On September 14, 2015, we cancelled the construction contract for the West Mira due to HSHI inability to deliver the unit within the timeframe required under the contract, which thereby caused Husky to terminate the five-year drilling contract for the unit with us. Please see "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Company—We may be subject to litigation, arbitration and other proceedings that could have an adverse effect on us."

On October 30, 2015, we mutually agreed with Cosco to exercise the first six-month option to extend the deferral agreement for the delivery of the Sevan Developer. In addition, on April 15, 2016, we exercised our second six-month deferral option, until October 15, 2016. Sevan Drilling and Cosco have two remaining six-month deferral options available.

On January 15, 2016, we entered into an agreement with DSME to defer the delivery of two ultra-deepwater drillships, the West Aquila and West Libra, until the second quarter 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, respectively.

On April 18, 2016, we entered into agreements with Dalian to further defer the deliveries of all eight jack-up rigs under construction, which were previously due to be delivered in 2016 and 2017. Following this latest deferral agreement, one unit is scheduled to be delivered to us at the end of 2016, four units in 2017, and three units in 2018.

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On December 3, 2015, NADL entered into an agreement with Jurong, effective until June 2016, regarding the delivery of the West Rigel. During the period until June 2016, NADL will continue to market the unit for an acceptable drilling contract and the unit will remain at the Jurong yard in Singapore. Jurong and NADL can also consider other commercial opportunities for the unit during this period. In the event no employment is secured and no alternative transaction is completed before the period concludes, NADL and Jurong have agreed to form a joint asset holding company for joint ownership of the unit to be owned 23% by NADL and 77% by Jurong. NADL will continue to market the unit for the joint asset holding company .

Acquisitions

In December 2013, we acquired the high specification jack-up newbuild in process, Prospector 3, from Prospector Offshore Drilling Rig Construction S.à.r.l., an unrelated party, for a total purchase price of \$235 million. The rig was subsequently renamed West Titania.

In July 2013, we obtained control of 50.1% of the total outstanding shares of Sevan Drilling, which resulted in Sevan Drilling becoming a consolidated subsidiary from July 2, 2013 and triggered the requirement to make a mandatory offer in accordance with the OSE rules for the remaining outstanding shares in Sevan, bringing our total interest in Sevan to 50.11%.

In March 2013, we signed a shareholder resolution with Mermaid Maritime Plc that aligned the percentage of our voting rights with our majority ownership of AOD. Based on this change, we obtained control of the board of directors of AOD and consolidated its results and financial position from March 25, 2013. We currently own 66.23% of the outstanding common shares of AOD.

For the year ended December 31, 2013 we also entered into agreements with yards to construct eight high-specification jack-up rigs and four ultra-deepwater drillships with a total estimated project price for all rigs of \$4.2 billion including project management, drilling and handling tools, spares, operations preparation and capitalized interest.

In December 2014, we exercised a purchase option for the West Polaris, an ultra-deepwater drillship, from Ship Finance. The West Polaris was acquired from us by Ship Finance in 2008 and subsequently bareboat chartered back to us with purchase options commencing in 2012. The purchase option price was \$456 million and total consideration payable to Ship Finance was \$111 million after debt, which settled in January 2015.

Rosneft Framework Agreement

On May 26, 2014, we entered into an investment and co-operation agreement (the “Investment and Co-Operation Agreement”) with NADL and Rosneft to pursue onshore and offshore growth opportunities in the Russian market. In connection with the Investment and Co-Operation Agreement, we entered into a framework agreement (the “Framework Agreement”) with NADL and Rosneft, pursuant to which, among other things, Rosneft agreed to sell, and NADL agreed to purchase, 100% of the capital of Rosneft’s Russian land drilling subsidiary, RN Burenie LLC, together with its subsidiaries, in exchange for such number of newly issued common shares of NADL, based on an agreed share price of \$9.25 per share, as payment of the agreed purchase price, subject to certain cash adjustments. The Framework Agreement provided for an original closing date of no earlier than November 10, 2014, which was first extended until May 31, 2015 and further extended until May 31, 2017.

The parties have agreed to use their reasonable endeavors to renegotiate, by no later than May 31, 2017, the terms of the transactions contemplated in the Framework Agreement, the characteristics of the transactions contemplated in the Framework Agreement and the terms of the related offshore drilling contracts. During this time, NADL is permitted to market its offshore drilling rigs subject to existing drilling contracts with Rosneft, enter into binding contracts with third parties in respect of those rigs, delay the mobilization of those rigs under the Rosneft contracts in order to

comply with the terms of any contracts with third parties, delay the construction or delivery of any of those rigs, and extend the construction period or shipyard stay of any of those rigs.

In June 2015, the parties agreed to cancel any restrictions of business included in the terms of the Framework Agreement and replaced such restrictions with a requirement for us, subject to applicable law, to inform Rosneft of any material developments affecting NADL. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to reach an agreement with Rosneft by May 31, 2017. Even if an agreement is reached, the terms of such agreement may differ materially from the terms contemplated in the original Framework Agreement.

Other significant developments

On December 9, 2013, Seadrill Partners closed a public offering of 12,880,000 common units representing liability company interests at a price of \$29.50 per common unit (including the underwriters' allotment), and we purchased 3,394,916 common units directly from Seadrill Partners at a price of \$29.50 per unit. On March 17, 2014, Seadrill Partners issued 10,400,000 common units in a public offering, and we subscribed directly for 1,633,987 common units. On June 18, 2014, Seadrill Partners issued 6,100,000 common units to the public and 3,183,700 to us. On September 29, 2014, Seadrill Partners issued a further 8,000,000 common units to the public. As a result of these transactions, our equity ownership interest in Seadrill Partners increased to 46.6%, including both common and subordinated units.

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B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our Company

We are an offshore drilling contractor providing worldwide offshore drilling services to the oil and gas industry. Our primary business is the ownership and operation of drillships, semi-submersible rigs and jack-up rigs for operations in shallow-, mid-, deep- and ultra deepwater areas, and in benign and harsh environments. We contract our drilling units primarily on a dayrate basis for periods between one and seven years to drill wells for our customers, typically oil super-majors and major integrated oil and gas companies, state-owned national oil companies and independent oil and gas companies.

Through a number of acquisitions of other companies and contracts for newbuildings, we have developed into one of the world's largest international offshore drilling contractors, employing approximately 6,995 skilled employees. As of December 31, 2015, we owned and operated a fleet of 38 offshore drilling units, which consisted of 7 drillships, 12 semi-submersible rigs and 19 jack-up rigs. In addition, we also have 13 rigs currently under construction ("newbuilds" or "newbuildings"), consisting of 4 drillships, 1 semi-submersible rigs and 8 jack-up rigs. While we are one of the largest offshore drilling companies, we also have one of the youngest rig fleets in our industry, with an average fleet age of approximately six years.

Shares of our common stock have traded on the Oslo Stock Exchange ("OSE"), since November 22, 2005, under the symbol "SDRL" and our common stock commenced trading on the NYSE on April 15, 2010, also under the symbol "SDRL." As of March 31, 2016 our nonaffiliated public float represented 75.8% of total shares outstanding, and our principal shareholder, Hemen Holding Ltd. ("Hemen"), held 24.2%. Hemen is indirectly held in Trusts established by Mr. John Fredriksen, our President and Chairman, for the benefit of his immediate family.

Our Fleet

We believe that we have one of the most modern fleets in the offshore drilling industry with the majority of our rigs, which are set forth in the fleet table in "–D. Property, Plants and Equipment." We believe a modern fleet allows us to enjoy improved utilization rates and the daily rates obtainable for our drilling units.

Drillships

Our drillships are self-propelled ships equipped for drilling in deep waters, and are positioned over the well through a computer-controlled thruster system similar to that used on semi-submersible rigs. Drillships are suitable for drilling in remote locations because of their mobility and large load-carrying capacity. Depending on country of operation, drillships operate with crews of 65 to 100 people.

Semi-submersible drilling rigs

Semi-submersible drilling rigs (which include cylindrical designed units) consist of an upper working and living quarters deck connected to a lower hull, such as columns and pontoons. Such rigs operate in a "semi-submerged" floating position, in which the lower hull is below the waterline and the upper deck protrudes above the surface. The rig is situated over a wellhead location and remains stable for drilling in the semi-submerged floating position, due in part to its wave transparency characteristics at the water line.

There are two types of semi-submersible rigs, moored and dynamically positioned. Moored semi-submersible rigs are positioned over the wellhead location with anchors, while the dynamically positioned semi-submersible rigs are positioned over the wellhead location by a computer-controlled thruster system. Depending on country of operation,

semi-submersible rigs generally operate with crews of 65 to 100 people.

Jack-Up Rigs

Jack-up rigs are mobile, self-elevating drilling platforms equipped with legs that are lowered to the ocean floor. A jack-up rig is towed to the drill site with its hull riding in the sea as a vessel and its legs raised. At the drill site, the legs are lowered until they penetrate the sea bed and the hull is elevated until it is above the surface of the water. After completion of the drilling operations, the hull is lowered until it rests on the water, the legs are raised and the rig can be relocated to another drill site. Jack-ups are generally suitable for water depths of 450 feet or less and operate with crews of 40 to 60 people.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that our competitive strengths include:

One of the largest offshore drilling contractors

Since our inception in 2005, we have developed into one of the world's largest international offshore drilling contractors. As of December 31, 2015, we owned and operated a fleet of 38 offshore drilling units, which consisted of 7 drillships, 12 semi-submersible rigs and 19 jack-up rigs. In addition, we also have 13 rigs currently under construction ("newbuilds" or "newbuildings"), consisting of 4 drillships, 1 semi-submersible rigs and 8 jack-up rigs.

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In addition we hold investments in several other companies in our industry that own and/or operate offshore drilling units with similar characteristics to our own fleet of drilling units or deliver various oil services.

Technologically advanced and young fleet

Our drilling units are among the most technologically advanced in the world. The majority of our rigs were built after 2007, which is among the lowest average fleet age in the industry. Although current offshore drilling demand is weak, the demand that does exist is for new and modern units that offer superior technical capabilities, operational flexibility and reliability. We believe, based on our proven track record of operating these types of units and diverse fleet composition, we will be better placed to capture new drilling contracts than some of our competitors with older, less advanced rig fleets.

Offshore industry fundamentals

We believe offshore production will be required to meet global demand, even with lower demand levels now evident in the market. This production will require drilling rigs both for infill and maintenance drilling, and to complete new projects that have already been committed. We also believe this is true in shallow and deepwater drilling areas.

Strong and diverse customer relationships

We have strong relationships with our customers that we believe are based on our operational performance, operational track record and quality of our fleet. Our customers are oil and gas exploration and production companies, including oil super-majors, major integrated oil companies, state-owned national oil companies and independent oil and gas producers. As of March 31, 2016, our four largest customers in terms of revenue were certain subsidiaries of Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (“Petrobras”), Total S.A. Group (“Total”), Exxon Mobil Corp (“ExxonMobil”) and Statoil ASA (“Statoil”).

Commitment to safety and the environment

We believe that the combination of our quality drilling units and experienced and skilled employees allows us to provide our customers with safe and effective operations, to establish, develop and maintain a position as a preferred provider of offshore drilling services for our customers and to facilitate the procurement of term contracts and premium daily rates.

Our Business Strategy

Our immediate objective during the current industry downturn is to complete a refinancing plan in order to provide a bridge to the industry recovery and realize the value of our high specification, modern fleet. To this end, our strategies include the following:

Protect our revenue and contract backlog by continuing to provide excellent service to our customers

We are a leading offshore deepwater drilling company and our mission is to continue to be a preferred offshore drilling contractor and to deliver excellent performance to our clients by consistently exceeding their expectations for performance and safety standards. We believe that we have one of the most modern fleets in the industry and believe that by combining quality assets and experienced and skilled employees we will be able to provide our customers with safe and effective operations, and maintain our position as a preferred provider of offshore drilling services for our customers. We believe that a combination of quality drilling rigs, highly skilled employees and strong operations will facilitate the procurement of term contracts at premium dayrates. By doing this we intend to maximize opportunities

for new drilling contracts, while minimizing chances of contract terminations.

Continue cost-cutting measures and deliver steady, stable cash flow

We intend to continue to implement our cost savings program and drive operational efficiencies in order to reduce our cost base while maintaining our excellent operating performance. We made significant progress in 2015 in reducing capital and operating expenditures. Total onshore and offshore headcount reduced from 9,450 to 6,995 during the year. In 2016, we have identified a further \$260 million of cost savings relative to levels achieved in 2015 as we continue to focus on headcount reductions, insurance savings, supplier discounts, travel costs and compensation adjustments.

Strengthen our balance sheet

On April 28, 2016 we entered into agreements with our banking group to amend the financial covenants on all of our secured credit facilities. In addition to the covenant waiver we have also deferred the maturities of three facilities maturing prior to May 2017, significantly improving our liquidity profile over the next 15 months.

This agreement is the first stage is one component of a broader effort to refinance our indebtedness, and provides a more stable platform from which to work with all parts of our capital structure to achieve a more comprehensive refinancing solution that we aim to communicate later in the year. The second stage of the effort is expected to address medium- to long-term liquidity requirements and create an investable platform for new capital.

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In addition, we expect to take additional steps to further delay newbuild deliveries until the dayrates justify taking delivery. We do not expect to take delivery of any units in 2016 and currently have \$4.0 billion of newbuild yard installments due in 2017, 2018 and 2019 that we will be working with shipyards to defer.

Our longer term strategy is to:

• Grow through newbuildings and strategic acquisitions.

• Pursue long-term contracts and maintain stable cash flow.

• Provide excellent customer service and continue to prioritize safety as a key element of the company's operations.

• maintain a modern and reliable fleet.

Please see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources” for further information.

Market Overview

We provide operations in oil and gas exploration and development in regions throughout the world and our customers include integrated oil and gas companies, state-owned national oil companies and independent oil and gas companies. Due to a significant decline in oil prices many of our customers are focused on conserving cash and have reduced capital expenditures for exploration and development projects. As a result, the offshore drilling market is encountering a significant reduction in demand.

The global fleet of drilling units

The global fleet of offshore drilling units consists of drillships, semi-submersible rigs, jack-up rigs and tender rigs. As of March 31, 2016, the existing worldwide drilling rig fleet totaled 879 units including 121 drillships, 185 semi-submersible rigs, 536 jack-up rigs and 37 tender rigs. In addition, at such date there were 46 drillships, 122 jack-up rigs, 23 semi-submersible rigs and 8 tender rigs under construction.

The water depth capacities for various drilling rig types depend on rig specifications, capabilities and equipment outfitting. Jack-up rigs normally work in water depths up to 450ft while semi-submersible rigs and drillships can work in water depths up to 12,000ft and tender rigs work in water depths up to 410ft for tender barges and up to 6,000ft for semi-tenders. All offshore rigs are capable of working in benign environment but there are certain additional requirements for rigs to operate in harsh environments due to extreme marine and climatic conditions. The number of units outfitted for such operations are limited and the present number of rigs capable of operating in harsh environments total 153 units.

Semi-submersible rigs and drillships

The worldwide fleet of semi-submersible rigs and drillships currently totals 306 units. Of the total delivered fleet, 165 units are capable of ultra-deepwater operations above 7500 feet, 51 are classed for deepwater operations up to 7,500 feet and the remainder for operations up to 4500 feet. Overall, the average global fleet is 17 years old. The average age of ultra-deepwater units is 7 years, 27 years for units classed for deepwater operations up to 7,500 feet and 31 years for units classed for operations up to 4,500 feet.

Included in the global floater fleet are units classed for operations in harsh environments. The global harsh environment floater fleet is comprised of 78 units and is 20 years old on average.

Oil companies continue to prefer newer and more capable equipment, demonstrated by the utilization rates of different asset classes. Ultra-deepwater units are currently experiencing 65% capacity utilization versus 41% for deepwater and 46% for mid-water floaters. Utilization for harsh environment floaters is currently 54%. Older units are believed to be at a competitive disadvantage due to the customer preferences and the availability of more modern and efficient equipment.

Based on the level of current activity and the aging floater fleet, we expect accelerated stacking and scrapping activity is expected to continue. We believe a total of 49 floaters have been scrapped since the end of 2013, equivalent to 14% of the total fleet, and currently there are 55 cold stacked units that are 15 years old or older, which are prime scrapping candidates. In the next 18 months 37 units that are 15 years old or older and will be coming off contract with no follow on work identified which represents additional scrapping candidates. A key rationale for scrapping is the 15 year classing expenditures that can cost upwards of \$100 million. Many rig owners will choose to retire the unit rather than incur this cost without a visible recovery in demand on the horizon.

The current newbuilding orderbook stands at approximately 69 units, comprised of 46 drillships and 23 semi-submersibles. 26 new rigs are scheduled for delivery in 2016, 18 in 2017 and 25 in 2018 and beyond. Due to the subdued level of contracting activity it is likely that a significant number of newbuild orders will be delayed or cancelled pending an improved market.

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Jack-up rigs

The worldwide fleet of jack-up rigs currently totals 536 units. Of the total delivered fleet, 223 units are termed as high specification or capable of operations in 350-450 feet of water and 313 units are termed as standard jack-ups and can work at water depths up to 350 feet. Overall, the global jack-up fleet is 22 years old on average. The average age of high specification units is 11 years and 31 years for standard units.

Included in the global jack-up fleet are units classed for operations in harsh environments. The global harsh environment jack-up fleet is comprised of 75 units and is 14 years old on average.

Oil companies continue to prefer newer and more capable equipment, demonstrated by the utilization rates of different asset classes. High specification jack-ups are currently experiencing 67% capacity utilization versus 58% for standard units. Harsh environment jack-ups are currently operating at 72% capacity utilization.

A total of 25 jack-ups have been scrapped since the end of 2013, equivalent to 4% of the total fleet, and currently there are 59 cold stacked units that are 30 years old or older, which are prime scrapping candidates. In the next 18 months 75 units that are 30 years old or older will be coming off contact with no follow on work identified which represent additional scrapping candidates, however scrapping activity in the jack-up segment is subdued relative to the floater segment due to the lower cost of stacking and classing these units.

The current newbuilding orderbook stands at approximately 122 units. 83 are scheduled for delivery in 2016, 28 in 2017 and 11 in 2018 and beyond. Due to the subdued level of contracting activity it is likely that a significant number of newbuild orders will be delayed or cancelled until an improved market justifies taking delivery.

The above overview of the various offshore drilling sectors is based on historical market developments and current market conditions. Future markets conditions and developments cannot be predicted and may materially differ from our current expectations.

Reporting Segments

We report our business in the following reportable segments:

Floaters: We offer services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore exploration and production wells. The drilling contract results reported in this segment relate to semi-submersible rigs and drillships.

Jack-ups: We offer services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore exploration and production wells. The drilling contract results reported in this segment relate to jack-up rigs.

In prior periods, we reported a Tender Rigs segment, which related to services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore production wells in Southeast Asia, West Africa and the Americas. In these periods, we had drilling contracts related to self-erecting tender rigs and semi-submersible tender rigs. Following the sale of the majority of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana, which closed on April 30, 2013, and after the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners as of January 2, 2014, we no longer have any drilling contracts in the Tender rig segment.

Information regarding our revenues, segment operating profit or loss and total assets attributable to each operating segment for the last three fiscal years is presented in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. Information regarding our operating revenues and identifiable assets attributable to each of our geographic areas of operations for the last three fiscal years is also presented in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Seasonality

In general, seasonal factors do not have a significant direct effect on our business. However, we have operations in certain parts of the world where weather conditions during parts of the year could adversely impact the operational utilization of the rigs and our ability to relocate rigs between drilling locations, and as such, limit contract opportunities in the short term. Such adverse weather could include the hurricane season for our operations in the Gulf of Mexico, the winter season in offshore Norway and Canada, and the monsoon season in Southeast Asia.

Customers

Our customers are oil and gas exploration and production companies, including major integrated oil companies, independent oil and gas producers and government-owned oil and gas companies. In the year ended December 31, 2015 our largest customers were:

- Petroleo Brasileiro S.A., or Petrobras, which accounted for approximately 19% of our revenues;
- Total S.A. Group, or Total, which accounted for approximately 16% of our revenues;
- Exxon Mobil Corp, or Exxon, which accounted for approximately 14% of our revenues; and
- Statoil ASA, or Statoil, which accounted for approximately 12% of our revenues.

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Our contract backlog, at March 31, 2016 totaled approximately \$4.8 billion. Of the total contract backlog, \$3.7 billion is attributable to our semi-submersible rigs and drillships and \$1.1 billion attributable to our jack-up units. We expect approximately \$2.9 billion of our contract backlog to be realized in the remainder of 2016. Contract backlog for our drilling fleet is calculated as the contract dayrate multiplied by the number of days remaining on the contract, assuming full utilization. Contract backlog excludes revenues for mobilization and demobilization, contract preparation, and customer reimbursables. The amount of actual revenues earned and the actual periods during which revenues are earned will be different from the backlog projections due to various factors. Downtime, caused by unscheduled repairs, maintenance, weather and other operating factors, may result in lower applicable dayrates than the full contractual operating dayrate.

In light of the current environment, we are encountering, and may in the future encounter, situations where counterparties request relief to contracted dayrates or seek early contract termination. In the event of early termination for the customer's convenience, an early termination fee is typically payable to Seadrill, in accordance with the terms of the drilling agreement. While we are confident that our contract terms are enforceable, we may be willing to engage in discussions to modify such contracts if there is a commercial agreement that is beneficial to both parties.

Examples of such negotiations, at our request or counterparties, include:

On February 8, 2016, we secured a new drilling contract in Angola for the West Eclipse, which is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2016. The contract is for a firm period of 2 years and adds backlog of approximately \$285 million inclusive of mobilization. As part of this agreement, the backlog for the West Polaris has been decreased by approximately \$95 million, which reduces the contingent consideration that we receive from Seadrill Partners, following the sale of the West Polaris to Seadrill Partners in June 2015.

On March 23, 2016, we extended the contract for the West Tellus with Petrobras by 18 months, commencing in April 2018 to the end of October 2019. The total backlog for the contract extension is approximately \$164 million. As part of the agreement to extend the West Tellus, we agreed to a dayrate reduction on the current contract effective from February 26, 2016, resulting in a \$132 million reduction in our backlog. The resulting net effect of this agreement is an increase in contract backlog of \$32 million.

On March 30, 2016, Sevan Drilling and Petrobras terminated early the Sevan Driller contract and reduced the contract dayrate on the drilling contract for the Sevan Brasil. Subsequent to the effective cancellation of the Sevan Driller contract the unit was awarded a contract by Shell in Brazil for 60 days. The combined impact of the cancellation, reduction and new award is a decrease in contract backlog of approximately \$127 million.

The following table shows the percentage of rig days committed by year as of March 31, 2016. The percentage of rig days committed is calculated as the ratio of total days committed under contracts to total available days in the period. This excludes our newbuilding units under construction.

	Year ending December 31,					
% of rig-days committed	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Floaters	65	% 42	% 21	%		
Jack-up rigs	56	% 25	% 10	%		

Competition

The offshore drilling industry is highly competitive, with market participants ranging from large multinational companies to small locally-owned companies.

The demand for offshore drilling services is driven by oil and gas companies' exploration and development drilling programs. These drilling programs are affected by oil and gas companies' expectations regarding oil and gas prices, anticipated production levels, worldwide demand for oil and gas products and many other factors. The availability of quality drilling prospects, exploration success, availability of qualified rigs and operating personnel, relative production costs, availability and lead time requirements for drilling and production equipment, the stage of reservoir development and political and regulatory environments also affect our customers' drilling programs. Oil and gas prices are volatile, which has historically led to significant fluctuations in expenditures by our customers for drilling services. Variations in market conditions during cycles impact us in different ways, depending primarily on the length of drilling contracts in different regions. For example, contracts in shallow waters for jack-up rig activities are shorter term, so a deterioration or improvement in market conditions for such units tends to quickly impact revenues and cash flows from those operations. On the other hand, contracts in deepwater for semi-submersible rigs and drillships tend to be longer term, so a change in market conditions tends to have a more delayed impact. Accordingly, short-term changes in these markets may have a minimal short-term impact on revenues and cash flows, unless the timing of contract renewals coincides with short-term movements in the market.

Offshore drilling contracts are generally awarded on a competitive bid basis. In determining which qualified drilling contractor is awarded a contract, the key factors are pricing, rig availability and sustainability, rig location, condition of equipment, operating integrity, safety performance record, crew experience, reputation, industry standing and client relations.

Furthermore, competition for offshore drilling rigs is generally on a global basis, as rigs are highly mobile. However, the cost associated with mobilizing rigs between regions is sometimes substantial, as entering a new region could necessitate upgrades of the unit and its equipment to specific regional requirements. In particular, for rigs to operate in harsh environments, such as offshore Norway and Canada, as opposed to

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benign environments, such as the Gulf of Mexico, West Africa, Brazil, the Mediterranean and Southeast Asia, more demanding weather conditions would require more costly investment in the outfitting and maintenance of the drilling units.

We believe that the market for drilling contracts will continue to be highly competitive for the foreseeable future.

For further information on current market conditions and global offshore drilling fleet, please see “Item 5D - Trend Information.”

Risk of Loss and Insurance

Our operations are subject to hazards inherent in the drilling of oil and gas wells, including blowouts and well fires, which could cause personal injury, suspend drilling operations, or seriously damage or destroy the equipment involved. Offshore drilling contractors such as us are also subject to hazards particular to marine operations, including capsizing, grounding, collision and loss or damage from severe weather. Our marine insurance package policy provides insurance coverage for physical damage to our rigs, loss of hire for some of our rigs and third party liability.

Our insurance claims are subject to a deductible, or non-recoverable, amount. We currently maintain a deductible per occurrence of up to \$5 million related to physical damage to our rigs. However, a total loss of, or a constructive total loss of, a drilling unit is recoverable without being subject to a deductible. For general and marine third-party liabilities, we generally maintain a deductible of up to \$500,000 per occurrence on personal injury liability for crew claims, non-crew claims and third-party property damage including oil pollution from the drilling units. Furthermore, for some of our rigs we purchase insurance to cover loss due to the drilling unit being wholly or partially deprived of income as a consequence of damage to the unit. The loss of hire insurance has a deductible period of 60 days after the occurrence of physical damage. Thereafter, our insurance policies are limited to 290 days. If the repair period for any physical damage exceeds the number of days permitted under our loss of hire policy, we will be responsible for the costs in such period. We do not have loss of hire insurance on our benign environment jack-up rigs.

We have elected to place an insurance policy for physical damage to rigs and equipment caused by named windstorms in the Gulf of Mexico with a Combined Single Limit of \$100 million in the annual aggregate, which includes Loss of Hire. The Company has renewed its policy to insure a limited part of this windstorm risk for a further period starting May 1, 2016 through April 30, 2017.

Environmental and Other Regulations in the Offshore Drilling Industry

Our operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations in the form of international treaties and maritime regimes, flag state requirements, national environmental laws and regulations, navigation and operating permits requirements, local content requirements, and other national, state and local laws and regulations in force in the jurisdictions in which our drilling units operate or are registered, which can significantly affect the ownership and operation of our drilling units. See “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Governmental laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations, may add to our costs or limit our drilling activity.”

Flag State Requirements

All of our drilling units are subject to regulatory requirements of the flag state where the drilling unit is registered.

The flag state requirements are international maritime requirements and in some cases further interpolated by the flag state itself. These requirements include, but are not limited to, MARPOL, the CLC, ILO, the Bunker Convention, SOLAS, the ISM Code, MODU Code and the BWM Convention. These various conventions regulate air emissions

and other discharges to the environment from our drilling units worldwide, and we may incur costs to comply with these regimes and continue to comply to these regimes as they may be amended in the future. In addition, these conventions impose liability for certain discharges, including strict liability in some cases.

The requirements are recognized minimum standard agreed to be able to work worldwide, some flag states are working outside these international convention and for those flag states a drilling unit or ship will not be able to work world wide

Class Societies

These include engineering, safety and other requirements related to the Maritime industry. In addition, each of our drilling units must be “classed” by a classification society. The classification society certifies that the drilling rig is “in-class,” signifying that such drilling rig has been built and maintained in accordance with the rules of the classification society and complies with applicable rules and regulations of the flag state and the international conventions of which that country is a member. Maintenance of class certification requires expenditure of substantial sums, and can require taking a drilling unit out of service from time to time for repairs or modifications to meet class requirements. Our drilling units must generally undergo a class survey once every five years.

For some of the international required certification the Class society will act on flag state behalf, such as the MODU code certificate.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

These laws and regulations include the U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, (OPA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, (CERCLA), the U.S. Clean Water Act (CWA), the U.S. Clean Air Act (CAA), the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, or the “MTSA, European Union regulations, and Brazil’s National Environmental Policy

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Law (6938/81), Environmental Crimes Law (9605/98) and Federal Law (9966/2000) relating to pollution in Brazilian waters. These laws govern the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relate to environmental protection.

In April 2016, the BSEE issued a final rule on well control regulations that set new and revised safety and operational standards for owners and operators of offshore wells and facilities. Among other requirements, the new regulation sets standards for blow-out preventers that include baseline requirements for their design, manufacture, inspection and repair, requires third-party verification of the equipment, and calls for real-time monitoring of certain drilling activities, to name just a few of the many requirements. These new regulations grow out of the findings made in connection with the Deepwater Horizon incident and include a number of requirements that will add to the costs of exploring for, developing and producing of oil and gas in offshore settings. These new rules add new requirements and amend existing ones to, among other things, set new baseline standards for the design, manufacture, inspection, repair and maintenance of blow-out preventers including their inspection and the use of double shear rams. These rules contain a number of other requirements including third-party verification and certifications, real-time monitoring of deepwater and certain other activities, and sets criteria for safe drilling margins.

In certain circumstances, these laws may impose strict liability, rendering us liable for environmental and natural resource damages without regard to negligence or fault on our part. Implementation of new environmental laws or regulations that may apply to ultra deepwater drilling units may subject us to increased costs or limit the operational capabilities of our drilling units and could materially and adversely affect our operations and financial condition. See “Item 3 Key Information – D. Risk Factors – We are subject to complex environmental laws and regulations that can adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of doing business.”

Safety Requirements

Our operations are subject to special safety regulations relating to drilling and to the oil and gas industry in many of the countries where we operate. The United States undertook substantial revision of the safety regulations applicable to our industry following the Deepwater Horizon Incident, in which we were not involved, that led to the Macondo well blow out situation, in 2010. Other countries are also undertaking a review of their safety regulations related to our industry. These safety regulations may impact our operations and financial results. For instance, the revisions to the regulations in the United States have resulted in new requirements, such as specific requirements for maintenance and certification of BOP's, which may cause us to incur cost and may result in additional downtime for our drilling units in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Please see “Item 3 Key Information – D. Risk Factors – The aftermath of the moratorium on offshore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, and new regulations adopted as a result of the investigation into the Macondo well blowout, could negatively impact us.”

Navigation and Operating Permit Requirements

Numerous governmental agencies issue regulations to implement and enforce the laws of the applicable jurisdiction, which often involve lengthy permitting procedures, impose difficult and costly compliance measures, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas, and subject operators to substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties or may result in injunctive relief for failure to comply. Some of these laws contain criminal sanctions in addition to civil penalties.

Local Content Requirements

Governments in some countries have become increasingly active in local content requirements on the ownership of drilling companies, local content requirements for equipment utilized in our operations, and other aspects of the oil and gas industries in their countries. These regulations include requirements for participation of local investors in our

local operating subsidiaries in countries such as Angola and Nigeria, and local content requirements in relation to drilling unit construction contracts in which we are participating in Brazil. Although these requirements have not had material impact on our operations in the past, they could have a material impact on our earnings, operations and financial condition in the future.

Other Laws and Regulations

In addition to the requirements described above, our international operations in the offshore drilling segment are subject to various other international conventions and laws and regulations in countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to the importation of and operation of drilling units and equipment, currency conversions and repatriation, oil and gas exploration and development, taxation of offshore earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel, the use of local employees and suppliers by foreign contractors and duties on the importation and exportation of drilling units and other equipment.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of the Company” for further information on the Seadrill Limited group of companies.

A full list of our significant management, operating and rig-owning subsidiaries is shown in Exhibit 8.1.

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D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

We own a substantially modern fleet of drilling units. The following table sets forth the units that we own or have contracted for delivery as of March 31, 2016:

Unit	Year built	Water depth (feet)	Drilling depth (feet)	Area of location	Month of contract expiry
Jack-up rigs					
West Epsilon ⁽²⁾	1993	400	30,000	Norway	December 2016
West Resolute	2007	350	30,000	Sharjah, U.A.E.	available
West Prospero	2007	400	30,000	Malaysia	May 2016
West Vigilant	2008	350	30,000	Malaysia	available
West Ariel	2008	400	30,000	Republic of Congo	February 2018
West Triton	2008	375	30,000	Sharjah, U.A.E.	available
West Freedom	2009	350	30,000	Venezuela	April 2017
West Cressida	2009	375	30,000	Thailand	April 2016
West Mischief	2010	350	30,000	Abu Dhabi	November 2017
West Callisto	2010	400	30,000	Saudi Arabia	November 2018
West Leda	2010	375	30,000	Vietnam	available
West Elara ⁽²⁾	2011	450	40,000	Norway	March 2017
West Castor	2013	400	30,000	Brunei	May 2016
West Telesto	2013	400	30,000	Malaysia	available
West Tucana	2013	400	30,000	In transit, Angola	June 2017
AOD-1 ⁽³⁾	2013	400	30,000	Saudi Arabia	May 2016
AOD-2 ⁽³⁾	2013	400	30,000	Saudi Arabia	July 2016
AOD-3 ⁽³⁾	2013	400	30,000	Saudi Arabia	October 2016
West Linus ^{(2) (5)}	2014	450	40,000	Norway	May 2019
West Titan ^{(NB)(1)}	2016	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Proteus ^{(NB)(1)}	2016	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Rhea ^{(NB)(1)}	2016	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Tethys ^{(NB)(1)}	2016	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Hyperion ^{(NB)(1)}	2016	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Umbriel ^{(NB)(1)}	2016	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Dione ^{(NB)(1)}	2017	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
West Mimas ^{(NB)(1)}	2017	400	30,000	Dalian Shipyard (China)	
Semi-submersible rigs					
West Alpha ⁽²⁾	1986	2,000	23,000	Norway	July 2016
West Venture ⁽²⁾	2000	2,600	30,000	Norway	available

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West Phoenix ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	2008	10,000	30,000	United Kingdom	September 2016
West Hercules ⁽⁵⁾	2008	10,000	35,000	Canada	January 2017
West Taurus ⁽⁵⁾	2008	10,000	35,000	Spain	available
West Eminence	2009	10,000	30,000	Spain	available
Sevan Driller ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	2009	10,000	40,000	Brazil	July 2016
West Orion	2010	10,000	35,000	Brazil	July 2016
West Pegasus	2011	10,000	35,000	Mexico	August 2018
West Eclipse	2011	10,000	40,000	Angola	June 2018
Sevan Brasil ⁽⁴⁾	2012	10,000	40,000	Brazil	July 2018

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Unit	Year built	Water depth (feet)	Drilling depth (feet)	Area of location	Month of contract expiry
Sevan Louisiana ⁽⁴⁾	2013	10,000	40,000	USA	May 2017
Sevan Developer ^(NB) ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	2015	10,000	40,000	Cosco Shipyard (China)	
Drillships					
West Navigator ⁽²⁾	2000	7,500	35,000	Norway	available
West Gemini	2010	10,000	35,000	Angola	October 2017
West Tellus	2013	12,000	40,000	Brazil	October 2019
West Neptune	2014	12,000	40,000	USA	December 2017
West Jupiter	2014	12,000	40,000	Nigeria	December 2019
West Saturn	2014	12,000	40,000	Nigeria	December 2016
West Carina	2015	12,000	40,000	Brazil	June 2018
West Draco ^{(NB)(1)}	2017	12,000	40,000	Samsung Heavy Industries (South Korea)	
West Dorado ^{(NB)(1)}	2017	12,000	40,000	Samsung Heavy Industries (South Korea)	
West Aquila ^{(NB)(1)}	2018	12,000	40,000	DSME Shipyard (South Korea)	
West Libra ^{(NB)(1)}	2019	12,000	40,000	DSME Shipyard (South Korea)	

(1) Newbuild under construction or in mobilization to its first drilling assignment.

(2) Owned by our subsidiary NADL, in which we own 70.4% of the outstanding shares.

(3) Owned by AOD, in which we own 66.2% of the outstanding shares.

(4) Owned by Sevan Drilling, in which we own 50.1% of the outstanding shares.

Owned 100% by Ship Finance and leased back under bareboat charter agreements. These are consolidated in our (5) financial statements as variable interest entities. Please see Note 35 of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information. The West Linus is 100% owned by Ship Finance and leased back to NADL.

(6) The West Phoenix receives a reduced dayrate whilst being warm stacked during the winter period, and subsequently commenced drilling operations in April 2016.

(7) The Sevan Driller contract with Shell in Brazil is for 60 days.

In addition to the drilling units listed above, as of December 31, 2015, we have buildings, plant and equipment with a net book value of \$46 million, including office equipment. Our offices, including Stavanger and Oslo in Norway, Singapore, Houston in the United States, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, and Aberdeen, Liverpool and London in the United Kingdom are leased and the aggregate office operating costs were \$23 million in 2015.

We do not have any material intellectual property rights.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Overview

The following presentation of management’s discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes thereto included herein. You should also carefully read the following discussion with the sections of this Annual Report entitled “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements,” “Item 3. Key Information—A. Selected Financial Data,” “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” and “Item 4. Information on the Company.” Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are presented in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

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Fleet Development

The following table summarizes the development of our fleet of drilling units for the periods presented, based on the dates when the units began operations:

Unit type	Jack-up rigs	Floaters		Tender rigs	Total units
		Drillships	Semi-submersible rigs		
December 31, 2012	16	4	12	11	43
additions	5	3	3	2	13
(disposals)	(1)	—	—	(10)	(11)
December 31, 2013	20	7	15	3	45
additions	4	3	1	—	8
(disposals)	—	(3)	(4)	(3)	(10)
December 31, 2014	24	7	12	—	43
additions	—	1	—	—	1
(disposals)	(5)	(1)	—	—	(6)
December 31, 2015	19	7	12	—	38

Additions of drilling units relate primarily to the completion of our newbuildings.

The disposals in 2015 relate to the deconsolidation of five jack-up rigs relating to SeaMex on March 10, 2015, and the disposal of the West Polaris to Seadrill Partners on June 19, 2015. The disposals in 2014 relate to the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014, and our subsequent disposals of the West Auriga to Seadrill Partners on March 21, 2014, and the West Vela to Seadrill Partners on November 4, 2014. The disposals in 2013 relate to our disposal of the tender rig segment to SapuraKencana on March 30, 2013.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

The principal factors that we believe have affected our results and are expected to affect our future results of operations and financial position include:

- our ability to successfully employ our drilling units at economically attractive dayrates as long-term contracts expire or are otherwise terminated;
- the ability to maintain good relationships with our existing customers and to increase the number of customer relationships;
- the number and availability of our drilling units;
- fluctuations and the current decline in the price of oil and gas, which influence the demand for offshore drilling services;
- the effective and efficient technical management of our drilling units;
- our ability to obtain and maintain major oil and gas company approvals and to satisfy their quality, technical, health, safety and compliance standards;
- economic, regulatory, political and governmental conditions that affect the offshore drilling industry;
- accidents, natural disasters, adverse weather, equipment failure or other events outside of our control that may result in downtime;
- mark-to-market changes in interest rate swaps;
- foreign currency exchange gains and losses;
- increases in crewing and insurance costs and other operating costs;
- the level of debt and the related interest expense and amortization of principal;

the impairment of goodwill, investments, drilling units and other assets;
gains on disposals of assets;
interest and other financial items;
acquisitions and divestitures of businesses and assets;
tax expenses; and
the deconsolidation of subsidiaries.

Please see “Item 3. Key Information-Risk Factors” for a discussion of certain risks inherent in the Company’s business.

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Important Financial Terms and Concepts

Revenues

In general, our drilling units are contracted for a period of time to provide offshore drilling services at an agreed dayrate. A unit generally will be stacked if it has no contract in place. Dayrates are volatile and can vary depending on the type of drilling unit and its capabilities, operating expenses, taxes and other factors. An important factor in determining the level of revenue is the technical utilization of the drilling rig. To the extent that our operations are interrupted due to equipment breakdown or operational failures, we do not generally receive dayrate compensation for the period of the interruption. Furthermore, our dayrates may be reduced in instances of interrupted or suspended service due to, among other things, repairs, upgrades, weather, maintenance, force majeure or the requested suspension of services by the client and other operating factors.

The terms and conditions of our drilling contracts allow for compensation when factors beyond our control, including weather conditions, influence drilling operations and, in some cases, for compensation when we perform planned maintenance activities. In many of our drilling contracts we are entitled to escalated compensation to cover some of our cost increases as reflected in publicly available cost indices.

In addition to contracted dayrates, our customers may pay mobilization and demobilization fees for units before and after their drilling assignments, and may also reimburse us for costs we incur at their request for additional supplies, personnel and other services, not covered by the contracted dayrate.

The following table summarizes our average dayrates and economic utilization percentage by rig type for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		2014		2013	
	2015		Average	Economic utilization	Average	Economic utilization
	Average dayrates	(%) ⁽²⁾	dayrates	(%) ⁽²⁾	dayrates	(%) ⁽²⁾
	(\$) ⁽¹⁾		(\$) ⁽¹⁾		(\$) ⁽¹⁾	
Jack-up rigs	197,649	97	179,327	96	168,000	98
Floaters	440,687	91	488,771	92	497,000	94
Tender rigs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	152,000	99

(1) Average dayrates are the weighted average dayrates for each type of unit, based on the actual days available for each unit of that type, while on contract. Average dayrates for jack-up rigs on contract increased in 2015 due to a number of contracts at lower rates coming to an end and not being replaced.

(2) Economic utilization is calculated as the total revenue, excluding bonuses, for the period as a proportion of the full operating dayrate multiplied by the number of days in the period.

Gain/Loss on disposal

From time to time we may sell, or otherwise dispose of, drilling units, businesses, and other fixed assets, to external parties or related parties. In addition, assets may be classified as “held for sale” on our balance sheet when, among other things, we are committed to a plan to sell assets, and consider a sale probable within twelve months. We may recognize a gain or loss on disposal depending on whether the fair value of the consideration received is higher or lower than the carrying value of the asset.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist primarily of vessel and rig operating expenses, reimbursable expenses, the impairment of goodwill and drilling units, depreciation and amortization, and general and administrative expenses.

Vessel and rig operating expenses are related to the drilling units we have in operation and include the remuneration of offshore crews, onshore rig supervision staff and expenses for repairs and maintenance, as well as other expenses specifically related to our drilling units.

Reimbursable expenses are incurred at the request of our customers, and include supplies, personnel and other services.

Loss on impairment of goodwill and drilling units is based on management's review of these assets for impairment, which is done at least once each year or more often if there are factors indicating that it is more likely than not that the fair value of these assets will be lower than their respective carrying value. Please see "—Critical Accounting Estimates" below for further information.

Depreciation and amortization expenses are based on the historical cost of our drilling units and other equipment. General and administrative expenses include the costs of our regional offices in various locations, as well as the remuneration and other compensation of our officers, directors and employees engaged in the management and administration of the Company.

Financial Items and Other Income/Expense

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Our financial items and other income/expense consist primarily of interest income, interest expense, share in results from associated companies, impairment of investments, gain/loss on derivative financial instruments, foreign exchange gain/loss and other non-operating income or expenses.

The amount of interest expense recognized depends on the overall level of debt we have incurred and prevailing interest rates under our debt agreements. However, overall interest expense may be reduced as a consequence of the capitalization of interest expense relating to drilling units under construction.

Share in results from associated companies recognized relates to our share of earnings or losses in our investments accounted for as equity method investments.

Impairment of investments are recorded when a fall in the value of our investments is determined to be other than temporary. Management reviews our investment in marketable securities and associated companies on a quarterly basis and makes its determination on the basis of the longevity and severity of any fall in the respective value of our investments, among other available information.

Gains/losses recognized on derivative financial instruments reflect various mark-to-market adjustments to the value of our interest rate and forward currency swap agreements and other derivative financial instruments, and the net settlement amount paid or received on swap agreements.

Foreign exchange gains/loss recognized generally relate to transactions and revaluation of balances carried in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Other non-operating income or expense relates to items that generally do not fall within any other categories listed above.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense reflects current taxes payable and deferred taxes related to our ownership and operation of drilling units and may vary significantly depending on jurisdictions and contractual arrangements. In most cases the calculation of taxes is based on net income or deemed income, the latter generally being a function of gross revenue.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures about contingent assets and liabilities. We base these estimates and assumptions on historical experience, available information and assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. Our critical accounting estimates are important factors to our financial condition and results of operations, and require us to make subjective or complex assumptions or estimates about matters that are uncertain. Our significant accounting policies are discussed in “Note 2—Accounting Policies” to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. We believe that the following are the critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, there are other items in our Consolidated Financial Statements that require estimation.

Drilling Units

Drilling units and related equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of these assets less estimated residual value is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated remaining economic useful lives. The estimated economic useful life of our floaters and jack-up rigs, when new, is 30 years.

Significant investments are capitalized and depreciated in accordance with the nature of the investment. Significant investments that are deemed to increase an asset’s value for its remaining useful life are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining life of the asset. We determine the carrying value of these assets based on policies that incorporate our estimates, assumptions and judgments relative to their respective carrying value, remaining useful lives and residual value. The assumptions and judgments we use in determining the estimated useful life of our drilling units and related equipment reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future operations, utilization and performance. The use of different estimates, assumptions and judgments in establishing estimated useful lives could result in materially different net book values of our drilling units and results of operations.

The useful lives of drilling units and related equipment are difficult to estimate due to a variety of factors, including technological advances that impact the methods or cost of oil and gas exploration and development, changes in market or economic conditions and changes in laws or regulations affecting the drilling industry. We reevaluate the remaining useful lives of our drilling units and related equipment as and when certain events occur which directly impact our assessment of their remaining useful lives, and include changes in operating condition, functional capability, and market and economic factors.

The carrying values of our long-lived assets, such as our drilling units, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be appropriate. We first assess recoverability of the carrying value of the asset by estimating the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the asset, including eventual disposition. If the undiscounted future net cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment is made to the market value or to the discounted future net cash flows. In general, impairment analyses are based on expected costs, utilization and dayrates for the estimated remaining useful lives of the asset or group of assets being assessed. An impairment loss is recorded in the period in which it is determined that the aggregate carrying amount is not recoverable. Asset impairment evaluations are, by nature, highly subjective. They involve expectations about future cash flows generated by our assets, and reflect management's assumptions and judgments regarding future industry conditions and their effect on future utilization levels,

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dayrates and costs. The use of different estimates and assumptions could result in significantly different carrying values of our assets and could materially affect our results of operations.

With regard to older drilling units which have relatively short remaining estimate useful lives, the results of impairment tests are particularly sensitive to management's assumptions. These assumptions include the likelihood of the unit obtaining a contract upon the expiration of any current contract, and the Company's intention for the drilling unit should no contract be obtained, including warm/cold stacking or scrapping. The use of different assumptions in the future could potentially result in an impairment of drilling units, which could materially affect our results of operations. If market supply and demand conditions in the ultra-deepwater offshore drilling sector do not improve it is likely that the Company will be required to impair certain drilling units.

Goodwill

We allocate the purchase price of acquired businesses to the identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired, with any remaining amount being capitalized as goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, usually as of December 31, for each reporting segment or a component of an operating segment that constitutes a business for which financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by management. We have determined that our reporting units are the same as our operating segments for the purpose of allocating goodwill and the subsequent testing of goodwill for impairment.

We first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. When assessing the qualitative factors to make this determination, we consider, among other things, the overall macroeconomic environment, drilling industry and market trends, trends in contracting costs and dayrates, developments in interest rates, the market values of drilling units, expectations of the future price of oil and our market capitalization.

During the period between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015 our share price fell by 43% from \$10.34 to \$5.90, based on the spot price (or by 34%, from \$12.04 to \$7.96, based on the average trailing three-month basis), partly as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry and supply and demand conditions in the ultra-deepwater offshore drilling sector, including the oversupply of drilling units, and the reduction of capital expenditures by oil majors. As a result management determined that the goodwill assigned to our floaters reporting unit was likely to be impaired.

As of September 30, 2015, an interim quantitative impairment test was conducted, which resulted in us recognizing an impairment loss of \$563 million relating to the floaters reporting unit, which represented all of the goodwill attributable to that reporting unit. Following our recognition of this impairment, we no longer retain any goodwill balance. The impairment is a result of deteriorating market conditions and our outlook on expected conditions through the current down-cycle. The impairment charge was allocated between Seadrill and certain non-controlling interests based upon the non-controlling interests' share in each drilling unit within the floater segment. The overall charge to the reporting unit was first allocated to each drilling unit based upon the relative fair values of those drilling units. The percentage of the non-controlling interest in each drilling unit was then applied to the allocated charge in order to determine the portion attributable to non-controlling interests. The total impairment allocated to non-controlling interests was \$95 million.

The estimated fair value of the reporting unit was derived using an income approach, using discounted future free cash flows. Our estimated future free cash flows are primarily based on our expectations around dayrates, drilling unit utilization, operating costs, capital and long-term maintenance expenditures, and applicable tax rates. The cash flows are estimated over the remaining useful economic lives of the assets but no longer than 30 years in total, and discounted using an estimated market participant weighted average cost of capital of 10%.

The assumptions used in our estimated cash flows were derived from unobservable inputs and are based on management's judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the goodwill impairment test.

For each of our last annual impairment review and the interim review of goodwill, we elected to bypass the qualitative assessment given the decline in market conditions in the offshore drilling industry and performed the two-step goodwill impairment test.

As of September 30, 2015 the aggregated estimated fair value of our reporting units exceeded our market capitalization. We evaluated the difference by reviewing the implied control premium compared to other market transactions within our industry and considering other benchmark data and analysis prepared by offshore drilling industry analysts. We deem the implied control premium to be reasonable in the context of the data considered.

The assumptions used in our estimated cash flows were derived from unobservable inputs and are based on management's judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test. Key assumptions that have a particularly material impact on the estimated fair value of the reporting unit include expected future market dayrates and drilling unit future utilization. While management has used external data and analysis in determining these assumptions, the assumptions are inherently subjective. The use of different judgments and assumptions

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surrounding the estimates of future cash flows of the reporting units would potentially result in materially different goodwill carrying value and operating results.

If we dispose of or deconsolidate assets that constitute a business, we allocate a portion of the reporting unit's goodwill to that business in determining the gain or loss on the disposal of the business. The amount of goodwill that is allocated to the business is based on the relative fair values of that business and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained.

Income Taxes

Seadrill is a Bermuda company that has a number of subsidiaries and affiliates in various jurisdictions. We are not currently required to pay income taxes in Bermuda on ordinary income or capital gains because we qualify as an exempt company. We have received written assurance from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda that we will be exempt from taxation until March 2035. Certain of our subsidiaries operate in other jurisdictions where income taxes are imposed. Consequently, income taxes have been recorded in these jurisdictions when appropriate. Our income tax expense is based on our income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. We provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in effect in the countries in which our operations are conducted and income is earned. The income tax rates and methods of computing taxable income vary substantially between jurisdictions. Our income tax expense is expected to fluctuate from year to year because our operations are conducted in different tax jurisdictions and the amount of pre-tax income fluctuates.

The determination and evaluation of our annual group income tax provision involves the interpretation of tax laws in the various jurisdictions in which we operate and requires significant judgment and the use of estimates and assumptions regarding significant future events, such as amounts, timing and the character of income, deductions and tax credits. There are certain transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is unclear due to uncertainty in the ordinary course of business. We recognize tax liabilities based on our assessment of whether our tax positions are more likely than not sustainable, based solely on the technical merits and considerations of the relevant taxing authority's widely understood administrative practices and precedence. Changes in tax laws, regulations, agreements, treaties, foreign currency exchange restrictions or our levels of operations or profitability in each jurisdiction may impact our tax liability in any given year. While our annual tax provision is based on the information available to us at the time, a number of years may elapse before the ultimate tax liabilities in certain tax jurisdictions are determined. Current income tax expense reflects an estimate of our income tax liability for the current year, withholding taxes, changes in prior year tax estimates as tax returns are filed or from tax audit adjustments. Our deferred tax expense or benefit represents the change in the balance of deferred tax assets or liabilities as reflected on the balance sheet. Valuation allowances are determined to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. To determine the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as of the valuation allowances, we must make estimates and certain assumptions regarding future taxable income, including where our drilling units are expected to be deployed, as well as other assumptions related to our future tax position. A change in such estimates and assumptions, along with any changes in tax laws, could require us to adjust the deferred tax assets, liabilities or valuation allowances.

Impairment of Equity Method Investees and Marketable Securities

We assess our equity method investees and marketable securities for impairment during each reporting period to evaluate whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred in that period which may have a significant adverse effect on the carrying value of the investment. We record an impairment charge for other-than-temporary declines in fair value when the fair value is not anticipated to recover above the carrying value within a reasonable period after the measurement date, unless there are mitigating factors that indicate impairment may not be required. If an impairment charge is recorded, subsequent recoveries in fair value are not reflected in earnings until the equity method investee is sold.

Seadrill Partners - Common units - Impairment of marketable securities

We deconsolidated Seadrill Partners in January 2014, and as a result recognized our investment in Seadrill Partners' common units at a market value of \$30.60 per unit. We also purchased additional such common units in 2014 at a similar price. In October 2014, the Seadrill Partners' unit price began to fall below \$30.60 and dropped to \$9.40 on September 30, 2015, as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry and supply and demand conditions in the ultra-deepwater offshore drilling sector. During the period between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, Seadrill Partners' unit price fell by approximately 20% (based on the spot price and trailing three month average basis). As of September 30, 2015 our management determined that our investment in Seadrill Partners' common units was "other than temporarily impaired" due to the length and severity of the reduction in value below historical cost. As a result we have impaired our investment, recognizing an impairment charge of \$574 million within "loss on impairment of investments" in our consolidated statement of operations. This impairment charge represents a reclassification of losses previously recognized within "other comprehensive income/(loss)." The amount reclassified out of "accumulated other comprehensive income" into earnings was determined on the basis of average cost.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, Seadrill Partners' unit price declined further, from approximately \$9.40 at September 30, 2015 to \$3.65 at December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, an unrealized loss of \$151 million had been recognized in "accumulated other comprehensive income," as a result of remeasuring the value of our investment in the common units of Seadrill Partners to the market price as of December 31, 2015. Having assessed the length and severity of the implied fall in value and the prospects for Seadrill Partners, we determined that a further "other than temporary impairment" of our investment had not occurred as of December 31, 2015.

The evaluation of whether a decline in fair value is "other than temporary" requires a high degree of judgment and the use of different assumptions could materially affect our earnings.

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Seadrill Partners - Subordinated units and direct ownership interests - Impairment of equity method investment

While our investments in Seadrill Partners that are held under the equity method are not publicly traded, the reduction in value of the publicly traded common units is considered to be an indicator of impairment. As of September 30, 2015, we determined the length and severity of the reduction in value of the traded units to be representative of an “other than temporary impairment.” As such we have measured and recognized an “other than temporary impairment” of our investment in the subordinated units and direct ownership interests as of September 30, 2015.

The fair value of these investments was derived using an income approach which discounts future free cash flows, or the DCF model. The estimated future free cash flows associated with the investments are primarily based on expectations around applicable dayrates, drilling unit utilization, operating costs, capital and long-term maintenance expenditures, and applicable tax rates. The cash flows are estimated over the remaining useful economic lives of the underlying assets but no longer than 30 years in total, and discounted using an estimated market participant weighted average cost of capital of 8.5%, which was relevant to the investee. The DCF model derived an enterprise value of the investments, after which associated debt was subtracted to provide equity values. The implied valuation of Seadrill Partners derived from the DCF model was cross-checked against the market price of Seadrill Partners’ common units. We evaluated the difference by reviewing the implied control premium compared to other market transactions within the industry. We deem the implied control premium to be reasonable in the context of the data considered.

As of September 30, 2015, the carrying value of the subordinated units was found to exceed the fair value by \$125 million, and the carrying value of the direct ownership interests was found to exceed the fair value by \$302 million. We have recognized this impairment of the investments within “loss on impairment of investments” in our consolidated statement of operations.

The assumptions used in the DCF model were derived from unobservable inputs and are based on management’s judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test. Significant judgment is employed by the Company in developing these estimates and assumptions. The use of different assumptions, particularly with regard to the most sensitive assumptions concerning estimated future dayrates and utilization and the assumed market participant discount rate, would have a material impact on the impairment charge recognized and our consolidated statement of operations. In addition, if actual events differ from management’s estimates, or to the extent that these estimates are adjusted in the future, the Company’s financial condition and results of operations could be affected in the period of any such change of estimate.

Seadrill Partners - Member interest - Impairment of cost method investments

We also hold the seadrill member interest (the “Seadrill Member Interest”), which is a 0% non-economic interest, and which holds the rights to 100% of the incentive distribution rights (“IDRs”) of Seadrill Partners. The Seadrill Member Interest and the IDRs in Seadrill Partners are accounted for as cost-method investments on the basis that they do not represent common stock interests and their fair value is not readily determinable. The fair value of our interest in the Seadrill Member Interest and the attached IDRs at deconsolidation in January 2014, was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation method, or the Monte Carlo Model. The method takes into account the cash distribution waterfall, historical volatility, estimated dividend yield and the share price of the common units as of the deconsolidation date.

The reduction in value of the Seadrill Partners common units was determined to be an indicator of impairment of the Seadrill Member Interest. The fair value was determined using the Monte Carlo Model, updated for applicable assumptions as of September 30, 2015. The carrying value of the investment was found to exceed the fair value by \$106 million. We have recognized this impairment within “loss on impairment of investments” in our consolidated statement of operations.

The assumptions used in the Monte Carlo Model were derived from both observable and unobservable inputs and are based on management's judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test. Significant judgment is employed by the Company in developing these estimates and assumptions. The use of different assumptions would likely have a material impact on the impairment charge recognized and our consolidated statement of operations. If actual events differ from management's estimates, or to the extent that these estimates are adjusted in the future, the Company's financial condition and results of operations could be affected in the period of any such change of estimate.

SapuraKencana - Impairment of marketable securities

During the period from September 30, 2014, to September 30, 2015, SapuraKencana's share price fell by approximately 45% as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry. Between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the value of the investment fell by approximately 20% as a result of the declining share price and U.S. dollar to Malaysian ringgit exchange rate. At September 30, 2015, our management determined that our investment in SapuraKencana was other than temporarily impaired due to the length and severity of the reduction in value below historic cost. As a result we have impaired the investment, recognizing an impairment charge of \$167 million within "loss on impairment of investments." This impairment charge represents a reclassification of losses previously recognized within "other comprehensive income." The amount reclassified out of "accumulated other comprehensive income" into earnings was determined on the basis of average cost.

The evaluation of whether a decline in fair value is "other than temporary" requires a high degree of judgment, and the use of different assumptions could materially affect our earnings.

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The table below summarizes the total impairments of investments made during the year ended December 31, 2015:
(In \$ millions) Year ended December 31, 2015

Impairments of investment in associated companies	
Seadrill Partners - Total direct ownership investments	302
Seadrill Partners - Subordinated units	125
Seadrill Partners - Seadrill Member Interest and IDRs	106
Total impairment of investments in associated companies	533
Impairments of marketable securities	
Seadrill Partners - Common units	574
SapuraKencana	167
Total impairment of marketable securities investments (reclassification from OCI)	741
Total impairment of investments	1,274

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Please see Note 2 of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for a list of recently adopted accounting standards.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The following is a summary of the recently issued accounting standards that we believe are most relevant to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides new authoritative guidance on the methods of revenue recognition and related disclosure requirements. In April 2015 the FASB proposed to defer the effective date of the guidance by one year. Based on this proposal, public entities would need to apply the new guidance for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and shall be applied, at the Company's option, retrospectively to each period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. Early adoption is not permitted until periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, which provides new authoritative guidance with regard to management's responsibility to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. The ASU will be effective for all entities in the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016 (December 31, 2016 for calendar year-end entities) and early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The update requires lessees to put most leases on their balance sheets but recognize expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to today's accounting. For lessors, the guidance modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Please see Note 2 of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for a list of recently issued accounting standards, which may impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures when adopted.

A. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We provide drilling and related services to the offshore oil and gas industry. The split of our organization into segments has historically been based on differences in management structure and reporting, economic characteristics, customer base, asset class and contract structure.

We currently operate in the following segments:

Floaters: We offer services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore exploration and production wells. The drilling contracts relate to semi-submersible rigs and drillships for harsh and benign environments in mid-, deep- and ultra-deep waters.

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Jack-up rigs: We offer services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore exploration and production wells. The drilling contracts relate to jack-up rigs for operations in harsh and benign environments.

In prior periods, we also operated a tender rig segment, which related to services encompassing drilling, and the completion and maintenance of offshore production wells. Drilling contracts within this segment related to self-erecting tender rigs and semi-submersible tender rigs. Following the sale of the majority of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana on April 30, 2013, and the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014, we no longer own rigs in the tender rig segment.

We also provide management services to third parties and related parties. Income and expenses from these management services are classified as “Other.”

Segment results are evaluated on the basis of operating profit, and the information given below is based on the internal reporting structure we have in place for reporting to our executive management and the Board of Directors. The accounting principles for the segments are the same as for our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared to Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

The following table sets forth our operating results for 2015 and 2014.

In US\$ millions	Year ended December 31, 2015				Year ended December 31, 2014			
	Floaters	Jack-up rigs	Other	Total	Floaters	Jack-up rigs	Other	Total
Total operating revenues	2,906	1,293	136	4,335	3,360	1,478	159	4,997
Loss/(gain) on sale of assets	(243)	179	1	(63)	632	—	—	632
Contingent consideration realized	47	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses (excluding Loss on Goodwill impairment)	(1,807)	(808)	(122)	(2,737)	(2,000)	(971)	(147)	(3,118)
Goodwill impairment charge	(563)	—	—	(563)	—	(232)	—	(232)
Net operating income	340	664	15	1,019	1,992	275	12	2,279
Interest expense				(415)				(478)
Other financial items				(1,146)				2,305
Income before taxes				(542)				4,106
Income taxes				(208)				(19)
Net income				(750)				4,087

Total operating revenues

In US \$millions	2015	2014	Change	
Floaters	2,906	3,360	(14)	%
Jack-up rigs	1,293	1,478	(13)	%
Other	136	159	(14)	%
Total operating revenues	4,335	4,997	(13)	%

Total operating revenues were \$4.3 billion for 2015, compared to \$5.0 billion in 2014, a decrease of \$0.7 billion, or 13%. Total operating revenues are predominantly contract revenues with additional amounts of reimbursable and other revenues. The decrease in total operating revenues compared to 2014 was primarily driven by an increase in the number of idle rigs, reductions in certain operating dayrates, the deconsolidation of the five jack-up rigs relating to

SeaMex, and the sale of the West Vela and West Polaris to Seadrill Partners.

Total operating revenues in the floaters segment were \$2.9 billion in 2015 compared to \$3.4 billion in 2014, a decrease of \$0.5 billion, or 14%. A decrease of \$0.7 billion resulted from the decrease in the number of drilling units in operation during 2015 compared to 2014 mainly from the West Navigator, West Taurus, West Eclipse, West Eminence and West Venture coming off contract in 2015 and being stacked. In addition, dayrates were reduced on West Phoenix, West Pegasus and West Alpha contributing \$0.2 billion of the reduction. A similar amount of decrease was attributable to the disposal of West Vela and West Polaris to Seadrill Partners. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$0.8 billion resulting from the full-year effect of West Neptune, West Saturn and West Jupiter, which began operations in late 2014, the full-year effect of the Sevan Louisiana, which began operations in May 2014 and the West Carina, which began operations in June 2015.

Total operating revenues in the jack-up rigs segment were \$1.3 billion in 2015 compared to \$1.5 billion in 2014, a decrease of \$0.2 billion, or 13%. The decrease was primarily due to the disposal of five jack-up rigs West Titania, West Oberon, West Defender, West Courageous and West

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Intrepid to SeaMex Limited in March 2015, and the increase in stacked rigs. However, these five jack-up rigs only operated for the latter part of 2014, and consequently the disposal of these rigs had a relatively small impact on the year-on-year comparison.

Other revenues predominately relate to management fee income for the provision of management services to external parties and related parties.

Gain/(loss) on disposals

In 2015 we recorded a net loss of \$63 million relating to the loss on disposals of the West Polaris, West Mira and West Rigel, which was partially offset by a gain of \$181 million on the disposal of our five jack-up rigs to SeaMex. In 2014, we recorded a gain of \$632 million on the sale of the drillships West Auriga and West Vela to Seadrill Partners.

Contingent consideration realized

In 2015 we recorded contingent consideration realized of \$47 million (2014: nil) relating to the disposals of the West Polaris and West Vela.

Total operating expenses

In US\$ millions	2015	2014	Change	
Floaters	2,370	2,000	19	%
Jack-up rigs	808	1,203	(33))%
Other	122	147	(17))%
Total operating expenses	3,300	3,350	(1))%

Total operating expenses were constant at \$3.3 billion in 2015. Total operating expenses consist of vessel and rig operating expenses, loss on goodwill impairment, depreciation and amortization, reimbursable expenses and general and administrative expenses. A decrease in operating expenses resulting from our cost-cutting measures and the reduced number of drilling units in operation in 2015 was largely offset by a higher impairment charge of goodwill in 2015 compared to 2014.

Total operating expenses for the floaters segment were \$2.4 billion in 2015 compared to \$2.0 billion in 2014, an increase of \$0.4 billion, or 19%. This was mainly related to the loss on impairment of goodwill of \$0.6 billion relating to our floaters segment which was fully written off in 2015. This increase was partially offset by the reduction in the number of rigs in operation, and implementation of our cost-cutting program. Excluding the impairment charge to goodwill, operating expenses for the Floaters segment fell by \$0.2 billion, or 10%.

Total operating expenses for the jack-up rigs segment were \$0.8 billion in 2015 compared to \$1.2 billion in 2014, a decrease of \$0.4 billion, or 33%. This decrease was mainly due to the impairment of goodwill of \$0.2 billion relating to the jack-up segment recorded in 2014. Operating costs also decreased in 2015 due to the decrease in the number of rigs in operation and due to the disposal of five jack-up rigs West Titania, West Oberon, West Defender, West Courageous and West Intrepid to SeaMex Limited in March 2015. However, these five jack-ups only began contracts in late 2014 and consequently have relatively limited impact. The decrease was also partially offset by a full year of operations for the West Linus, which began operations in May 2014. Excluding the impairment charge to goodwill in 2014, operating expenses for the jack-up segment fell by 17%.

Other operating expenses predominately relate to costs associated with the provision of management services to external parties and related parties.

Interest expense

Interest expense was \$415 million in 2015 compared to \$478 million in 2014, a decrease of \$63 million, or 13%. This decrease is consistent with the decrease in interest-bearing debt.

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Other financial items

Other financial items, excluding interest expense, reported in the income statement include the following items:

In US\$ millions	2015	2014
Interest income	67	63
Share in results of associated companies (net of tax)	190	34
Loss on impairment of investments	(1,274)	—
Loss on derivative financial instruments	(274)	(497)
Net gain/(loss) on debt extinguishment	8	(54)
Foreign exchange gain	63	164
Gain on realization of marketable securities	—	131
Gain on deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners	—	2,339
Gain on sale of tender rig business	22	—
Other financial items and other income/(expense), net	52	125
Total financial items and other income/(expense), net	(1,146)	2,305

Share in results from associated companies was an income of \$190 million in 2015 compared to an income of \$34 million in 2014. The income in 2015 was mainly composed of our share of income from Seadrill Partners. The income in 2014 was mainly composed of our share of income from Seadrill Partners, which was partially offset by \$88 million loss on our sale of a 28% limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP to Seadrill Partners.

During 2015 we recorded a loss on impairment of investments of \$1,274 million. Please see Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

The loss on derivative financial instruments was \$274 million in 2015, compared to a loss of \$497 million in 2014. The loss in 2015 was mainly related to a loss of \$129 million on our interest rate swap agreements and losses of \$106 million on our cross-currency interest swaps due to unfavorable movement in swap interest rates during the year and a loss on our total return swap (“TRS”) agreements of \$27 million. The loss in 2014 was mainly related to a loss of \$176 million on our interest rate swap agreements and losses on our cross-currency interest rate swaps of \$171 million due to unfavorable movements in our interest rate swap agreements and a loss on our TRS agreements of \$73 million, losses on foreign exchange swap agreements of \$58 million and a loss on other derivatives of \$19 million.

Foreign exchange gains amounted to \$63 million in 2015 compared to gains of \$164 million in 2014. This was mainly due to the revaluation of our NOK-denominated bonds to the U.S. dollar, which we believe will ultimately be favorable for us due to the weakening of the Norwegian kroner compared to the U.S. Dollar.

Included in the results for 2015 is a gain on debt extinguishment of \$8 million compared to a loss of \$54 million in 2014, primarily related to the extinguishment of our convertible bond. The loss in 2014 primarily relates to the incentive payment we made to holders of the convertible bonds.

Included in the results for 2014 is a gain on the realization of marketable securities of \$131 million being recycled out of accumulated other comprehensive income into the income statement as a gain relating to the sale of shares in SapuraKencana. Please see Note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Included in the results for 2014 is a gain on the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners of \$2,339 million. The gain represents the excess of the fair value of our investments in Seadrill Partners over the carrying value of the Company’s share of the net assets of Seadrill Partners deconsolidated. Please see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Income taxes

Income tax expense was \$208 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$19 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was mainly due to changes in uncertain tax positions taken in prior periods that were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2014. Our effective tax rate was approximately -38% for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 0.5% for the year ended December 31, 2014. This means that we continue to pay tax on local operations but reported an overall loss before tax inclusive of discrete items. The negative rate reflects no tax relief on the impairments or the derivative loss, as well as no tax chargeable on the disposal gains. This was due to these items largely falling within the zero tax rate on Bermuda companies, compared to 2014, when there was a prior year tax benefit related to the release of an uncertain tax position.

Certain of our Norwegian subsidiaries have been party to an ongoing dispute over a tax reassessment issued in October 2011 by the Norwegian tax authorities in regard to the transfer of certain legal entities to a different tax jurisdiction and the principles for conversion of functional currency. In April 2014 these subsidiaries entered into a settlement agreement with the Norwegian tax authorities resulting in discontinued legal proceedings in the Oslo District Court. The terms of the settlement agreement included the Company making a cash payment to the tax authorities

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for the settlement of revised reassessments agreed between the parties. Following the settlement of the uncertainties arising from these matters, we recognized a \$94 million positive impact on our 2014 effective tax rate.

Significant amounts of our income and costs are reported in non-taxable jurisdictions such as Bermuda. Our drilling rig operations are normally carried out in taxable jurisdictions. In the tax jurisdictions where we operate, the corporate income tax rates range from 17% to 35% for earned income and the deemed tax rates vary from 4% to 10% of revenues. Further, losses in one tax jurisdiction may not be offset against taxable income in other jurisdictions. Accordingly, our effective tax rate may differ significantly from period to period depending on the level of activity in and mix of each of the tax jurisdictions in which our operations are conducted.

Unrealized (loss)/gain on marketable securities, net

The net unrealized loss at December 31, 2015 was \$427 million compared to a loss of \$982 million at December 31, 2014, presented in the statement of total comprehensive income. These unrealized losses primarily result from reductions in the market capitalization of Seadrill Partners. During 2015, an amount of \$741 million was reclassified to income because the marketable securities were considered to be other than temporary impaired, Please see Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014, Compared to Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

The following table sets forth our operating results for 2014 and 2013.

In US\$ millions	Year ended December 31, 2014					Year ended December 31, 2013				
	Floaters	Jack-up rigs	Tender Rigs	Other	Total	Floaters	Jack-up rigs	Tender Rigs	Other	Total
Total operating revenues	3,360	1,478	—	159	4,997	3,698	1,175	382	27	5,282
Gain on sale of assets	632	—	—	—	632	—	61	—	—	61
Total operating expenses	(2,000)	(971)	—	(147)	(3,118)	(2,226)	(786)	(206)	(27)	(3,245)
Net operating income	1,992	275	—	12	2,279	1,472	450	176	—	2,098
Interest expense					(478)					(445)
Other financial items					2,305					1,287
Income before taxes					4,106					2,940
Income taxes					(19)					(154)
Net income					4,087					2,786

Total operating revenues

In US\$millions	2014	2013	Change	
Floaters	3,360	3,698	(9)	%
Jack-up rigs	1,478	1,175	26	%
Tender rigs	—	382	(100)	%
Other	159	27	489	%
Total operating revenues	4,997	5,282	(5)	%

Total operating revenues were \$5.0 billion in 2014, compared to \$5.3 billion in 2013, a decrease of \$0.3 billion, or 5%. Total operating revenues are predominantly contract revenues with additional amounts of reimbursable and other revenues. There was an increase in revenues from the jack-up segment due to an increase of rigs in operation, improved utilization as well as an increase in average dayrates. The increase in jack-up segment was offset by a decrease in the floaters segment primarily due to the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners. This was further offset by the sale of the tender rig business at the end of April 2013, where the tender rigs sold contributed to revenues for the first four months of 2013 compared to no revenues in 2014.

Total operating revenues in the floaters segment were \$3.4 billion in 2014 compared to \$3.7 billion in 2013, a decrease of \$0.3 billion, or 9%. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in the number of drilling units in the floaters segment to 19 as of December 31, 2014 from 22 at December 31, 2013 due to the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014, which owned 5 floaters at the time of deconsolidation and the sale of two further drilling units the West Auriga and West Vela to Seadrill Partners during 2014. This decrease was partially offset by the addition of three new drilling units to our fleet in late 2014: the West Neptune, West Saturn and West Jupiter, in addition to the Sevan Louisiana, which began operations in May 2014.

Total operating revenues in the jack-up rigs segment were \$1.5 billion in 2014 compared to \$1.2 billion in 2013, an increase of \$0.3 billion, or 26%. The increase was mainly due to the increased number of drilling units in the jack-up segment to 24 at December 31, 2014 from 20 at December 31, 2013 due to the addition of the newbuild rigs West Titania, West Oberon, West Telesto and West Linus, and full year operations of the AOD 1, AOD 2, AOD 3, West Tucana and West Castor.

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Total operating revenues in the tender rig segment were nil in 2014 compared to \$382 million in 2013. The decrease was due to the sale of the majority of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana on April 30, 2013, and the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014.

Other revenues predominately related to management fee income for the provision of management services to third and related parties.

Gain on disposals

In 2014 we recorded a gain of \$632 million on the sale of the drillships West Auriga and West Vela to Seadrill Partners. In 2013, we recorded a gain of \$61 million on the sale of the jack-up rig West Janus.

Total operating expenses

In US\$ millions	2014	2013	Change	
Floaters	2,000	2,226	(10)%
Jack-up rigs	1,203	786	53	%
Tender rigs	—	206	(100)%
Other	147	27	444	%
Total operating expenses	3,350	3,245	3	%

Total operating expenses were \$3.3 billion in 2014 compared to \$3.2 billion in 2013, an increase of \$0.1 billion, or 3%. Total operating expenses consist of vessel and rig operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, reimbursable expenses, and general and administrative expenses. Total general and administrative expenses were \$315 million in 2014 compared to \$300 million in 2013, an increase of \$15 million, or 5%. The increase was mainly due to additional costs incurred related to increased management support across our business to support our growth and strategic initiatives and the addition of Sevan Drilling from July 2013. Reimbursable expenses in each segment were closely in line with reimbursable revenues.

Total operating expenses for the floaters segment were \$2.0 billion in 2014 compared to \$2.2 billion in 2013, a decrease of \$0.2 billion, or 10%. This was mainly related to the decrease in the number of rigs in operation due to the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners, which owned five floaters at the time of deconsolidation plus the sale of two additional rigs to Seadrill Partners (the West Auriga and West Vela) during 2014. This decrease was partially offset by the addition of three new rigs towards the end of 2014 (the West Neptune, West Saturn and West Jupiter) in addition to the Sevan Louisiana, which began operations in May 2014.

Total operating expenses for the jack-up rigs segment were \$1.2 billion in 2014 compared to \$0.8 billion in 2013, an increase of \$0.4 billion, or 53%. This increase was mainly due to the impairment of goodwill of \$232 million relating to the jack-up segment. Operating costs also increased in 2014 due to the increase in the number of rigs in operation, including the addition of the newbuild rigs the West Titania, West Oberon, West Telesto and West Linus, and full-year operations of the AOD 1, AOD 2, AOD 3, West Castor and West Tucana.

Total operating expenses for the tender rig segment were nil in 2014 compared to \$206 million in 2013. The decrease was due to the sale of the majority of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana on April 30, 2013, and the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014.

“Other” expenses predominately relate to costs associated with the provision of management services to third and related parties.

Interest expense

Interest expense was \$478 million in 2014 compared to \$445 million in 2013, an increase of \$33 million, or 7%. The increase was mainly due to the inclusion of a full year's interest expense relating to Sevan in 2014 compared to only half a year in 2013. In addition, more interest was capitalized in 2013 compared to 2014 according to the number of rigs under construction in each period. This increase was partially offset by deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners and a reduction in long-term debt in 2014.

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Other financial items

Other financial items reported in the income statement include the following items:

In US\$ millions	2014	2013
Interest income	63	24
Share in results from associated companies (net of tax)	34	(223)
(Loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments	(497)	133
Net gain/(loss) on debt extinguishment	(54)	—
Foreign exchange gain	164	52
Gain on realization of marketable securities	131	—
Gain on deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners	2,339	—
Gain on sale of tender rig business	—	1,256
Other financial items and other income/(expense), net	125	45
Total financial items and other income/(expense), net	2,305	1,287

Interest income was \$63 million in 2014 compared to \$24 million in 2013. Interest income for the period was primarily composed of interest earned on restricted cash balances, and interest earned and accreted on deferred consideration from SapuraKencana related to the sale of the tender rig business. During 2014 we also received interest from Seadrill Partners as a result of its deconsolidation on January 2, 2014.

Share in results from associated companies was an income of \$89 million in 2014 compared to a loss of \$223 million in 2013. The income in 2014 was mainly composed of our share of income from Seadrill Partners, which was partially offset by a \$88 million loss on our sale of a 28% limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP to Seadrill Partners. The loss in 2013 was mainly composed of our share of net losses in Archer during the year.

The loss on derivative financial instruments was \$497 million in 2014 compared to a gain of \$133 million in 2013. The loss in 2014 mainly related to a loss of \$176 million on our interest rate swap agreements and a loss of \$171 million on our cross-currency interest swaps due to unfavorable movements in swap interest rates during the year; loss on our TRS agreements of \$73 million, a loss of \$58 million on foreign exchange swap agreements and a loss on other derivatives of \$19 million. Gains in 2013 were mainly related to a gain of \$143 million on our interest rate swap agreements due to the favorable movement in swap interest rates during the year, gain on our TRS agreements of \$19 million and gain on other derivatives of \$30 million, which was partially offset by a loss on our cross-currency interest rate and foreign exchange swap agreements of \$10 million.

Foreign exchange gains amounted to \$164 million in 2014, compared to gains of \$52 million in 2013. This was mainly due to the revaluation of our NOK-denominated bonds to the U.S. dollar and is favorable due to the weakening of Norwegian kroner compared to the U.S. Dollar.

Included in the results for 2014 is net loss on debt extinguishment of \$54 million primarily relating to the extinguishment of our convertible bond. The loss primarily relates to the incentive payments we made to holders of the convertible bonds. Please see Note 23 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Included in the results for 2014 is a gain on the realization of marketable securities of \$131 million being recycled out of accumulated other comprehensive income into the income statement as a gain relating to the sale of shares in SapuraKencana. Please see Note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Included in the results for 2014 is a gain on the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners of \$2,339 million. The gain represents the excess of the fair value of the Company's investments in Seadrill Partners over the carrying value of our

share of the net assets of Seadrill Partners deconsolidated. Please see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Included in the results for 2013 is a gain of \$1,256 million on sale of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana. The sale closed on April 30, 2013. Please see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Income taxes

Income tax expense was \$19 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$154 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease was mainly due to changes in uncertain tax positions taken in prior periods that were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2014. Our effective tax rate was approximately 1% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 5% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in the effective rate is principally due to the non-taxable gain on the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners.

Certain of our Norwegian subsidiaries have been party to an ongoing dispute to a tax reassessment issued in October 2011 by the Norwegian tax authorities in regard to the transfer of certain legal entities to a different tax jurisdiction and the principles for conversion of functional currency. In April 2014 these subsidiaries entered into a settlement agreement with the Norwegian tax authorities resulting in discontinued legal proceedings in the Oslo District Court. The terms of the settlement agreement included the Company making a cash payment to the tax authorities

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for the settlement of revised reassessments agreed between the parties. Following the settlement of the uncertainties arising from these matters, we recognized a \$94 million positive impact on our second quarter 2014 effective tax rate.

Significant amounts of our income and costs are reported in non-taxable jurisdictions such as Bermuda. The drilling rig operations are normally carried out in taxable jurisdictions. In the tax jurisdictions in which we operate, the corporate income tax rates range from 17% to 35% for earned income and the deemed tax rates vary from 4% to 10% of revenues. Further, losses in one tax jurisdiction may not be offset against taxable income in other jurisdictions. Accordingly, our effective tax rate may differ significantly from period to period depending on the level of activity in, and the mix of, each of tax jurisdictions in which our operations are conducted.

Unrealized (loss)/gain on marketable securities, net

The net unrealized loss at December 31, 2014 was \$982 million compared to a gain of \$333 million at December 31, 2013, presented in the statement of total comprehensive income. The unrealized loss in 2014 was a result of recent reductions in the market capitalization of Seadrill Partners and SapuraKencana, both entities in which we hold investments, compared to the gains made on the investment in SapuraKencana made in 2013.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

We operate in a capital intensive industry. Historically our investment in newbuild drilling units, secondhand drilling units and our acquisition of other companies has been financed through borrowings from commercial banks and export credit agencies, cash generated from operations, and a combination of equity issuances, bond and convertible bond offerings. Our liquidity requirements relate to servicing and repaying our debt, funding investment in drilling units, funding working capital requirements and maintaining adequate cash reserves to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in operating cash flows. Most of our contract and other revenues are received monthly in arrears, and most of our operating costs are paid on a monthly basis.

Our funding and treasury activities are conducted in accordance with our corporate policies to maximize returns while maintaining appropriate liquidity for our operating requirements. Cash and cash equivalents are held mainly in U.S. dollars, with lesser amounts held in Norwegian Kroner and Brazilian Real.

This section discusses the most important factors affecting our liquidity and capital resources, including:

- Summary of our borrowing activities;
- Liquidity outlook;
- Our newbuilding program;
- Key financial covenants related to our borrowings;
 - Sources and uses of cash;

Summary of our borrowing activities

As of December 31, 2015, we had total outstanding borrowings under our secured credit facilities of \$8.3 billion, secured by, among other things, liens on our drilling units, and unsecured bonds outstanding of \$2.4 billion. In addition, we had interest bearing debt of \$0.4 billion under loan agreements with related parties.

We have issued a variety of secured and unsecured borrowings. Generally the secured debt amortizes over a period of five to ten years, with a balloon payment at maturity. The debt is secured by, among other things, liens on our drilling units. In addition, all of our loan agreements contain cross-default provisions, meaning that if we are in default under one of our loan agreements, amounts outstanding under our other loan agreements may also be in default, accelerated

and become due and payable. Our unsecured debt consists of bonds denominated primarily in U.S. dollars, but also in Norwegian Kroner and Swedish Kroner, with both fixed and floating rates of interest. For the floating bonds in NOK and SEK, we have entered into cross currency interest rate swaps to fix the interest and exchange rates to the dollar.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 we made external debt repayments of \$3.0 billion, compared to \$4.3 billion in 2014. In 2015 this included the maturity of our \$700 million secured loan related to certain of our jack-up drilling units, the refinancing of our \$450 million senior secured credit facility related to our acquisition of the West Eclipse facility, and maturity of our \$350 million fixed interest bond, which was repaid at par. In addition our \$420 million senior secured credit facility relating to the West Polaris was also derecognized when the West Polaris was sold to Sadrill Partners, and on our deconsolidation of SeaMex the \$150 million senior secured credit facility relating to the West Oberon was repaid.

In 2015, we raised \$1.5 billion of new external debt financing, which included our \$950 million senior secured credit facility related to the West Carina and West Eclipse, and our \$450 million senior secured facility for six jack-up drilling units, compared to \$5.1 billion in 2014.

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As of December 31, 2015 we had a total of \$462 million of undrawn borrowing capacity under our existing credit facilities. Currently, however, we are restricted from drawing down on any of this capacity due to the amendments made to our secured facilities in April 2016.

The outstanding external debt as of December 31, 2015, gross of capitalized loan fees, is repayable as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	and thereafter	Total
Outstanding loans	1,526	2,872	2,432	2,817	1,014	—		10,661

Please refer to Note 23 - Long term debt to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for further detailed information on our credit facilities and bonds.

Liquidity Outlook

Our short-term liquidity requirements relate to servicing our debt amortizations, interest payments, and funding working capital requirements. Sources of liquidity include existing cash balances, short-term investments and contract and other revenues. We have historically relied on our cash generated from operations to meet our working capital needs. We believe that cash on hand, liquid investments, contract and other revenues, provided by our current contract backlog, will generate sufficient cash flow to fund our anticipated debt service and working capital requirements for the next twelve months. We currently have certain restrictions on drawing down additional amounts on our undrawn revolving credit facilities. Our long-term liquidity requirements include the repayment of long-term debt balances, and funding yard installments for new drilling units.

On April 28, 2016, we entered into agreements with our banking group to amend the financial covenants on all of our secured credit facilities. In addition to the covenant waiver we have also deferred the maturities of three facilities maturing prior to May 2017, significantly improving our liquidity profile over the next 15 months. The \$450 million senior secured credit facility, related to the West Eminence, has been deferred from June 20, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The \$400 million senior secured credit facility relating to four jack-up rigs has been deferred from December 8, 2016 to May 31, 2017. The \$2,000 million senior secured credit facility of our consolidated subsidiary, NADL, has been deferred from April 15, 2017 to June 30, 2017. These facilities have balloon payments on maturity of \$331 million, \$200 million, and \$950 million respectively.

This agreement is the first stage is one component of a broader effort to refinance our indebtedness, and provides a more stable platform from which to work with all parts of our capital structure to achieve a more comprehensive refinancing solution that we aim to communicate later in the year. The second stage of the effort is expected to address medium- to long-term liquidity requirements and create an investable platform for new capital.

We expect to refinance our credit facilities and other debt facilities, including the \$1 billion bond due in September 2017. In addition, we expect to take additional steps to further delay newbuild deliveries until the dayrates justify taking delivery. We do not expect to take delivery of any units in 2016 and currently have \$4.0 billion of newbuild yard installments due in 2017, 2018 and 2019 that we will be working with shipyards to defer. We expect that we will require external financing sources additional issuances to meet our refinancing and capital requirements. Future financings may result in higher borrowing costs, or require more restrictive covenants and terms, which may further restrict our operations.

Our newbuilding program

In 2015 we spent \$0.9 billion on newbuildings, drilling units, and equipment, compared to \$2.9 billion 2014. The reason for the reduction was that in 2015 we only took delivery of the West Carina, whereas in 2014 we took delivery of the West Jupiter, the West Saturn, the West Neptune, and the West Linus.

At December 31, 2015, we had contractual commitments under thirteen newbuilding contracts totaling \$4.0 billion (2014: \$5.4 billion). The deliveries currently contracted to take place in 2016, and 2017 are the eight jack-up rigs with Dalian, and the two drillships with Samsung. We have already successfully entered into deferral agreements with the shipyards as follows:

On January 22, 2015, we entered into an agreement with Dalian to defer the deliveries of eight jack-ups that were previously scheduled to be delivered in 2015 and 2016, to 2016 and 2017. On June 3, 2015, we entered into a second amendment with Dalian to defer the deliveries of four jack-ups that were previously due in 2016 to late 2016 and 2017. On April 18, 2016, we entered into agreements with Dalian to further the defer the deliveries of all eight jack-ups under construction. Following this latest deferral agreement, one unit is now scheduled to be delivered at the end of 2016, four units in 2017, and three units in 2018.

On July 2, 2015, we entered into an agreement with Samsung to defer the deliveries of two ultra-deepwater drillships, the West Draco and the West Dorado from 2015 to the first quarter of 2017.

On December 2, 2015, the Company signed an amendment with Jurong Shipyard (“Jurong”) for the deferral of the delivery of the semi-submersible drilling unit, the West Rigel (the “Unit”). The deferral period lasts until June 2016, following completion of which, the Company and Jurong have agreed to form a Joint Asset Holding Company for joint ownership of the Unit, to be owned 23% by the Company and 77% by Jurong, in the event no employment is secured for the Unit and no alternative transaction is completed.

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Until the end of the deferral period, the Company will continue to market the unit for an acceptable drilling contract, and the Unit will remain at the Jurong Shipyard in Singapore. The Company and Jurong may also consider other commercial opportunities for the Unit during this period. However, based on current market conditions, management deems the most probable outcome to be that the Unit will be contributed to the Joint Asset Holding Company. As a result, the Company has concluded that the West Rigel drilling unit should be classified as “Held for Sale” as at December 31, 2015.

On January 15, 2016, we entered into an agreement with DSME to defer the delivery of two ultra-deepwater drillships, the West Aquila and West Libra, until the second quarter 2018 and first quarter of 2019, respectively. On October 30, 2015, Sevan Drilling and Cosco agreed to exercise the first six-month option of the delivery deferral agreement for the Sevan Developer, which extended the deferral period to April 15, 2016. In addition, on April 15, 2016, we exercised our second six-month deferral option, until October 15, 2016. Sevan Drilling and Cosco have two remaining six-month deferral options available.

The table below shows the maturity schedule for the Newbuilding contractual commitments as of April 28, 2016, which reflects the recent deferral agreements with DSME, Samsung and Cosco and Dalian, and assumes we exercise the remaining deferral options for the Sevan Developer with Cosco:

(In US\$ millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	and thereafter	Total
Newbuildings	188	2,158	1,174	529	—	—		4,049

Borrowings under our current credit facilities and available cash on hand are not sufficient to pay the remaining installments related to our contracted yard commitments for all of our newbuild drilling units, which currently total \$4 billion as of March 31, 2016. We expect to finance the yard installments largely through secured bank financing. We expect to secure financing for the eventual deliveries at affordable terms and rates due to our past experience and successes. We are negotiating with our shipyards to further adjust delivery dates to meet contracting demands, as we have successfully done so previously, including the potential use of various deferral arrangements. We believe that we will reach negotiated solutions with the shipyards to further defer the deliveries and final installments that are due in 2016 and 2017 into later periods.

Key financial covenants related to our borrowings

May 2015 Amendments to Senior Secured Credit Facilities

In May 2015, the Company executed an amendment to the covenants contained in all of its senior secured credit facilities. Under the amended terms, the permitted leverage ratio has been amended to the following:

6.0:1, from and including the financial quarter starting on July 1, 2015 and including the financial quarter ending on September 30, 2016;

5.5:1, from and including the financial quarter starting on October 1, 2016 and including the financial quarter ending December 31, 2016;

4.5:1, from and including the financial quarter starting on January 1, 2017 until the final maturity date.

In connection with the amendment, effective from July 1, 2015, an additional margin may be payable on the senior secured credit facilities as follows:

•125% per annum if the leverage ratio is 4.50:1 up to and including 4.99:1;

•25% per annum if the leverage ratio is 5.00:1 up to and including 5.49:1;

•75% per annum if the leverage ratio is 5.50:1 up to and including 6.00:1

In addition, as part of the amendments to the covenants contained in the Company’s senior secured credit facilities in May 2015, the Company is restricted from making dividend distributions, and repurchasing its own shares during the amendment period until January 1, 2017.

April 2016 Amendments to Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On April 28, 2016, the Company executed amendment and waiver agreements in respect of all of its senior secured credit facilities. The Company also executed maturity extension agreements in respect of three senior secured credit facilities maturing in the near term. The key terms and conditions of these agreements are as follows:

Extensions:

\$450 million Senior Secured Credit Facility: The maturity of the \$450 million senior secured credit facility, relating to the Eminence rig, has been extended from June 20, 2016 to December 31, 2016. In addition, the margin has been reset to 250 basis points.

\$400 million Senior Secured Credit Facility: The maturity of the \$400 million senior secured credit facility, relating to jack-up rigs West Cressida, West Callisto, West Leda and West Triton, has been extended from December 8, 2016 to May 31, 2017.

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\$2 billion Senior Secured Credit Facility: The maturity of the \$2 billion senior secured credit facility of our majority-owned subsidiary NADL has been extended from April 15, 2017 to June 30, 2017.

Key amendments and waivers:

Equity ratio: The Company is required to maintain a total equity to total assets ratio of at least 30.0%. Prior to the amendment, both total equity and total assets were adjusted for the difference between book and market values of drilling units, as determined by independent broker valuations. The amendment removes the need for the market value adjustment from the calculation of the equity ratio until June 30, 2017.

Leverage ratio: The Company is required to maintain a ratio of net debt to EBITDA. Prior to the amendment the leverage ratio had to be no greater than 6.0:1, falling to 5.5:1 from October 1, 2016, and falling again to 4.5:1 from January 1, 2017. The amendment retains the ratio at 6.0:1 until December 31, 2016, and then increases to 6.5:1 between January 1, 2017 and June 30, 2017.

Minimum-value-clauses: The Company's secured bank credit facilities contain loan-to-value clauses, or minimum-value-clauses ("MVC"), which could require the Company to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the value of the drilling units securing borrowings under each of such agreements decrease below required levels. Subject to compliance with the terms of the amendment, this covenant has been suspended until June 30, 2017.

Minimum Liquidity: The Company has previously been required to maintain a minimum of \$150 million of liquidity. This has been reset to \$250 million until June 30, 2017.

Additional undertakings:

Further process: The Company has agreed to consultation, information provision and certain processes in respect of further discussions with its lenders under its senior secured credit facilities. This includes agreements in respect of progress milestones towards the agreement of, and implementation plan in respect of, a comprehensive financing package.

Restrictive undertakings: The Company has agreed to additional near-term restrictive undertakings applicable during this process, including (without limitation) limitations in respect of:

dividends, share capital repurchases and total return swaps;

incurrence and maintenance of certain indebtedness;

investments in, extensions of credit to or the provision of financial support for non-wholly owned subsidiaries;

investments in, extensions of credit to or the provision of financial support for joint ventures or associated entities;

acquisitions;

dispositions;

prepayment, repayment or repurchase of any debt obligations;

granting security; and

payments in respect of newbuild drilling units,

in each case, subject to limited exceptions.

Other changes and provisions:

Undrawn availability: The Company has agreed to refrain from borrowing any undrawn commitments under its senior secured credit facilities.

Fees: The Company has agreed to pay certain fees to its lenders in consideration of these extensions and amendments.

These extensions and amendments are designed to provide the Company and the banking group with a period of stability and certainty while a more comprehensive financing package is agreed. The Company intends to further communicate these financing plans this year.

The Company expects to remain in compliance with the amended covenants for the next twelve months.

Please refer to Note 23 - Long term debt to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further information on our the covenants contained within our credit facilities and bonds.

Please refer to Item 3 Key Information - D Risk Factors for further information on the risks facing our Company and implications of a breach in financial covenants.

Sources and uses of cash

At December 31, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$1.0 billion, compared to \$0.8 billion in 2014.

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In the year ended December 31, 2015, we generated cash from operations of \$1.8 billion, used \$0.2 billion in investing activities, and cash outflows from financing activities were \$1.4 billion, compared to \$1.6 billion, \$0.1 billion, and \$1.5 billion outflows, respectively, in the year ended 2014.

Summary cash flow statement (In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,788	1,574	1,695
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(190)	66	(2,964)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(1,370)	(1,521)	1,695
Cash and cash equivalents held for sale	—	(26)	—
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(15)	(6)	—
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	213	87	426
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	831	744	318
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,044	831	744

Net cash provided by operating activities

The net cash generated from operations increased in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to working capital improvements in the year, including improved collections of trade receivables and related party balances. We have also spent less on long-term maintenance due to the implementation of our cost savings program. The total interest and taxes paid during 2015 is also lower than in 2014. The increase in net cash generated from operations has been partly offset by a reduction in underlying operating income, and fewer dividends received from associated companies, such as from our direct investments in the operating subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners.

Net cash used in investing activities

The net cash used in investing activities was \$190 million in 2015, compared to net cash provided by investing activities of \$66 million in 2014. In 2015 we spent \$0.9 billion on newbuildings, drilling units, and equipment, compared to \$2.9 billion in 2014, primarily due to only taking delivery of one drillship in 2015, compared to three drillships and a harsh environment jack-up drilling rig in 2014. In 2015 million we raised \$1.2 billion on the disposals of businesses, including the disposal of the West Polaris to Seadrill Partners and the disposal of 50% of the interest in SeaMex. In 2014 we raised \$1.1 billion on the disposals of businesses, including the disposal of the West Auriga and West Vela to Seadrill Partners. In addition, in 2014 we raised \$373 million when we sold 28% of our limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP, a subsidiary of Seadrill Partners, to Seadrill Partners.

Net loans issued to related parties were \$290 million in 2015, compared to a net \$2.1 billion of related party loans repaid in 2014. The large repayment in 2014 mainly relates to when Seadrill Partners entered into an independently financed term loan, the proceeds of which were partly used to repay the related party back to back loan financing between us and Seadrill Partners. In 2015 we made investments into associated companies totaling \$210 million, compared to 586 million in 2014.

Net cash used in financing activities

The net cash used in financing activities was \$1.4 billion in 2015, compared \$1.5 billion in 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2015 we made external debt repayments of \$3.0 billion, compared to \$4.3 billion in 2014. In 2015 this included the maturing of the \$700 million facility for jack-up drilling units, the refinancing of the \$450 million West Eclipse facility, and maturity of the \$350 million fixed interest bond, which was repaid at par. During the year ended December 31, 2015 we raised \$1.5 billion of new external debt financing, compared to \$5.1 billion in 2014. In 2015 this included the new \$950 million facility for the West Carina and West Eclipse, and the new \$450 million facility for six jack-up drilling units.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 we did not pay any dividends, while for the same period in 2014 we paid \$1.4 billion in total cash dividends.

Dividends

For the year ended December 31, 2015 we did not pay any dividends, while for the same period in 2014 we paid \$1.4 billion to shareholders of the Company in total cash dividends. On November 26, 2014, we suspended dividend distributions until further notice. In connection with the amendments to our secured loan agreements in May 2015 to increase the leverage ratio contained our senior secured credit facilities, we are restricted from paying dividends so long as the amended ratio is in effect, until January 1, 2017. In addition, in April 2016, as part of the amendments to the covenants contained in the Company's senior secured credit facilities, the Company is restricted from making dividend distributions during the amendment period until June 30, 2017.

Please see "Item 8. Financial Information - Dividend Policy" for more information.

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Restrictions

Seadrill Limited, as the parent company of its operating subsidiaries, is not a party to any drilling contracts directly and is therefore dependent on receiving cash distributions from its subsidiaries and other investments to meet its payment obligations. Cash dividend payments are regularly transferred by the various subsidiaries. Surplus funds are deposited to maximize returns while providing us with flexibility to meet all requirements for working capital and capital investments.

Hedging of market risk

We use financial instruments to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates. Most of these agreements do not qualify for hedge accounting and any changes in the fair values of the financial instruments are included in our consolidated statement of operations under “gain/(loss) on derivative financial instruments.”

Please see “Item 11 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” for a more detailed discussion of how changes in the economic environment would affect us.

Please see “Note 32 - Risk management and financial instruments” to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, for further information on our risk management and financial instruments.

C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES, ETC.

We do not undertake any significant expenditure on research and development, and have no significant interests in patents or licenses.

D. TREND INFORMATION

As a result of the decline in oil prices and reductions in oil company expenditures, the offshore drilling market is currently entering its third year of a downturn. Rig owners are bidding for available work extremely competitively with a focus on utilization over returns, which will likely drive dayrates down to or below cash breakeven levels.

The offshore drilling market continues to be oversupplied with multiple drilling rigs chasing the few opportunities that are available and contracting activity is at the lowest levels since the 1980's. Oil company capital expenditures are expected to decline further in 2016 following two consecutive years of decline. It is expected that the majority of rigs with contracts expiring in 2016 will be unable to find suitable follow on work and many are likely to be idle for a protracted period. Consequently, cold stacking and scrapping activity will likely accelerate.

Oil companies continue to work on managing their existing rig capacity. They are in many cases overcommitted based on reduced activity levels and there is very little appetite for adding new units. Near term budgetary constraints are the primary focus of many oil companies, with short term cash conservation ranking ahead of long term value generation. However, the near term cost cutting needed to support dividend payments can be expected to negatively impact the long term production profiles of existing development projects.

At today's oil prices the full cycle cost of many of the hydrocarbon provinces globally are uneconomic. A supply response is inevitable, however it may take some time due to the high degree of sunk costs in producing projects. When also considering the eventual demand response to low prices a rebalancing in the oil markets is expected at some point. Offshore oil fields represent a material portion of most major oil company's reserves and their production remains a cost competitive source of hydrocarbons.

Floaters

It is likely that the majority of floaters with contracts expiring in 2016 will be unable to find reasonable follow on work. It will be important to observe how rig owners react when faced with idle time on their units and face the choice to warm stack, cold stack or scrap units. For the most part, customer conversations remain focused on extending existing contracted assets or trade-offs between existing assets and newer assets rather than contracting new units for work.

Over the past 18 months 70 units have been scrapped, representing more retirements than over the prior 9 years combined, and more than any other 18 month period in history. Over the next 6 quarters, 26 of the 72 rigs rolling off contract are 5th generation or below units that will be challenged to find work for the foreseeable future as they are priced out of the market by more capable units. 15 or 20 year old assets require significant capital investments to remain part of the active fleet and very few rig owners will find economic justification to keep these old assets working.

Larger drilling companies with diversified fleets will find it easier to make economic decisions and cold stack idle rigs as each individual unit represents a smaller percentage of the overall fleet. Cold stacked units will generally require an improvement in dayrates sufficient to overcome reactivation costs before they are reintroduced into marketed supply. Significant cold stacking activity would represent a positive development in the market, effectively reducing marketed supply and helping to stabilize utilization and pricing until a more fundamental recovery is in place.

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Currently 170 floaters are in contracted, representing 56% marketed utilization. It is estimated that 180-200 rigs are needed in the floater fleet to maintain current decline curves.

The current newbuilding orderbook stands at approximately 69 units. A significant number of these newbuild orders have been delayed or cancelled and we expect this trend to continue. Delayed or cancelled newbuildings will ultimately be added to the fleet, however until an improved market justifies taking deliveries, the vast majority will likely remain in the shipyards. Between now and 2018 there is a high likelihood that there will be overall contraction in the floater fleet due to delivery delays and scrapping activity.

Jack-ups

Tendering activity in the jack-up market during 2015 continued, albeit at low dayrates. The shorter term contract profile in this market lends itself to more turnover and the market has likely reached the base level of units required to maintain existing decline curves.

Globally, contracted utilization is 62%. For units built before 2006 utilization is 55% while for newer units utilization is 71%. While utilization is still far from levels required for pricing power, customers continue to demonstrate a preference for newer and more capable equipment that can provide safer and more efficient operations.

Currently there are approximately 128 idle units older than 30 years out of a total fleet of 536. Additionally there are 56 units that are rolling off contracts by the end of 2016, which are also older than 30 years. Together, these 184 rigs, or 34% of the total fleet, represent prime candidates for retirement.

122 additions to the fleet are currently under construction; however a significant portion of these orders were placed by investors with little or no operating track record. While a number of these speculators may exit projects, these units will eventually reach the market, possibly in the hands of more established companies. The deployment of this incremental supply may be somewhat rationalized in the longer term as the more established players will likely only take delivery when economically viable.

E. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2015 or 2014, other than operating lease obligations and other commitments in the ordinary course of business that we are contractually obligated to fulfill with cash under certain circumstances. These commitments include guarantees in favor of banks, suppliers and variable interest entities and guarantees towards third parties such as surety performance guarantees to customers as they relate to our drilling contracts, contract bidding, customs duties, tax appeals and other obligations in various jurisdictions. Obligations under these guarantees are not normally called, as we typically comply with the underlying performance requirement. As of December 31, 2015, we had not been required to make collateral deposits with respect to these agreements.

The maximum potential future payments are summarized in “Note 33–Commitments and Contingencies,” in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

F. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

At December 31, 2015, we had the following contractual obligations and commitments:

(In US\$ millions)	Payment due by period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	After 5 years	

Interest-bearing debt	1,526	5,304	3,831	—	10,661
Related party interest-bearing debt	—	—	—	415	415
Total debt repayments	1,526	5,304	3,831	415	11,076
Interest payments	384	561	138	—	1,083
Related party interest payments	19	37	37	90	183
Pension obligations ⁽¹⁾	12	37	13	70	132
Operating lease obligations	11	18	12	13	54
Total contractual obligations	1,952	5,957	4,031	588	12,528

(1) Pension obligations are the forecasted employer's contributions to the Company's defined benefit plans, expected to be made over the next ten years.

In addition, the table below shows the maturity schedule for the newbuilding contractual commitments as of April 28, 2016, which reflects all recent deferral agreements with DSME, Samsung, Cosco and Dalian, and assumes we exercise the remaining deferral options for the Sevan Developer with Cosco:

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(In US\$ millions) 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 and thereafter Total
 Newbuildings ⁽¹⁾ 188 2,158 1,174 529 — — 4,049

Newbuilding commitments relate to eight jack-up rigs totaling \$1.7 billion, one semi-submersible rig totaling \$0.4 billion and four drillships totaling \$1.9 billion. Note that the newbuilding commitments include \$0.4 billion related (1) to the Sevan Developer that are presented as a contractual obligation in the balance sheet in the line item “Other short term liabilities.” Please see “Note 33 – Commitments and contingencies” to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further information.

G. SAFE HARBOR

Forward-looking information discussed in this Item 5 includes assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions and beliefs about future events. These statements are intended as “forward-looking statements.” We caution that assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions and beliefs about future events may and often do vary from actual results and the differences can be material. Please see “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” in this Annual Report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and officers, and also certain key employees within our operating subsidiaries, who are responsible for overseeing the management of our business.

Name	Age	Position
John Fredriksen	72	President, Director and Chairman of the Board
Kate Blankenship	51	Director and Audit Committee member
Kathrine Fredriksen	32	Director
Bert Bekker	77	Director
Paul Leand Jr.	49	Director
Ørjan Svanevik	50	Director
Hans Petter Aas	70	Director
Georgina Sousa	65	Director and Company Secretary
Per Wullf	56	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President, Seadrill Management
Mark Morris	52	Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President, Seadrill Management
David Sneddon	52	Chief Accounting Officer and Senior Vice President, Seadrill Management
Anton Dibowitz	43	Chief Commercial Officer and Senior Vice President, Seadrill Management
Leif Nelson	41	Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President
Henrik M Hansen	53	Chief Technical Officer and Senior Vice President
Svend Anton Maier	50	Senior Vice President Special Projects
José Firmo	45	Senior Vice President Brazil
Alf Ragnar Løvda	58	Senior Vice President and CEO of North Atlantic Management
Ray Watkins	55	Senior Vice President Americas
Philip Souyris	46	Senior Vice President Mexico
Dave Morrow	44	Senior Vice President, Africa & Middle East
Alex Monsen	54	Senior Vice President Asia Pacific
Des Thurlby	51	Senior Vice President, Human Resources

Certain biographical information about each of our directors, executive officers and key officers is set forth below.

John Fredriksen has served as our Chairman of the Board, President and since our inception in May 2005. Mr. Fredriksen has also served since 1997 as Chairman, President, and a director of Frontline Ltd. (NYSE:FRO), or Frontline, a Bermuda company listed on the NYSE and the OSE, and from 2001 until September 2014 as Chairman of the Board, President and a director of Golar LNG Limited, or Golar, a Bermuda company listed on the Nasdaq Global Market. Mr. Fredriksen also currently serves as a director of Golden Ocean Group Limited (formerly Knightsbridge Shipping Limited), or Golden Ocean, a Bermuda company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market and the OSE since March 2015. Mr. Fredriksen also served as a director and chairman of the board of NADL between its inception in 2011 and September 2015. Mr. Fredriksen is the father of Ms. Kathrine Fredriksen, a director of the Company.

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Kate Blankenship has served as a director of the Company since its inception in May 2005. Mrs. Blankenship has also served as a director of Frontline since 2003. Mrs. Blankenship joined Frontline in 1994 and served as its Chief Accounting Officer and Secretary until October 2005. Mrs. Blankenship has been a director of Ship Finance since October 2003, Seadrill Partners since June 2012, NADL since February 2011, Independent Tankers Corporation Limited, since February 2008, Golden Ocean since March 2015, Archer since its incorporation in 2007 and Avance Gas Holding Ltd since October 2013. Mrs. Blankenship served as a director of Golar LNG Limited from July 2003 until September 2015 and Golar LNG Partners from September 2007 until September 2015. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Kathrine Fredriksen has served as a director of the Company since September 2008. Ms. Fredriksen has also served as a director of Golar LNG Partners from April 2013 until September 2014, and served as a director of Golar LNG Limited from February 2008 until April 2013. She graduated from Wang Handels Gymnas in Norway and studied at the European Business School in London. Ms. Fredriksen is the daughter of Mr. John Fredriksen, our President and Chairman.

Bert Bekker has served as a director of the Company since April 2013. Mr. Bekker has been in the heavy marine transport industry since 1978 when he co-founded Dock Express Shipping Rotterdam (the predecessor of Dockwise Transport B.V.). Mr. Bekker retired from his position as Chief Executive Officer of Dockwise Transport B.V. in May 2003. Mr. Bekker served as Chief Executive Officer of Cableship Contractors N.V. Curacao from March 2001 until June 2006. In May 2006, Mr. Bekker was appointed Executive Advisor Heavy Lift of Frontline Management AS, an affiliate of Frontline, and in January 2007, he was appointed CEO of Sealift Management B.V. Mr. Bekker held that position until its merger with Dockwise Ltd in May 2007. Mr. Bekker served as a director of Dockwise Ltd. from June 2007 until December 2009. Mr. Bekker currently serves as a director of Wilh. Wilhelmsen Netherlands B.V., part of the Wilh. Wilhelmsen ASA Group, and has served as a director since July 2003. Mr. Bekker has served as a director of Seadrill Partners since September 2012, and Ship Finance since May 2015.

Paul Leand, Jr. has served as a director of the Company since April 2013. Mr. Leand is the Chief Executive Officer and director of AMA Capital Partners LLC, or AMA, an investment bank specializing in the maritime industry. Mr. Leand has worked extensively in U.S. capital markets in connection with AMA's restructuring and mergers and acquisitions practices. Mr. Leand currently serves as a member of the Investment Committee of AMA Shipping funds, a series of private equity funds formed and managed by AMA. From 1989 to 1998, Mr Leand managed the Railroad Division and the International Maritime Division of First National Bank of Maryland. Mr. Leand currently also serves as a director of Ship Finance since 2003, Golar LNG Partners LP since 2011, NADL since 2012 and Eagle Bulk Shipping Inc. since 2014.

Ørjan Svanevik has served as a director of the Company since October 2014, and as a director of NADL since May 2015. Mr. Svanevik joined the Seatankers Group in July 2014 and has a broad industry background, with special knowledge of oil and gas, maritime, shipbuilding, and engineering sectors. He has extensive experience from global operations, investment management and corporate finance. Mr Svanevik was previously Managing Director for the investment advisory firm Oavik Capital from October 2008 to July 2014. Prior to this he was Head of M&A and a Partner at Aker ASA from 2005 to 2008, and COO and EVP of Kværner ASA from 2004 to 2005. Prior to this Mr Svanevik also worked in corporate advisory and investment banking for Arkwright from 1994 to 2001. He started his career at Schlumberger Limited, where he held various international financial management positions from 1991 to 1994. Mr Svanevik has an AMP from Harvard Business School and a MBA from Thunderbird School of Global Management.

Hans Petter Aas was appointed as a Director of the Company in May 2015. Mr. Aas has a long career as banker in the international shipping and offshore market, and retired from his position as Global Head of the Shipping, Offshore and Logistics Division of DnB NOR in August 2008. Mr Aas joined DnB NOR (then Bergen Bank) in 1989, and has

previously worked for the Petroleum Division of the Norwegian Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Energy, as well as for Vesta Insurance and Nevi Finance. Mr Aas is also a director and Chairman of Ship Finance, and is a director of Deep Sea Supply Plc., Golden Ocean, Knutsen Offshore Tankers ASA, Knutsen NYK Offshore Partners LP, Solvang ASA and Gearbulk Holding Limited. Mr Aas served as a director of Golar LNG Limited from September 2008 until February 2015 and of Golar LNG Partners LP from 2011 until February 2015.

Georgina Sousa has served as the Secretary of the Company since February 2006. She was appointed as a director of the Company on November 23, 2015. She is also a director and the Head of Corporate Administration for Frontline, is a director and secretary of NADL and Ship Finance, and is the secretary of Seadrill Partners and Archer. Until January 2007, she was Vice-President-Corporate Services of Consolidated Services Limited, a Bermuda Management Company, having joined the firm in 1993 as Manager of Corporate Administration. From 1976 to 1982 Mrs Sousa was employed by the Bermuda law firm of Appleby, Spurling & Kempe as company secretary and from 1982 to 1993 she was employed by the Bermuda law firm of Cox & Wilkinson as senior company secretary.

Per Wulf was appointed Chief Executive Officer and President of Seadrill Management in July 2013 and a director of the Company in February 2016. Mr. Wulf has also served as a director of Sevan Drilling since January 2012. Previously, Mr. Wulf served as the Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President of Seadrill Management since 2009. Mr. Wulf has more than 36 years of experience in the international offshore and onshore drilling industry with A.P. Moller - Maersk A/S, serving as Managing Director for Maersk Drilling Norge AS from 2006 to 2009.

Mark Morris was appointed as Chief Financial Officer in September 2015. Mr Morris was most recently the chief financial officer for Rolls-Royce Group plc and held several roles in his 28 years with the company. During his career at Rolls Royce, amongst other roles, Mr Morris served as group treasurer, managing director, Rolls-Royce Capital and Treasurer of International Aero Engines, a Rolls-Royce Joint Venture.

David Sneddon was appointed Chief Accounting Officer and Senior Vice President of Seadrill Management in December 2013. Prior to joining Seadrill, Mr Sneddon held several senior positions in Novelis Inc., including VP of Finance in Europe. Mr Sneddon has also previously held

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various positions in Alcan Inc and KPMG. Mr Sneddon has a Master's degree in Economics and Accountancy from Aberdeen University and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

Anton Dibowitz has served as Chief Commercial Officer and Senior Vice President of Seadrill Management since January 2013. He has over 15 years drilling industry experience most recently serving as Vice President Marketing and prior to that as Commercial Director, Deepwater Western Hemisphere Division. Prior to Seadrill, Mr Dibowitz held various positions within tax, process reengineering and marketing at Transocean Ltd. and Ernst & Young LLP. He is a Certified Public Accountant and a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin where he received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, and Master's degrees in Professional Accounting (MPA) and Business Administration (MBA).

Leif Nelson was appointed Chief Operating Officer in July 2015. He has over 18 years of experience in the drilling industry, most recently as our Vice President Operations Performance. Prior to joining the Company, Mr Nelson held various operational positions for Transocean Ltd. Mr Nelson is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines and holds a BSc in Petroleum Engineering. Mr Nelson sits on the board of the Well Control Institute.

Henrik M Hansen was appointed Chief Technical Officer in July 2015. He has over 25 years of experience in the drilling industry most recently as Vice President Operational Excellence. Prior to joining the Company, Mr Hansen held various operational positions within Maersk Drilling. He is a marine engineer and holds a Bachelor of Technology Management in Marine Engineering.

Svend Anton Maier was appointed our Senior Vice President of Special Projects since January 2016. Previously Mr Maier served as our Senior Vice President of the Americas region, from February 2015 until December 2015, as Senior Vice President of Russia for NADL from August 2014 until February 2015, and as Senior Vice President of Africa and Middle-East from January 2011 until August 2014. Mr. Maier also serves as a director of Sevan Drilling. Mr. Maier joined the Company in February 2007 as Vice President, Deepwater Eastern Hemisphere. Mr. Maier has more than 20 years of experience in the offshore drilling industry. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Maier held several senior positions in Transocean Ltd., including operations manager in Egypt, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. Mr Maier also has been a non-executive director of SapuraKencana since October 2015. Mr. Maier graduated from the Maritime Institute of Tønsberg with a degree in marine engineering.

José Firmo was appointed Senior Vice President of our Brazil region in October 2014. Mr Firmo has over 25 years of experience in the Oilfield Services industry. Since 1992 when he joined Schlumberger Limited he has held numerous positions, including Testing & Wireline Field Engineer offshore Brazil, Field Manager positions in the North and South America, Global Business Development for Completions, Testing Global Human Resources Director, and Vice President of Operations Latin America for Testing Services. Born in Rio de Janeiro, he holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from the Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University.

Alf Ragnar Løvdal has been the chief executive officer of North Atlantic Management AS since January 2013. Mr. Løvdal has previously served as our senior vice president in Asia Pacific from April 2009 until December 2012. Mr. Løvdal has also held several other senior positions at the Company, including serving as general manager of operations for our mobile units. Mr. Løvdal has close to 35 years of experience from the oil and gas industry, including 10 years in the well services business of the drilling contractor Smedvig, which we acquired in early 2006. Prior to his engagement with Smedvig and Seadrill, Mr. Løvdal held various positions in different oil service companies, including five years of offshore field experience with Schlumberger Limited, and serving as chief executive officer of Seawell Management AS. Mr. Løvdal has a degree in mechanical engineering from Horten Engineering Academy in Norway.

Ray Watkins was appointed Senior Vice President of our Americas Region in January 2016. Mr Watkins previously served as our Vice President of the Asia Pacific region from May 2013 until December 2015. Mr Watkins has more than 30 years of international experience in the drilling industry. He has served as our director of operations for the West Africa region from February 2011 to April 2013. Prior to joining the Company, Mr Watkins held several senior positions in Maersk Drilling and Maersk FPSOs including managing director, director of global operations and regional manager. Mr Watkins is a certified Mechanical Engineer.

Philip Souyris has served as Senior Vice President Mexico region since January 2015. Mr Souyris has 17 years in the offshore drilling industry, including 14 years specializing on the deepwater sector. Prior to joining the Company, Mr Souyris held several senior positions in Schlumberger Limited since 1998, including drilling engineer, drilling manager for Brazil, and operations manager in East Mediterranean Europe. Mr Souyris graduated from Universidad Nacional del Sur as Industrial Engineer and also holds a Masters specialization of Industrial Organization from the same institution.

Dave Morrow was appointed Senior Vice President of the Africa Middle East region in November 2015. He has over 17 years in the drilling industry, most recently serving as our Vice President of Marketing in the Eastern Hemisphere. Prior to the Company, Mr. Morrow held various senior management positions at Ensco plc and Nabors Industries Ltd. in operations, and commercial and general management. He has a BBA in Marketing and Economics from the University of New Mexico.

Alex Monsen was appointed Senior Vice President of the Asia Pacific region in January 2016. Mr Monsen has been at Seadrill since June 2006 and previously served as our Senior Vice President of Asset Development. Mr Monsen has more than 20 years of experience in the drilling industry and has held several senior positions in Stena Drilling Ltd, most recently as Project Manager for Stena Drilling's DrillMax project. He has a bachelor's degree in Naval Architecture from the University of Strathclyde and a Master's degree from Strathclyde Business School.

Des Thurlby was appointed Senior Vice President of Human Resources in July 2015. He joined Seadrill in September 2013. Prior to joining the Company Mr Thurlby was Global Human Resources Director of Jaguar Land Rover Limited for six years. Prior to joining Jaguar Land

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Rover, Mr Thurlby held several HR roles with Ford Motor Company. Mr Thurlby has an MBA from London Business School and a degree in Politics and Economics from Newcastle University.

B. COMPENSATION

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we paid our directors and executive officers aggregate compensation of \$19 million, including compensation in the form of options exercised. In addition, we have incurred compensation expense in the aggregate amount of \$1 million for their pension and retirement benefits.

In addition to cash compensation, during 2015 we also recognized an expense of \$2 million relating to stock options and restricted stock units granted to certain of our directors and executive officers. The options were granted in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, and vest over a two to four years period and expire between May 2014 and December 2017. The exercise price of the options at December 31, 2015, was in the range NOK137.40 to NOK273.00 (equivalent to \$18.46 to \$36.67) per share, and will for most options be reduced by the amount of any future dividends declared with respect to the common shares. Restricted stock units were granted in 2013, 2014 and 2015, and have fair values of \$46.07, \$11.00 and \$3.67, respectively.

C. BOARD PRACTICES

Our Board is elected annually by a vote of a majority of the common shares represented at the meeting at which one or more holders of one-third of our outstanding common shares constitutes a quorum. In addition, the maximum and minimum number of directors is determined by a resolution of our shareholders, but no less than two directors shall serve at any given time. Each director shall hold office until the next annual general meeting following his or her election or until his or her successor is elected.

Our Board currently consists of nine directors. Georgina Sousa and Per Wullf were appointed to the Board in November 2015 and February 2016, respectively.

Four of our directors, Kate Blankenship, Hans Petter Aas, Paul Leand Jr. and Bert Bekker, are considered independent pursuant to Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

We currently have an audit committee, which is responsible for overseeing the quality and integrity of the Company's financial statements and its accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices; our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; the independent auditor's qualifications, independence and performance; and our internal audit function. Our audit committee consists of Mrs. Blankenship.

We currently have a compensation committee responsible for establishing and reviewing the executive officers' and senior managements' compensation and benefits. Our committee consists of Mr. Svanevik and Mrs. Blankenship.

In lieu of a nomination committee, our Board is responsible for identifying and recommending potential candidates to become board members and recommending directors for appointment to board committees.

There are no service contracts between us and any of our directors providing for benefits upon termination of their employment or service.

As a foreign private issuer we are exempt from certain requirements of the NYSE that are applicable to U.S. listed companies. For a listing and further discussion of how our corporate governance practices differ from those required of U.S. companies listed on the NYSE, please see "Item 16G. Corporate Governance," or visit the corporate governance section of our website at www.seadrill.com.

D.EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately 6,995 employees.

Some of our employees and our contracted labor, most of whom work in Brazil, Nigeria, Norway and the United Kingdom, are represented by collective bargaining agreements. As part of the legal obligations in some of these agreements, we are required to contribute certain amounts to retirement funds and pension plans and have restricted ability to dismiss employees. In addition, many of these represented individuals are working under agreements that are subject to salary negotiation. These negotiations could result in higher personnel costs, other increased costs or increased operating restrictions that could adversely affect our financial performance.

We consider our relationships with the various unions as stable, productive and professional. At present, there are no ongoing negotiations or outstanding issues, other than as disclosed in “Note 33–Commitments and contingencies” to the Notes of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

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	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total employees (including contracted-in staff)			
Operating segments:			
Floater	2,995	4,505	5,100
Jack-up rigs	2,075	2,985	2,650
Tender rigs	—	—	1,115
Other	1,755	1,850	—
Corporate	170	110	100
Total employees	6,995	9,450	8,965
Geographical location:			
Norway	1,080	1,455	1,695
Rest of Europe	170	110	100
North America and Mexico	1,535	2,485	1,990
South America	1,145	1,155	1,015
Asia Pacific	575	1,130	1,355
Africa and Middle East	2,490	3,115	2,810
Total employees	6,995	9,450	8,965

In addition to employees working on the rigs, certain employees are involved in providing management services to our associated companies in which we hold investments, including Seadrill Partners. Employees involved in providing management services are not directly related to our operating or reporting segments and are presented under the “Other” category above.

The number of employees has decreased during the year ended December 31, 2015 as a result of the decrease in our operating fleet of drilling units as well as recent cost cutting measures announced by the Company.

E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

The table below shows the number of common shares beneficially owned and the percentage owned of our outstanding common shares for our directors, officers and key employees as of April 28, 2016 and the percentage held of the total common shares in issue. Also shown are their interests in share options awarded to them under the Option Scheme which was approved by the Company in May 2005 and restricted stock units (RSUs) awarded to them under Seadrill’s Restricted Stock Units Plan approved by the Company in October 2013. The subscription price for options granted under the scheme will normally be reduced by the amount of all dividends declared by the Company in the period from the date of grant until the date the option is exercised.

On April 25, 2016, the Board approved the issuance of 551,341 restricted stock units vesting on December 1, 2018 to key employees of the Company in lieu of a portion of their 2015 performance bonus.

Director or Key Employee	Beneficial Interest in Common Shares of \$2.00 each		Interest in Options and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)				
	Number of shares	%	Scheme	Total number of options / Total number of units	Number of options vested	Exercise price	Expiry date/ Vesting date
John Fredriksen (Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	Options	180,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
Kate Blankenship	—	(Note 1)	Options	30,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018

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Kathrine Fredriksen	—	(Note 1)	Options 30,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
Bert Bekker	—	(Note 1)	Options 30,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
Paul Leand Jr.	—	(Note 1)	Options 30,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
Ørjan Svanevik	—	(Note 1)	Options 30,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
Hans Petter Aas	—	(Note 1)	Options 30,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
Georgina Sousa	—	(Note 1)	—	—	—	—
	—	(Note 1)	Options 60,000	45,000	NOK 138.49	November 2016
Per Wullf			Options 130,000	65,000	NOK 249.13	November 2017
			Options 180,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
			RSUs 239,828	—	—	December 2018
Mark Morris	—	(Note 1)	Options 60,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
			RSUs 17,726	—	—	December 2018

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Director or Key Employee	Beneficial Interest in Common Shares of \$2.00 each		Interest in Options and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)				
	Number of shares	%	Scheme	Total number of options / Total number of units	Number of options vested	Exercise price	Expiry date/ Vesting date
David Sneddon	—	(Note 1)	RSUs	15,000	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	4,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
			RSUs	38,408	—	—	December 2018
Anton Dibowitz	—	(Note 1)	Options	35,000	26,250	NOK 202.05	December 2016
			Options	60,000	30,000	NOK 273.00	December 2017
			Options	80,000	—	NOK 93.70	May 2018
			RSUs	98,168	—	—	December 2018
Henrik M. Hansen	—	(Note 1)	Options	30,000	22,500	NOK 138.49	November 2016
			RSUs	6,000	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	3,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	5,000	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
Leif Nelson	—	(Note 1)	Options	20,000	15,000	NOK 202.05	November 2016
			RSUs	6,000	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	3,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	8,000	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	20,000	—	—	December 2018
Svend Anton Maier	—	(Note 1)	RSUs	4,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
Jose Firmo	—	(Note 1)	RSUs	10,000	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
			RSUs	7,232	—	—	December 2018
Alf Ragnar Løvdal	—	(Note 1)	Options	45,000	30,000	NOK 202.05	December 2016
			RSUs (Note 3)	7,185	—	—	December 2016

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			RSUs	3,145	—	—	December 2017
			(Note 3)				
			RSUs	28,310	—	—	December 2018
			(Note 3)				
	—	(Note 1)	Options	20,000	15,000	NOK 202.05	December 2016
Ray Watkins			RSUs	10,000	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	4,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
			RSUs	23,781	—	—	December 2018

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Director or Key Employee	Beneficial Interest in Common Shares of \$2.00 each		Interest in Options and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)				
	Number of shares	%	Scheme	Total number of options / Total number of units	Number of options vested	Exercise price	Expiry date/ Vesting date
Philip Souyris		(Note 1)	RSUs	8,000	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
			RSUs	19,034	—	—	December 2018
Alex Monsen	—	(Note 1)	Options	40,000	30,000	NOK 202.05	November 2016
			RSUs	10,000	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	3,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	14,000	—	—	December 2018
Des Thurlby	—	(Note 1)	RSUs	5,000	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	3,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
			RSUs	22,070	—	—	December 2018
Dave Morrow	—	(Note 1)	Options	15,000	11,250	NOK 202.05	November 2016
			Options	15,000	7,500	NOK 219.13	March 2017
			RSUs	7,500	—	—	December 2016
			RSUs	3,500	—	—	December 2017
			RSUs	17,000	—	—	December 2018
		RSUs	17,364	—	—	December 2018	

(1) Less than 1%

Hemen Holding Limited, a Cyprus holding company, and other related companies are collectively referred to herein as Hemen. These shares are indirectly held in trusts established by Mr. John Fredriksen for the benefit of his immediate family. Mr. Fredriksen disclaims beneficial ownership of the 119,097,583 shares of our common stock (2) held by Hemen, except to the extent of his voting and dispositive interest in such shares of common stock. Mr. Fredriksen has no pecuniary interest in the shares held by Hemen. In addition to the holdings of shares and options contained in the table above, as of March 31, 2016, Hemen is party to separate TRS agreements relating to 3,900,000 of our common shares.

(3) These RSUs awarded to Alf Ragnar Løvdal are part of the NADL RSU plan.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table presents certain information as of March 31, 2016, regarding the ownership of our common shares with respect to each shareholder whom we know to beneficially own more than 5% of our outstanding common shares.

Shareholder	Common Shares Held	
	Number	%
Hemen ⁽¹⁾	119,097,583	24.2%
Tong Jinqun ⁽²⁾	35,437,289	7.2%

(1) For further information regarding Hemen, please see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees–E. Share Ownership.”

(2) This information was derived from Schedule 13G filed with the Commission on July 13, 2015, which in addition to Mr. Jinqun includes Wealthy Fountain Holdings Inc., Skyline Horizon Consortium Ltd, Starray Global Limited and Shanghai Summit Pte Ltd as beneficial owners.

We had a total of 493,078,680 common shares outstanding of which 318,740 were held as treasury shares, as of March 31, 2016.

Our major shareholders have the same voting rights as our other shareholders. No corporation or foreign government owns more than 50% of our outstanding common shares. We are not aware of any arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of Seadrill.

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B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The significant related parties of the Company are as follows:

▣ Transactions with investees and associates, over which the Company has significant influence:

Seadrill Partners

Archer

SeaMex

Seabras Sapura

▣ Transactions with those holding significant influence over the Company:

Hemen and affiliated companies

Full disclosure of related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are presented in “Note 31—Related Party Transactions” to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

The following sections describe the relationships of the related parties to the Company, and summarizes the significant agreements.

Seadrill Partners

As of January 2, 2014, the date of deconsolidation, Seadrill Partners was considered to be a related party and not a controlled subsidiary of the Company. The following is a summary of the agreements with Seadrill Partners.

(i) Omnibus Agreement with Seadrill Partners

In connection with the closing of the initial public offering of Seadrill Partners on October 24, 2012, Seadrill entered into an omnibus agreement with Seadrill Partners LLC, Seadrill Member LLC, Seadrill Operating LP, Seadrill Operating GP LLC and Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC. The omnibus agreement outlines certain provisions, including:

• a non-competition agreement with Seadrill Partners for any drilling rig operating under a contract for five or more years;

• rights of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of drilling rigs;

• rights of first offer on any proposed transfer, assignment, sale or other disposition of any equity interests in OPCO;

• indemnification—Seadrill has agreed to indemnify Seadrill Partners against certain environmental and toxic tort liabilities with respect to the assets contributed or sold to Seadrill Partners, and also certain tax liabilities;

For further information and a copy of the omnibus agreement, please see Exhibit 4.4 of the Company’s annual report on Form 20-F, filed on April 21, 2015 and incorporated by reference.

(ii) Sale of drilling units to Seadrill Partners

The following drilling units have been sold to Seadrill Partners since Seadrill Partners was deconsolidated.

West Auriga Disposal

On March 21, 2014, the Company sold the entities that own and operate the West Auriga to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners that is 49% owned by the Company. Please see “Note 11—Disposals of businesses” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information.

West Vela Disposal

On November 4, 2014, the Company sold the entities that own and operate the West Vela to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners and 49% owned by the Company. Please see “Note

11–Disposals of businesses” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information.

West Polaris Disposal

On June 19, 2015, the Company sold the entities that owned and operated the West Polaris, to Seadrill Operating LP (“Seadrill Operating”), a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners LLC and 42% owned by the Company. Please see “Note 11–Disposals of businesses” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information.

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(iii) Management, administrative and technical service agreements with Seadrill Partners

In connection with the IPO, subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners entered into a management and administrative services agreement with Seadrill Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to which Seadrill Management provides Seadrill Partners certain management and administrative services. The services provided by Seadrill Management are charged at cost plus management fee equal to 5% of Seadrill Management's costs and expenses incurred in connection with providing these services. The agreement has an initial term for five years and can be terminated by providing 90 days written notice. In addition, in connection with the IPO, subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners entered into certain advisory, technical and/or administrative services agreements with subsidiaries of the Company. The services provided by the Company's subsidiaries are charged at cost plus service fee equal to approximately 5% of costs and expenses incurred in connection with providing these services.

(iv) Loans provided to Seadrill Partners

Seadrill has provided Seadrill Partners various rig financing agreements and discount notes along with a vendor financing loan, and revolving credit facility to support the growth of Seadrill Partners. Full disclosure of loans issued to Seadrill Partners for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 are presented in "Note 31-Related Party Transactions" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

Below is a summary of the significant movements and outstanding loans for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Rig Financing Agreements

In September 2012 prior to the IPO of Seadrill Partners, each of Seadrill Partners controlled subsidiaries that owns the West Capricorn, the West Vencedor, the West Aquarius, and the West Capella, or the rig owning subsidiaries, entered into intercompany loan agreements with the Company in the amount of approximately \$523 million, \$115 million, \$305 million and \$295 million respectively, corresponding to the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the external facilities allocable to the West Capricorn, the West Vencedor, the West Aquarius, and the West Capella respectively. During 2013, the rig owning companies of the T-15, T-16, West Leo and West Sirius entered into intercompany loan agreements with Company in the amount of approximately \$101 million, \$93 million, \$486 million and \$220 million respectively, corresponding to the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the facilities allocable to the T-15, T-16, West Leo and West Sirius respectively. The Company refers to these arrangements collectively as "Rig Financing Agreements." Pursuant to these intercompany loan agreements, each rig owning subsidiary can make payments of principal and interest to Seadrill or directly to the third party lenders under each facility, corresponding to payments of principal and interest due under each Rig Financing Agreement that are allocable to each rig.

The total amounts owed under the remaining Rig Financing Agreement totaled \$139 million as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: \$159 million) and solely relate to the T-15 and T-16. Certain subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners are guarantors under the external facilities in which these rigs are pledged as security. Under the terms of the facilities, the guarantors are jointly and severally liable for other guarantors and the borrower who are party to this facility. The Company has provided an indemnification to Seadrill Partners for any payments or obligations related to these facilities for any losses incurred which do not relate to the T-15 and T-16.

West Vencedor Loan Agreement - The West Vencedor Loan Agreement between the Company and Seadrill Partners was scheduled to mature in June 2015 and all outstanding amounts thereunder would be due and payable, including a balloon payment of \$70 million. On April 14, 2015 the Loan Agreement was amended and the maturity date was extended to June 25, 2018. The West Vencedor Loan Agreement bears a margin of 2.25%, a guarantee fee of 1.4% and a balloon payment of \$21 million due at maturity in June 2018. The total amount owed by Seadrill Partners to the Company under the remaining West Vencedor Loan agreement as of December 31, 2015, was \$58 million (December 31, 2014: \$78 million).

West Vela facility - Under the terms of the \$1,450 million secured credit facility agreement, certain subsidiaries of Seadrill and Seadrill Partners are jointly and severally liable for their own debt and obligations under the facility and the debt and obligations of other borrowers who are also party to such agreement. These obligations are continuing and extend to amounts payable by any borrower under the facility. Seadrill has provided an indemnity to Seadrill Partners for any payments or obligations related to this facility that are not related to the West Vela.

West Polaris facility - In June 2015, the Company completed the sale of the entities that own and operate the West Polaris to Seadrill Partners. One of the entities sold was the sole borrower under a \$420 million senior secured credit facility. Seadrill Limited continues to act as a guarantor under the facility.

\$109.5 million Vendor financing loan

In May, 2013, Seadrill Partners borrowed from the Company \$109.5 million as vendor financing to fund the acquisition of the T-15. The loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 5% and matures in May 2016. The outstanding balance as at December 31, 2015 was \$109.5 million (December 31, 2014: \$109.5 million).

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Revolving credit facility

In October 2012 Seadrill Partners entered into a \$300 million revolving credit facility with the Company. The facility is for a term of five years and bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 5% per annum, with an annual 2% commitment fee on the undrawn balance. In March 2014 the facility was reduced to a maximum of \$100 million. The outstanding balance of \$125.9 million was repaid in full in March 2014. The outstanding balance as at December 31, 2015 was nil (December 31, 2014: nil).

(v) Investments in Seadrill Partners

Purchase of additional limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP

On July 21, 2014, the Company sold a 28% limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP, a subsidiary of Seadrill Partners, to Seadrill Partners for cash consideration of \$373 million. This resulted in a loss on sale of investment of \$88 million, which has been recognized within “share in results from associated companies” in the Company’s consolidated statement of operations. Please see “Note 17–Investments in Associated Companies” of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Related parties to Hemen Holding Limited (“Hemen”)

Since our formation, our largest shareholder has been Hemen, which currently holds approximately 24.2% of our shares. The Company transacts business with the following related parties, being companies in which Hemen has a significant interest:

• Ship Finance International Limited (“Ship Finance”);

• Metrogas Holdings Inc (“Metrogas”);

• Archer Limited (“Archer”);

• Frontline Management (Bermuda) Limited (“Frontline”); and

• Seatankers Management Norway AS (“Seatankers”).

Ship Finance Transactions

The Company has entered into sale and leaseback contracts for several drilling units with subsidiaries of Ship Finance. The Company has determined that the Ship Finance subsidiaries, which own the units, are variable interest entities (VIEs), and that the Company is the primary beneficiary of the risks and rewards connected with the ownership of the units and the charter contracts. Accordingly, these VIEs are fully consolidated in the Company’s consolidated accounts. The equity attributable to Ship Finance in the VIEs is included in non-controlling interests in the Company’s consolidated accounts. Please see “Note 35–Variable Interest Entities” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information.

The units that are currently leased back from Ship Finance are the West Taurus, West Hercules, and West Linus. The West Polaris was previously leased back from Ship Finance, but was repurchased in 2014, before subsequently being sold to Seadrill Partners.

On December 30, 2014 we entered into a share sale and purchase agreement with Ship Finance, through which we acquired 100% of the equity interests in SFL West Polaris Limited, which was the owner of West Polaris. In addition the Company purchased an outstanding loan of SFL West Polaris Limited of \$97 million from Ship Finance. The acquisition price for the shares and the loan amounted to \$111 million. The consideration for the shares and loan was settled on January 5, 2015.

On June 28, 2013, our subsidiary NADL sold the entity that owns the newbuild jack-up, West Linus, to the Ship Finance subsidiary SFL Linus Ltd. The purchase consideration for this reflected the market value of the rig as of the delivery date, which was \$600 million. This rig was simultaneously chartered back over a period of 15 years to NADL. Upon closing, SFL Linus Ltd received a \$195 million loan from Ship Finance which bears interest at the rate of 4.5% per annum and matures in 2029. During 2014 the loan was reduced to \$125 million, and is reported as

long-term debt due to related parties in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2015.

On July 1, 2010 our consolidated VIEs, SFL Deepwater Ltd and SFL Polaris Ltd, paid a dividend of \$290 million and \$145 million, respectively, to Ship Finance. Ship Finance simultaneously granted loans to SFL Deepwater Ltd and SFL Polaris Ltd for the same amounts. The loans bear interest at 4.5% per annum and are reported as long-term debt due to related parties in our balance sheet as the loans mature in 2023. The loan relating to SFL Polaris Ltd was repaid when the company was repurchased from Ship Finance on December 30, 2014, as described above.

As at December 31, 2015 the VIEs had gross loans outstanding to Ship Finance amounting to \$415 million and net loans of \$387 million, due to the fact that the right of offset is established in the long-term loan agreements, and the balances are intended to be settled on a net basis (December 31, 2014: gross loans of \$415 million and net loans of \$351 million). The net related party loans are disclosed as “Long-term debt due to related parties” on the balance sheet. The loans bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.5% per annum. The total interest expense of the loans for 2015 was \$19 million (2014: \$24 million; 2013: \$20 million).

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Metrogas transactions

In the past we have entered into agreements with Metrogas primarily to manage short-term working capital requirements. Full disclosure of transactions with Metrogas for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are presented in “Note 31—Related Party Transactions” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Archer transactions

From time to time, we may enter into transactions with Archer our former consolidated subsidiary and current associate investment. Seadrill has provided a range of support for Archer including loans, guarantees and other financial commitments, in order to support the best interests of Archer and Seadrill.

Full disclosure of transactions with Archer for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 are presented in “Note 31—Related Party Transactions” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. Significant transactions with Archer for the year ended December 31, 2015 are summarized below.

Loan agreements

On March 6, 2015, the Company purchased a \$50 million subordinated loan made by Metrogas, a related party, to Archer, a related party. The aggregate consideration paid for the loan by the Company to Metrogas was \$51 million, which is equal to the sum of the outstanding principal amount of \$50 million and \$1 million accrued commitment fee and interest on the loan. The loan bears interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum and has a commitment fee of 1% on any undrawn amount. As of the date of the purchase by the Company there was no undrawn amount. Interest and any commitment fee is due upon maturity of the loan on June 30, 2018.

In the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company’s \$50 million subordinated loan to Archer was written down to nil due to the Company’s share of net losses of Archer reducing the investment balance. The Company’s accounting policy, once its investment in the common stock of an investee has reached nil, is to apply the equity method to other investments in the investee’s securities, loans and or advances based on seniority and liquidity. The Company’s share of equity method losses or gains is determined based on the change in the Company’s claim on net assets of the investee. Archer’s net losses and other comprehensive income were therefore applied to the Company’s loan to Archer at its invested ownership of 39.89%.

Guarantees

We provide various financial and performance guarantees on behalf of Archer. The total amount of outstanding guarantees to Archer as at December 31, 2015 was \$326 million. We generally charge Archer a guarantee fee of 1.25% per annum on the amount of outstanding guarantees.

Archer’s refinancing and future commitments

In December 2015, Archer announced that it signed a fifth amendment and restatement of its multi-currency revolving facility agreement (“MRCFA”) with its banking group, which will provide Archer additional financial flexibility. The amendments include, among other things:

- an immediate non-cash cancellation of the total commitment under the MRCFA from \$750 million to \$687.5 million;
- relaxation of certain financial covenants on the bank loan until June 30, 2016; and
- a further repayment and cancellation of the commitment under the MRCFA from \$687.5 million to \$625 million by April 30, 2016.

In order to ensure that Archer was able to agree upon these amendments with its lenders, Seadrill has also agreed to provide additional capital to Archer in an aggregate amount of up to \$75 million in the event that Archer will not have sufficient funds for the above-mentioned repayment and cancellation of the commitments under the facilities by April 30, 2016. By ensuring that Archer was able to reach a solution with its lenders the Company believes it has

significantly reduced the probability of its guarantees over Archer's debt being called.

We do not deem it probable that we will be required to honor these guarantees, and as such, we have not recognized any related loss contingency in our Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2015.

We have not recognized a liability for the \$75 million commitment described above, as no current obligation existed at the balance sheet date. However, it is probable that we will be required to provide these funds after April 30, 2016.

Frontline Management Transactions

Frontline provides management support and administrative services for the Company, and charged the Company fees of \$4 million, \$3.8 million and \$2 million for these services in the years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts are included in "general and administrative expenses."

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Seatankers Management Transactions

The Company and its subsidiaries receive services from Seatankers Management Norway AS, an affiliate of Hemen. The fee was \$0.6 million, nil, and nil for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Other Related Parties

SeaMex Limited

SeaMex is a drilling company based in Mexico which owns and operates five jack-up drilling rigs under contract with Pemex. As of March 10, 2015, the date of deconsolidation, SeaMex Limited is considered to be a related party and not a controlled subsidiary of the Company. Please see “Note 11–Disposals of businesses and deconsolidation of subsidiary” of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information regarding the deconsolidation.

The following is a summary of the related party agreements and transactions with SeaMex.

Management and administrative service agreements

In connection with the joint venture agreement, SeaMex entered into a management support agreement with Seadrill Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to which Seadrill Management provides SeaMex certain management and administrative services. The services provided by Seadrill Management are charged at cost plus management fee of 8%. The agreement can be terminated by providing 60 days’ written notice. Income recognized under the management and administrative agreement for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$11 million (2014: nil; 2013: nil).

It is also agreed that Seadrill Jack Up Operations De Mexico, which is a 100% owned subsidiary of SeaMex and provides support services to the rigs acquired by the joint venture, will continue to provide management services to the Company in respect of the rigs West Pegasus and West Freedom and charge a fee of 5% plus costs incurred in connection with managing the rigs on its behalf. Seadrill Jack Up Operations De Mexico has charged the Company fees, under the above agreements for the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$10 million (2014: nil; 2013: nil). These amounts are included in vessel and rig expenses.

Loans

\$250 million Seller’s credit - In March 2015, SeaMex borrowed from the Company \$250 million as Seller’s credit. The loan is divided into two facilities, (a) a term loan facility for an amount up to \$230 million and (b) a revolving loan facility of up to \$20 million. Both facilities bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 6.5% and mature in December 2019. Interest on the loan is payable quarterly in arrears. The outstanding balance as at December 31, 2015 was \$250 million (2014: nil).

\$162 million consideration receivable - SeaMex agreed to pay to the Company an amount of \$162 million being consideration receivable in respect of disposal that was payable at the time of allocation of rig contract in relation to West Titania to the joint venture. This amount was paid in full in July 2015.

Seadrill has made available a fully subordinated unsecured credit facility of \$20 million which will expire at the anniversary of the first drawdown of this amount or a portion thereof. The facility is to be provided by both Seadrill and Fintech at a ratio of 50.0% each. The facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 6.5%. The facility will be repayable once SeaMex has complied with certain conditions with regards to its lenders and all amounts outstanding, including any accrued interest, are to be repaid no later than December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2015 the facility remained undrawn. Seadrill and Fintech have also provided loan facilities (sponsor loans) for the two bank guarantee amounts (as detailed below), which were undrawn as at December 31, 2015.

Capital contributions

During the year ended December 31, 2015 both the joint venture partners each made an additional \$19 million of equity investment in SeaMex while retaining their 50% share in the joint venture.

Guarantees

During the latter part of 2015, SeaMex experienced issues regarding the delayed payment of invoices by its sole customer. The customer deferred payment into 2016 and SeaMex has recovered the majority of the overdue balances since the year end. The customer has not disputed the invoices and is not believed to have any liquidity concerns. The amounts are therefore deemed fully recoverable. However, in order to ease the resulting cash flow impact on SeaMex, the Company, along with Fintech, its joint venture partner, has agreed to provide certain support to Seamex. Simultaneously, SeaMex's lenders have amended its bank facilities to provide some additional flexibility.

The Company and Fintech have provided a joint and several guarantee for \$30 million to the lenders of SeaMex's external bank facility. The guarantee will continue to be in place until April 30, 2016. The Company and Fintech have also provided a joint and several guarantee for

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potential prepayment deficits that SeaMex might face under its loan agreements. This guarantee will remain in place for 90 days from June 30, 2016. The relevant amount as of December 31, 2015 was approximately \$51 million. As of the balance sheet date, we have not recognized a liability as we do not consider it probable the guarantees will be called.

The Company has also provided performance guarantees for the SeaMex drilling units, up to a total of \$30 million as of December 31, 2015.

In respect of the guarantees and facilities described above, Seadrill has also obtained an indemnity from Fintech in order to be able to recover up to 50% of its funding and costs, should Seadrill be called to make a contribution greater than its 50% share. Similarly, Seadrill has provided an indemnity to reimburse Fintech any sums that Fintech might be called to pay over and above its share of 50%.

Seabras Sapura transactions

Seabras Sapura Participacoes SA and Seabras Sapura Holdco Ltd, together referred to as Seabras Sapura, are joint ventures based in Brazil that construct and operate pipe-laying vessels, which are each owned 50% by the Company. The following is a summary of the significant transactions with Seabras Sapura for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Yard guarantees

The Company provided a yard guarantee in relation to the Seabras Sapura Participacoes pipe-laying vessels that are still under construction of EUR 47 million, (\$51 million) was provided on a 50:50 basis with TL Offshore (our joint venture partner). During 2015 the unit was delivered and the yard obligations were fulfilled. The Company therefore no longer has any further obligations.

The Company has provided yard guarantees in relation to Seabras Sapura Holdco pipe-laying vessels that are still under construction totaling \$125 million as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: \$375 million), which have been provided on a 50:50 basis with TL Offshore. The guarantees continue to be in place until the yard obligations have been fulfilled, which is expected to be during 2016 for the final vessel under construction. As of the balance sheet date, we have not recognized a liability as we do not consider it probable the guarantees will be called.

Loans

Seadrill has provided the Seabras Sapura joint venture with various loans to finance working capital. The total amount outstanding as at December 31, 2015 was \$46 million.

Financial guarantees

In December 2013 certain subsidiaries of the joint venture entered into a \$543 million senior secured credit facility agreement in order to partially fund the acquisition of the Sapura Diamante, and Sapura Topazio pipe-laying support vessels. As a condition to the lenders making the loan available to each of the borrowers, the Company provides a sponsor guarantee on a 50:50 basis with the joint venture partner, SapuraKencana, in respect of the obligations of the borrowers during certain defined time periods, the release of such guarantees being subject to the satisfaction of certain defined conditions. The guarantees cover periods including (a) between delivery of the vessel from the shipyard and customer acceptance and (b) between the expiration of the pipe-laying support vessels charter contracts and contract renewal. The total amount guaranteed as at December 31, 2015 was \$242 million.

In April 2015 certain subsidiaries of the joint venture entered into a \$780 million senior secured credit facility agreement in order to partially fund the acquisition of the Sapura Onix, Sapura Jade and Sapura Rubi pipe-laying support vessels. As a condition to the lenders making the loan available to each of the borrowers, the Company provides a sponsor guarantee, on a 50:50 basis with the joint venture partner, SapuraKencana, in respect of the

obligations of the borrowers during certain defined time periods, the release of such guarantees being subject to the satisfaction of certain defined conditions. The guarantees cover periods including (a) between delivery of the vessel from the shipyard and customer acceptance and (b) between the expiration of the pipe-laying support vessels charter contracts and contract renewal. The amount guaranteed as at December 31, 2015 was \$256 million.

In addition, Seadrill provides bank guarantees in relation to the above credit facilities to cover six months of debt service costs and three months of operating expenses under retention accounts. The total amount guaranteed as at December 31, 2015 was \$52 million.

As of the balance sheet date, we have not recognized a liability as we do not consider it probable the guarantees will be called.

C.INTEREST OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please see the section of this Annual Report on Form 20-F entitled “Item 18. Financial Statements.”

Legal Proceedings

The Company is a party, as plaintiff or defendant, to some lawsuits in various jurisdictions for demurrage, damages, off-hire and other claims and commercial disputes arising from the construction or operation of its drilling units, in the ordinary course of business or in connection with its acquisition activities. The Company believes that the resolution of such claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s operations or financial condition either individually or in the aggregate. The Company’s best estimate of the outcome of the various disputes has been reflected in the financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2015 which is not material except as disclosed otherwise.

In December 2014, a purported shareholder class action lawsuit, Fuchs et al. v. Seadrill Limited et al., No. 14-cv-9642 (LGS)(KNF), was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging, among other things, that Seadrill and certain of its executives made materially false and misleading statements in connection with the payment of dividends. In January 2015, a second purported shareholder class action lawsuit, Heron v. Seadrill Limited et al., No. 15-cv-0429 (LGS)(KNF), was filed in the same court on similar grounds. In March 2015, a third purported shareholder class action lawsuit, Glow v. Seadrill Limited et al., No. 15-cv-1770 (LGS)(KNF), was filed in the same court on similar grounds. On March 24, 2015, the court consolidated these complaints into a single action. On June 23, 2015 the court appointed co-lead plaintiffs and co-lead counsel and ordered the co-lead plaintiffs to file a single consolidated amended by complaint by July 23, 2015.

The amended complaint was filed on July 23, 2015 alleging, among other things, that the Company, NADL and certain of their executives made materially false and misleading statements in connection with the payment of dividends, the failure to disclose the risks to the Rosneft transaction as a result of various enacted government sanctions and the inclusion in backlog of \$4.1 billion attributable to the Rosneft transaction.

The defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss the Complaint on October 13, 2015. The plaintiffs, in turn, filed their Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss on November 12, 2015 and the defendants’ Reply Brief was served on December 4, 2015.

Although we intend to defend this action vigorously, we cannot predict the outcome of this case, nor can we estimate the amount of any possible loss. Accordingly, no loss contingency has been recognized in the financial statements.

In addition, the Company has received voluntary requests for information from the Commission concerning, among other things, statements in connection with its payment of dividends, the inclusion of contracts in the Company’s backlog and its contracts with Rosneft.

West Mira

On September 14, 2015, the Company cancelled the construction contract for the West Mira with HSHI, due to its inability to deliver the unit within the timeframe required under the contract. The carrying value of the newbuild at the date of cancellation was \$315 million, which included \$170 million of pre-delivery installments paid to HSHI, with the remainder relating to purchased equipment, internally capitalized construction costs and capitalized interest. Under the contract terms, the Company has the right to recoup the \$170 million in pre-delivery installments, plus accrued interest. On October 12, 2015, HSHI launched arbitration proceedings under the contract and submitted its claim

submissions on 12 March 2016. HSHI have claimed that the Company's cancellation was a repudiatory breach and claim they were due various extensions of time. The Company refutes this vigorously, and believes it has the contractual right to recover the \$170 million in pre-delivery installments, plus accrued interest. The recovery is, however, now not expected until the conclusion of an arbitration process under English law, which is expected to take up to two years. Based both on management's assessment of the facts and circumstances, and advice from external counsel, who have been engaged for the arbitration process, the Company believes the recovery of the installment, plus accrued interest, is probable, as defined by U.S. GAAP. As such, the Company has reclassified from "Newbuildings," a receivable of \$170 million plus accrued interest of \$29 million, which is presented in "Other non-current assets" on the balance sheet. The Company will continue to assess the recoverability throughout the arbitration process. The Company will redeploy equipment, totaling \$48 million, within Seadrill's remaining fleet, and has not written off these amounts. The resulting net loss on disposal recognized was \$78 million, which is included in "Loss on disposal" in the Statement of Operations.

Other matters

Sevan Drilling is a majority-owned subsidiary of the Company. On June 29, 2015, Sevan Drilling disclosed that it had initiated an internal investigation into activities with an agent under certain drilling contracts with Petrobras in Brazil, which were entered prior to the separation from the Sevan Marine Group. On October 16, 2015, Sevan Drilling further disclosed that Sevan Drilling ASA, previously the parent company of Sevan Drilling, had been accused of breaches of Sections 276 a and 276 b of the Norwegian Criminal Code in respect of payments made in connection with the performance during 2012 to 2015 of drilling contracts originally awarded by Petrobras to Sevan Marine ASA in the period between 2005–2008. For further details please see the Sevan Drilling Interim Financial Report Fourth Quarter 2015 which is publicly available. We cannot predict whether any other governmental authority will seek to investigate this matter, or if a proceeding were to be opened, the scope or ultimate outcome of any such investigation and as a result no loss contingency has been recognized in Seadrill's consolidated financial statements.

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In February 2016, NADL was notified of certain customer claims. After an initial assessment including advice from external counsel, NADL fully refutes the validity of these claims and will take appropriate actions related to its position. The client has withheld amounts from invoice payments due in the first quarter of 2016, which total \$36.2 million. No provision has been recognized in relation to these claims.

North Atlantic Drilling, and all other offshore contractors that are members of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association, lost a Norwegian court case in July 2015 concerning the pension rights of night shift compensation for offshore workers. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Norway by the members of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association, and the hearings are expected to be held in June 2016. Due to the uncertainty of the appeal we cannot predict the outcome of this case, nor can we estimate the amount of any possible loss. Accordingly, no loss contingency has been recognized within the Company's financial statements as at December 31, 2015.

Dividend Policy

Under our bye-laws, our Board may declare cash dividends or distributions, and may also pay a fixed cash dividend biannually or on other dates. The objective of our Board is to generate competitive returns for our shareholders. Any dividends declared will be in the sole discretion of our Board and will depend upon earnings, market prospects, current capital expenditure programs and investment opportunities. Under Bermuda law, a company may not declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (b) the realizable value of our assets would thereby be less than its liabilities.

In addition, since we are a holding company with no material assets other than the shares of our subsidiaries through which we conduct our operations, our ability to pay dividends will depend on our subsidiaries distributing to us their earnings and cash flow.

On November 26, 2014, the Company suspended dividend distributions until further notice. The Company cannot assure you when it will resume paying dividends, if at all. In May 2015, as part of the amendments to the covenants contained in the Company's senior secured credit facilities, the Company is restricted from making dividend distributions during the amendment period until January 1, 2017. In addition, in April 2016, as part of the amendments to the covenants contained in the Company's senior secured credit facilities, the Company is restricted from making dividend distributions during the amendment period until June 30, 2017.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we paid aggregate dividends to our shareholders in the amounts of nil, \$1,415 million (\$2.98 per share) and \$1,287 million (\$2.74 per share), respectively.

We have paid dividends as follows:

Payment date	Amount per share
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2014

March 20, 2014	\$ 0.98
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June 19, 2014	\$ 1.00
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September 18, 2014	\$ 1.00
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2013

June 20, 2013 \$ 0.88
September 20, 2013 \$ 0.91
December 20, 2013 \$ 0.95

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

There have been no significant changes since the date of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, other than as described in “Note 39–Subsequent Events” of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS

Shares of our common stock, par value \$2.00 per share, have traded on the OSE since November 22, 2005 and on the NYSE since April 15, 2010, under the symbol “SDRL.”

The NYSE listing is intended to be the Company’s “primary listing” and the OSE listing is intended to be the Company’s secondary listing.

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The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of our common shares for the five most recent fiscal years.

	NYSE		OSE	
	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	High (NOK)	Low (NOK)
Fiscal year ended December 31				
2015	15.44	3.31	115.80	30.55
2014	40.84	10.66	250.00	80.65
2013	47.78	34.75	289.00	202.00
2012	42.07	32.07	244.20	192.90
2011	38.24	25.88	215.00	148.00

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of our common shares for each full financial quarter for the two most recent fiscal years.

	NYSE		OSE	
	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	High (NOK)	Low (NOK)
First quarter ended March 31, 2016	7.49	1.57	49.00	13.29
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2015				
First quarter 2015	14.49	8.58	108.60	70.50
Second quarter 2015	15.44	9.30	115.80	74.30
Third quarter 2015	10.39	5.60	83.55	47.40
Fourth quarter 2015	7.93	3.31	64.85	30.55
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2014				
First quarter 2014	40.84	32.93	250.00	197.50
Second quarter 2014	40.37	32.75	246.50	195.60
Third quarter 2014	40.22	26.58	248.30	172.30
Fourth quarter 2014	25.47	10.66	170.60	80.65

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of our common shares for the six most recent months:

	NYSE		OSE	
	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	High (NOK)	Low (NOK)
October 2015	7.93	5.80	64.85	48.56
November 2015	7.27	5.90	62.30	51.35
December 2015	6.13	3.31	52.90	30.55
January 2016	3.55	1.60	31.92	14.25
February 2016	2.25	1.57	19.55	13.29
March 2016	7.49	2.11	49.00	18.40
April 27, 2016 *	4.45	2.85	36.50	23.76

* For the period through and including April 27, 2016.

B. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Not applicable.

C.MARKETS

Our common shares currently trade on the NYSE and the OSE under the symbol “SDRL.”

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D. SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

Not applicable.

E. DILUTION

Not applicable.

F. EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

B. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND BYE-LAWS

The Memorandum of Association of the Company was filed as Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 20-F (Registration No. 001-34667), which was filed with the Commission on March 25, 2010, and is hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report. Our Amended and Restated Bye-laws are incorporated by reference to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F, filed on April 23, 2014.

Our Company was incorporated by registration under the Companies Act. The object of our business, as stated in section 6 of our Memorandum of Association, is to carry on business as the owners, operators and managers of ocean drilling ships, vessels, platforms, rigs and equipment of all kinds, and to act as a holding company. Our Company may not engage in insurance or reinsurance business or carry on business as a mutual fund. Our Memorandum of Association and bye-laws do not impose any limitations on the ownership rights of our shareholders.

Shareholder Meetings. Under our Bye-laws, annual shareholder meetings will be held in accordance with the Companies Act at a time and place (other than Norway or the United Kingdom) selected by the Board. The quorum at any annual or general meeting is equal to one or more shareholders, either present in person or represented by proxy, holding in the aggregate shares carrying 33 1/3% of the exercisable voting rights. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Board and at the request of shareholders holding at least one-tenth of all outstanding shares entitled to vote at a meeting. Annual shareholder meetings and special meetings must be called by not less than seven days' prior written notice specifying the place, day and time of the meeting. The Board may fix any date as the record date for determining those shareholders eligible to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting.

The Companies Act provides that a company must have a general meeting of its shareholders in each calendar year unless that requirement is waived by resolution of the shareholders. The Companies Act does not impose any general requirements regarding the number of voting shares which must be present or represented at a general meeting in order for the business transacted at the general meeting to be valid. The Companies Act generally leaves the quorum for shareholders meeting to the company to determine in its Bye-laws. The Companies Act specifically imposes special quorum requirements where the shareholders are being asked to approve the modification of rights attaching to a particular class of shares (33.33%) or an amalgamation or merger transaction (33.33%) unless in either case the Bye-laws provide otherwise. The Company's Bye-laws provide that the quorum required for shareholder meetings is one or more shareholders present or represented holding shares carrying 33.33% of the voting rights entitled to be

exercised at such meeting.

There are no limitations on the right of non-Bermudians or non-residents of Bermuda to hold or vote our common shares.

The key powers of our shareholders include the power to alter the terms of the Company's Memorandum of Association and to approve and thereby make effective any alterations to the Company's Bye-laws made by the directors. Dissenting shareholders holding 20% of the Company's shares may apply to the Court to annul or vary an alteration to the Company's Memorandum of Association. A majority vote against an alteration to the Company's Bye-laws made by the directors will prevent the alteration from becoming effective. Other key powers are to approve the alteration of the Company's capital including a reduction in share capital, to approve the removal of a director, to resolve that the Company be wound up or discontinued from Bermuda to another jurisdiction or to enter into an amalgamation, merger transaction or winding up. Under the Companies Act, all of the foregoing corporate actions require approval by an ordinary resolution (a simple majority of votes cast), except in the case of an amalgamation or merger transaction, which requires approval by 75% of the votes cast, unless the Bye-Laws provide otherwise). The Company's Bye-laws only require an ordinary resolution to approve an amalgamation or merger transaction. In addition, the Company's Bye-laws confer express power on the board to reduce its issued share capital selectively with the authority of an ordinary resolution.

The Companies Act provides shareholders holding 10% of the Company's voting shares the ability to request that the Board shall convene a meeting of shareholders to consider any business which the shareholders wish to be discussed by the shareholders including (as noted below) the removal of any director. However, the shareholders are not permitted to pass any resolutions relating to the management of the Company's business affairs unless there is a pre-existing provision in the Company's Bye-Laws which confers such rights on the shareholders. Subject to compliance with the time limits prescribed by the Companies Act, shareholders holding 20% of the voting shares (or alternatively, 100

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shareholders) may also require the directors to circulate a written statement not exceeding 1,000 words relating to any resolution or other matter proposed to be put before, or dealt with at, the annual general meeting of the Company.

Majority shareholders do not generally owe any duties to other shareholders to refrain from exercising all of the votes attached to their shares. There are no deadlines in the Companies Act relating to the time when votes must be exercised.

The Companies Act provides that a company shall not be bound to take notice of any trust or other interest in its shares. There is a presumption that all the rights attaching to shares are held by, and are exercisable by, the registered holder, by virtue of being registered as a member of the company. The company's relationship is with the registered holder of its shares. If the registered holder of the shares holds the shares for someone else (the beneficial owner) then if the beneficial owner is entitled to the shares, the beneficial owner may give instructions to the registered holder on how to vote the shares. The Companies Act provides that the registered holder may appoint more than one proxy to attend a shareholder meeting, and consequently where rights to shares are held in a chain the registered holder may appoint the beneficial owner as the registered holder's proxy.

Directors. The Companies Act provides that the directors shall be elected or appointed by the shareholders. A director may be elected by a simple majority vote of shareholders, at a meeting where shareholders holding not less than 33.33% of the voting shares are present in person or by proxy. A person holding 50% or more of the voting shares of the Company will be able to elect all of the directors, and to prevent the election of any person whom such shareholder does not wish to be elected. There are no provisions for cumulative voting in the Companies Act or the Bye-Laws and the Company's Bye-Laws do not contain any super-majority voting requirements. The appointment and removal of directors is covered by Bye-laws 89, 90 and 91.

There are procedures for the removal of one or more of the directors by the shareholders before the expiration of his term of office. Shareholders holding 10% or more of the voting shares of the Company may require the Board to convene a shareholder meeting to consider a resolution for the removal of a director. At least 14 days' written notice of a resolution to remove a director must be given to the director affected, and that director must be permitted to speak at the shareholder meeting at which the resolution for his removal is considered by the shareholders. Any vacancy created by such a removal may be filled at the meeting by the election of another person by the shareholders or in the absence of such election, by the Board.

The Companies Act stipulates that an undischarged bankruptcy of a director (in any country) shall prohibit that director from acting as a director, directly or indirectly, and taking part in or being concerned with the management of a company, except with leave of the court. The Company's Bye-Law 92 is more restrictive in that it stipulates that the office of a Director shall be vacated upon the happening of any of the following events (in addition to the Director's resignation or removal from office by the shareholders):

• If he becomes of unsound mind or a patient for any purpose of any statute or applicable law relating to mental health and the Board resolves that he shall be removed from office;

• If he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors;

• If he is prohibited by law from being a Director; or

• If he ceases to be a Director by virtue of the Companies Act (as defined in the Company's Bye-laws.

Under the Company's Bye-laws, the minimum number of directors comprising the Board at any time shall be two. The Board currently consists of nine directors. The minimum and maximum number of directors comprising the Board

from time to time shall be determined by way of an ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company. The shareholders may, at the annual general meeting by ordinary resolution, determine that one or more vacancies in the Board be deemed casual vacancies. The Board, so long as a quorum remains in office, shall have the power to fill such casual vacancies. Each director will hold office until the next annual general meeting or until his successor is appointed or elected. A majority of the directors must not be residents of the United Kingdom.

The Company's Bye-laws do not prohibit a director from being a party to, or otherwise having an interest in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested. The Company's Bye-laws provide that a director who has an interest in any transaction or arrangement with the Company and who has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act and with its Bye-Laws with regard to disclosure of such interest shall be taken into account in ascertaining whether a quorum is present, and will be entitled to vote in respect of any transaction or arrangement in which he is so interested. The Company's Bye-law 97 provides its Board the authority to exercise all of the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of our property and assets as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation. The Company's directors are not required to retire because of their age, and the directors are not required to be holders of the Company's common shares. Directors serve for one year terms, and shall serve until re-elected or until their successors are appointed at the next annual general meeting. The Company's Bye-laws provide that no director, alternate director, officer, person or member of a committee, if any, resident representative, or his heirs, executors or administrators, which we refer to collectively as an indemnitee, is liable for the acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults of any other such person or any person involved in our formation, or for any loss or expense incurred by us through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by us, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of our monies shall be invested, or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency, or tortious act of any person with whom any monies, securities, or effects shall be deposited, or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgment, omission, default, or oversight on his part, or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatever which shall happen in relation to the execution of his duties, or supposed duties, to us or otherwise in relation thereto. Each indemnitee will be indemnified and held harmless out of our funds to the fullest extent permitted by Bermuda

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law against all liabilities, loss, damage or expense (including but not limited to liabilities under contract, tort and statute or any applicable foreign law or regulation and all reasonable legal and other costs and expenses properly payable) incurred or suffered by him as such director, alternate director, officer, person or committee member or resident representative (or in his reasonable belief that he is acting as any of the above). In addition, each indemnitee shall be indemnified against all liabilities incurred in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in such indemnitee's favor, or in which he is acquitted. The Company is authorized to purchase insurance to cover any liability it may incur under the indemnification provisions of its Bye-laws. Each shareholder has agreed in Bye-law 144 to waive to the fullest extent permitted by Bermuda law any claim or right of action he might have whether individually or derivatively in the name of the Company against each indemnitee in respect of any action taken by such indemnitee or the failure by such indemnitee to take any action in the performance of his duties to the Company. The indemnification and waiver provisions are covered by Bye-laws 138 through 146.

Dividends. Holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividend and distribution payments, pro rata based on the number of common shares held, when, as and if declared by the Board, in its sole discretion. Any future dividends declared will be at the discretion of the Board and will depend upon our financial condition, earnings and other factors.

As a Bermuda exempted company, we are subject to Bermuda law relating to the payment of dividends. We may not pay any dividends if, at the time the dividend is declared or at the time the dividend is paid, there are reasonable grounds for believing that, after giving effect to that payment;

• we will not be able to pay our liabilities as they fall due; or

• the realizable value of our assets is less than our liabilities.

In addition, since we are a holding company with no material assets, and conduct our operations through subsidiaries, our ability to pay any dividends to shareholders will depend on our subsidiaries' distributing to us their earnings and cash flow. Some of our loan agreements currently limit or prohibit our subsidiaries' ability to make distributions to us and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Oslo Stock Exchange. The Company's Bye-laws provide that any person, other than its registrar, who acquires or disposes of an interest in shares which triggers a notice requirement of the OSE must notify the Company's registrar immediately of such acquisition or disposal and the resulting interest of that person in shares.

The Company's Bye-law 39 requires the Company to provide notice to the OSE if a person (other than the Company's registrar) resident for tax purposes in Norway (or such other jurisdiction as the Board may nominate from time to time) is found to hold 50% or more of the Company's aggregate issued share capital, or holds shares with 50% or more of the outstanding voting power.

The Company's Bye-laws also require it to comply with requirements that the OSE may impose from time to time relating to notification of the OSE in the event of specified changes in the ownership of the Company's common shares.

Shares and preemptive rights. Subject to certain balance sheet restrictions, the Companies Act permits a company to purchase its own shares if it is able to do so without becoming cash flow insolvent as a result. The restrictions are that the par value of the share must be charged against the company's issued share capital account or a company fund which is available for dividend or distribution or be paid for out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares. Any premium paid on the repurchase of shares must be charged to the company's current share premium account or charged to a company fund which is available for dividend or distribution. The Companies Act does not impose any

requirement that the directors shall make a general offer to all shareholders to purchase their shares pro rata to their respective shareholdings. The Company's Bye-Laws do not contain any specific rules regarding the procedures to be followed by the Company when purchasing its own shares, and consequently the primary source of the Company's obligations to shareholders when the Company tenders for its shares will be the rules of the listing exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed. The Company's power to purchase its own shares is covered by Bye-laws 9, 10 and 11.

The Companies Act and our Bye-Laws do not confer any pre-emptive, redemption, conversion or sinking fund rights attached to our common shares. Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of common shares. Unless a different majority is required by law or by our Bye-laws, resolutions to be approved by holders of common shares require approval by a simple majority of votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Bye-Law 8 specifically provides that the issuance of more shares ranking pari passu with the shares in issue shall not constitute a variation of class rights, unless the rights attached to shares in issue state that the issuance of further shares shall constitute a variation of class rights. Bye-Law 12 confers on the directors the right to dispose of any number of unissued shares forming part of the authorized share capital of the Company without any requirement for shareholder approval. The Company's power to issue shares is covered by Bye-laws 12, 13, 14, 15 and 97.

Liquidation. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common shares are entitled to share in our assets, if any, remaining after the payment of all of our debts and liabilities, subject to any liquidation preference on any outstanding preference shares.

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Anti-Takeover Effects of Provisions of Our Constitutional Documents

Several provisions of our bye-laws may have anti-takeover effects. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, lessen our vulnerability to a hostile change of control and enhance the ability of our Board to maximize shareholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire us. However, these anti-takeover provisions, which are summarized below, could also discourage, delay or prevent (1) the merger, amalgamation or acquisition of our company by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise, that a shareholder may consider in its best interest and (2) the removal of our incumbent directors and executive officers.

Should a person or persons resident for tax purposes in Norway, other than Nordea Bank Norge ASA, become the holder of 50% or more of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding common stock, being held or owned directly or indirectly, we will be entitled to dispose of such number of shares that would reduce the person or persons ownership of our common stock to under 50%.

Where a person or entity becomes the owner of more than 30% of our issued and outstanding common stock, our Board can decline to register the acquired common shares in excess of 30% unless the acquirer makes an offer to purchase our remaining shares of common stock or agrees to sell part of the shares of common stock acquired to reduce the number of our common shares held by them to below 30% of our issued and outstanding common stock. Sale of the acquirer's shares over 30% of the issued and outstanding common stock must take place no later than two weeks from when his total share ownership rose above 30%, the acquisition date. Offers to purchase our remaining shares must occur within four weeks of the acquisition date and the offer price must be at least as high as the highest price paid by the acquirer in the six months prior to the acquisition date. Should the acquirer fail to reduce his common shares or make an offer for the outstanding common shares with the time period, the acquirer will not be able to exercise any rights associated with the shares in excess of 30% of our outstanding and issued common stock.

There is a statutory remedy under Section 111 of the Companies Act, which provides that a shareholder may seek redress in the Bermuda courts as long as such shareholder can establish that a company's affairs are being conducted, or have been conducted, in a manner oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some part of the shareholders, including such shareholder.

C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Attached as exhibits to this Annual Report are the contracts we consider to be both material and not in the ordinary course of business. Descriptions of these contracts are included within "Item 4. Information on the Company" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions." Other than these contracts, we have no material contracts other than those entered in the ordinary course of business.

D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, or the BMA, must give permission for all issuances and transfers of securities of a Bermuda exempted company like ours, unless the proposed transaction is exempted by the BMA's written general permissions. We have received general permission from the BMA to issue any unissued common shares and for the free transferability of our common shares as long as our common shares are listed on an "appointed stock exchange." Our common shares are listed on the OSE and the NYSE, each of which is an "appointed stock exchange." Our common shares may therefore be freely transferred among persons who are residents and non-residents of Bermuda.

Although we are incorporated in Bermuda, we are classified as a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes by the BMA. Other than transferring Bermuda Dollars out of Bermuda, there are no restrictions on our ability to transfer funds into and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends to U.S. residents who are holders of Common

Shares or other non-residents of Bermuda who are holders of our common shares in currency other than Bermuda Dollars.

In accordance with Bermuda law, share certificates may be issued only in the names of corporations, individuals or legal persons. In the case of an applicant acting in a special capacity (for example, as an executor or trustee), certificates may, at the request of the applicant, record the capacity in which the applicant is acting. Notwithstanding the recording of any such special capacity, we are not bound to investigate or incur any responsibility in respect of the proper administration of any such estate or trust.

We will take no notice of any trust applicable to any of our shares or other securities whether or not we had notice of such trust.

As an “exempted company,” we are exempt from Bermuda laws which restrict the percentage of share capital that may be held by non-Bermudians, but as an exempted company, we may not participate in certain business transactions including: (i) the acquisition or holding of land in Bermuda (except that required for its business and held by way of lease or tenancy for terms of not more than 21 years) without the express authorization of the Bermuda legislature; (ii) the taking of mortgages on land in Bermuda to secure an amount in excess of \$50,000 without the consent of the Minister of Economic Development of Bermuda; (iii) the acquisition of any bonds or debentures secured on any land in Bermuda except bonds or debentures issued by the Government of Bermuda or by a public authority in Bermuda; or (iv) the carrying on of business of any kind in Bermuda, except in so far as may be necessary for the carrying on of its business outside Bermuda or under a license granted by the Minister of Economic Development of Bermuda.

The Bermuda government actively encourages foreign investment in “exempted” entities like us that are based in Bermuda but do not operate in competition with local business. In addition to having no restrictions on the degree of foreign ownership, we are subject neither to taxes on our income or dividends nor to any exchange controls in Bermuda. In addition, there is no capital gains tax in Bermuda, and profits can be

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accumulated by us, as required, without limitation. There is no income tax treaty between the United States and Bermuda pertaining to the taxation of income other than applicable to insurance enterprises.

E. TAXATION

The following is a discussion of the material Bermuda, United States federal income and other tax considerations with respect to the Company and holders of common stock. This discussion does not purport to deal with the tax consequences of owning common stock to all categories of investors, some of which, such as dealers in securities, investors whose functional currency is not the United States Dollar and investors that own, actually or under applicable constructive ownership rules, 10% or more of our common stock, may be subject to special rules. This discussion deals only with holders who hold the common stock as a capital asset, generally for investment purposes. Shareholders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the overall tax consequences arising in their own particular situation under United States federal, state, local or foreign law of the ownership of common stock.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds common stock, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships holding the common stock are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors.

Bermuda and Other Non-U.S. Tax Considerations

As of the date of this Annual Report, whilst Seadrill is resident in Bermuda, we are not subject to taxation under the laws of Bermuda. Distributions we receive from our subsidiaries also are not subject to any Bermuda tax. As of the date of this Annual Report, there is no Bermuda income, corporation or profits tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, or estate duty or inheritance tax payable by non-residents of Bermuda in respect of capital gains realized on a disposition of our common stock or in respect of distributions they receive from us with respect to our common stock. This discussion does not, however, apply to the taxation of persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda. Bermuda shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding possible Bermuda taxes with respect to dispositions of, and distributions on, our common stock.

We have received from the Minister of Finance under The Exempted Undertaking Tax Protection Act 1966, as amended, an assurance that, in the event that Bermuda enacts legislation imposing tax computed on profits, income, any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance, the imposition of any such tax shall not be applicable to us or to any of our operations or shares, debentures or other obligations, until March 31, 2035. This assurance is subject to the proviso that it is not to be construed to prevent the application of any tax or duty to such persons as are ordinarily resident in Bermuda or to prevent the application of any tax payable in accordance with the provisions of the Land Tax Act 1967. The assurance does not exempt us from paying import duty on goods imported into Bermuda. In addition, all entities employing individuals in Bermuda are required to pay a payroll tax and there are other sundry taxes payable, directly or indirectly, to the Bermuda government. We and our subsidiaries incorporated in Bermuda pay annual government fees to the Bermuda government.

Bermuda currently has no tax treaties in place with other countries in relation to double-taxation or for the withholding of tax for foreign tax authorities.

Dividends distributed by Seadrill Limited out of Bermuda

Currently, there is no withholding tax payable in Bermuda on dividends distributed from Seadrill Limited to its shareholders.

Taxation of rig owning entities

The majority of our drilling rigs are owned in tax-free jurisdictions such as Bermuda. There is no taxation of the rig owners' income in these jurisdictions. The remaining drilling rigs are owned in jurisdictions with income or tonnage taxation of the rig owners' income. These jurisdictions are Hungary, Norway and Singapore.

Please also see the section below entitled "Taxation in country of drilling operations."

Taxation in country of drilling operations

Income derived from drilling operations is generally taxed in the country where these operations take place. The taxation of income derived from drilling operations could be based on net income, deemed income, withholding taxes and or other bases, depending upon the applicable tax legislation in each country of operation. Some countries levy withholding taxes on bareboat charter payments (internal rig rent), branch profits, crew, dividends, interest and management fees.

Drilling operations can be carried out by locally incorporated companies, foreign branches of operating companies or foreign branches of the rig owning entities. We elect the appropriate structure with due regard to the applicable legislation of each country where the drilling operations occur.

Taxation may also extend to the rig owning entity in some of the countries where the drilling operations are performed.

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Net income

Net income corresponds to gross income derived from the drilling operations less tax-deductible costs (i.e. operating costs, crew, insurance, management fees and capital costs (internal bareboat fee; tax depreciation; interest costs) incurred in relation to those operations). In addition to net income tax, withholding tax on branch profits, dividends, internal bareboat fees, among other items, may also be levied.

Net income taxation for an international drilling contractor is complex, and pricing of internal transactions (e.g., rig sales; bareboat fees; services) will allocate overall taxable income between the relevant countries. We apply Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, Transfer Pricing Guidelines as a basis to arrive at pricing for internal transactions. OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines describe various methods to price internal services on terms believed by us to be no less favorable than are available from unaffiliated third parties. However, some tax authorities could disagree with our transfer pricing methods and disputes may arise in regards to correct pricing.

Deemed income

Deemed income tax is normally calculated based on gross turnover, which can include or exclude reimbursables and often reflects an assumed profit ratio, multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate. Some countries will also levy withholding taxes on the distribution of dividend and/or branch profits at the deemed tax rate.

Withholding and other taxes

Some countries base their taxation solely on withholding tax on gross turnover. In addition, some countries levy stamp duties, training taxes or similar taxes on the gross turnover.

Customs duties

Customs duties are generally payable on the importation of drilling rigs, equipment and spare parts into the country of operation, although several countries provide exemption from such duties for the temporary importation of drilling rigs. Such exemption may also apply to the temporary importation of equipment.

Taxation of other income

Other income related to crewing, management fees and technical services will generally be taxed in the country where the service provider is resident, although withholding tax and/or income tax may also be imposed in the country where the drilling operations take place.

Dividends and other investment income will be taxable in accordance with the legislation of the country where the company holding the investment is resident. For companies resident in Bermuda, there is currently no tax on these types of income.

Some countries levy withholding taxes on outbound dividends and interest payments.

Capital gains taxation

In respect of drilling rigs located in Bermuda and Singapore, no capital gains tax is payable in these countries upon the sale or disposition of a rig. However, some countries may impose a capital gains tax or a claw-back of tax depreciation (on a full or partial basis) upon the sale of a rig during or attributable to such time as the rig is operating

within such country, or within a certain time after completion of such drilling operations, or when the rig is exported after completion of such drilling operations.

Other taxes

Our operations may be subject to sales taxes, value added taxes, or other similar taxes in various countries.

Taxation of shareholders

Taxation of shareholders will depend upon the jurisdiction where the shareholder is a tax resident. Shareholders should seek advice from their tax advisor to determine the taxation to which they may be subject based on the shareholder's circumstances.

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United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following are the material United States federal income tax consequences to us of our activities and to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders, each as defined below, of the ownership of our common stock. This discussion does not purport to deal with the tax consequences of owning common stock to all categories of investors, some of which, such as dealers in securities, banks, financial institutions, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, pension funds, US expatriates, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, investors holding common stock as part of a straddle, hedging or conversion transaction, investors subject to the alternative minimum tax, investors who acquired their common stock pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, investors whose functional currency is not the United States Dollar and investors that own, actually or under applicable constructive ownership rules, 10% or more of our common stock, may be subject to special rules. The following discussion of United States federal income tax matters is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, and existing and proposed regulations issued by the United States Department of the Treasury, or the Treasury Regulations, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion below is based, in part, on the description of our business in this Annual Report and assumes that we conduct our business as described. Unless otherwise noted, references in the following discussion to the “Company,” “we” and “us” are to Seadrill Limited and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

United States Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of common stock that is (1) a U.S. citizen or resident for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (2) U.S. corporation or other U.S. entity taxable as a corporation, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source or (4) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership holds our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our common stock, you are encouraged to consult your tax advisor.

Distributions

Subject to the discussion of PFICs below, any distributions made by us with respect to our common stock to a U.S. Holder will generally constitute dividends, which may be taxable as ordinary income or “qualified dividend income” as described in more detail below, to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in his common stock on a dollar-for-dollar basis and thereafter as capital gain. Because we are not a United States corporation, U.S. Holders that are corporations will not be entitled to claim a dividends received deduction with respect to any distributions they receive from us. Dividends paid with respect to our common stock will generally be treated as “passive category income” or, in the case of certain types of U.S. Holders, “general category income” for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for United States foreign tax credit purposes.

Dividends paid on our common stock to a U.S. Holder who is an individual, trust or estate, or a “U.S. Individual Holder” will generally be treated as “qualified dividend income” that is taxable to such U.S. Individual Holders at preferential tax rates provided that (1) the common stock is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the NYSE, on which our common stock is traded); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (which, as discussed below, we are not and do not anticipate being in the future); (3) the U.S. Individual Holder has owned the common stock for more than 60 days

in the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common stock becomes ex-dividend; and (4) the U.S. Individual Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. There is no assurance that any dividends paid on our common stock will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a U.S. Individual Holder. Any dividends paid by the Company which are not eligible for these preferential rates will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Individual Holder.

Special rules may apply to any “extraordinary dividend,” generally, a dividend paid by us in an amount which is equal to or in excess of 10% of a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value in certain circumstances) in a share of common stock. If we pay an “extraordinary dividend” on our common stock that is treated as “qualified dividend income,” then any loss derived by a U.S. Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common stock will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of such dividend.

Sale, Exchange or other Taxable Disposition of Common Stock

Assuming we do not constitute a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common stock in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder from such sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in such stock. Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. Such capital gain or loss will generally be treated as United States source income or loss, as applicable, for United States foreign tax credit purposes. A U.S. Holder’s ability to deduct capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

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3.8% Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals, estates, or, in certain cases, trusts, will generally be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the U.S. Holder's net investment income for the taxable year and (2) the excess of the U.S. Holder's modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals is between \$125,000 and \$250,000). A U.S. Holder's net investment income will generally include distributions made by us which constitute a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes and gain realized from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common stock. This tax is in addition to any income taxes due on such investment income.

If you are a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust, you are encouraged to consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of the 3.8% tax on net investment income to the ownership and disposition of our common stock.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status and Significant Tax Consequences

Special United States federal income tax rules apply to a U.S. Holder that holds stock in a foreign corporation classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes. In general, a foreign corporation will be treated as a PFIC with respect to a United States shareholder, if, for any taxable year in which such shareholder holds stock in such foreign corporation, either:

- at least 75% of the corporation's gross income for such taxable year consists of passive income (e.g. dividends, interest, capital gains and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or
- at least 50% of the average value of the assets held by the corporation during such taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

For purposes of determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC, it will be treated as earning and owning its proportionate share of the income and assets, respectively, of any of its subsidiary corporations in which it owns, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the value of the subsidiary's stock.

Income earned by a foreign corporation in connection with the performance of services would not constitute passive income. By contrast, rental income would generally constitute "passive income" unless the foreign corporation is treated under specific rules as deriving its rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business or is received from a related party.

Based on the current and anticipated valuation of our assets, including goodwill, and composition of our income and assets, we intend to take the position that we will not be treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. Our position is based on valuations and projections regarding our assets and income. While we believe these valuations and projections to be accurate, such valuations and projections may not continue to be accurate. Moreover, as we have not sought a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, on this matter, the IRS or a court could disagree with our position. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid, to the extent possible, being classified as a PFIC with respect to any taxable year, the nature of our operations may change in the future, and if so, we may not be able to avoid PFIC status in the future.

As discussed more fully below, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder would be subject to different United States federal income taxation rules depending on whether the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a "Qualified Electing Fund," which election we refer to as a "QEF election." As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder should be able to make a "mark-to-market" election with respect to our common stock, as discussed below. In addition, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year a U.S. Holder would be required to file an annual report with the United States Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, for that year with respect to such U.S. Holder's common stock.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a Timely QEF Election

If a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election, which U.S. Holder we refer to as an “Electing Holder,” the Electing Holder must report each year for United States federal income tax purposes his pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and our net capital gain, if any, for our taxable year that ends with or within the taxable year of the Electing Holder, regardless of whether or not distributions were received from us by the Electing Holder. The Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common stock would be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed earnings and profits. Distributions of earnings and profits that had been previously taxed would result in a corresponding reduction in the adjusted tax basis in the common stock and would not be taxed again once distributed. An Electing Holder would generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock. A U.S. Holder would make a QEF election with respect to any taxable year during which the Company is a PFIC by filing a valid IRS Form 8621 with his United States federal income tax return. If we were aware that we or any of our subsidiaries were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, we would, if possible, provide each U.S. Holder with all necessary information in order to make the QEF election described above. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder would be treated as owning his proportionate share of stock in each of our subsidiaries which is treated as a PFIC and a separate QEF election would be necessary with respect to each subsidiary. It should be noted that we may not be able to provide such information if we did not become aware of our status as a PFIC in a timely manner.

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Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a “Mark-to-Market” Election

Alternatively, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and, as we anticipate, our stock is treated as “marketable stock,” a U.S. Holder would be allowed to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common stock, provided the U.S. Holder completes and files a valid IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. The “mark-to-market” election will not be available for any of our subsidiaries. If that election is made, the U.S. Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the common stock at the end of the taxable year over such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common stock. The U.S. Holder would also be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common stock over its fair market value at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in his common stock would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amount. Gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the common stock would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included as ordinary income by the U.S. Holder. It should be noted that the mark-to-market election would likely not be available for any of our subsidiaries which are treated as PFICs.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or Mark-to-Market Election

Finally, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder who does not make either a QEF election or a “mark-to-market” election for that year, whom we refer to as a “Non-Electing Holder,” would be subject to special rules with respect to (1) any excess distribution (i.e., the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder on our common stock in a taxable year in excess of 125% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing Holder’s holding period for the common stock), and (2) any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock. Under these special rules:

the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing Holders’ aggregate holding period for the common stock;

the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income; and

the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayer for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

These penalties would not apply to a pension or profit sharing trust or other tax-exempt organization that did not borrow funds or otherwise utilize leverage in connection with its acquisition of our common stock. If a Non-Electing Holder who is an individual dies while owning our common stock, such Non-Electing Holder’s successor generally would not receive a step-up in tax basis with respect to such common stock.

United States Federal Income Taxation of “Non-U.S. Holders”

A beneficial owner of our common stock that is not a U.S. Holder is referred to herein as a “Non-U.S. Holder.”

Dividends on Common Stock

Non-U.S. Holders generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax or withholding tax on dividends received from us with respect to our common stock, unless that income is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States. If the Non-U.S. Holder is entitled to the benefits of a United States income tax treaty with respect to those dividends, that income is subject to United States federal income tax only if it is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Stock

Non-U.S. Holders generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain realized upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common stock, unless:

the gain is effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States. If the Non-U.S. Holder is entitled to the benefits of a United States income tax treaty with respect to that gain, that gain is subject to United States federal Income tax only if it is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States; or

the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of disposition and other conditions are met.

If a Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a United States trade or business for United States federal income tax purposes, the income from the common stock, including dividends and the gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the common stock that is effectively connected with the conduct of that United States trade or business will generally be subject to United States federal income tax in the same manner as discussed in the previous section relating to the United States federal income taxation of U.S. Holders. In addition, if the Non-U.S. Holder is a

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corporation, the Non-U.S. Holder's earnings and profits that are attributable to the effectively connected income, subject to certain adjustments, may be subject to an additional United States federal branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, or at a lower rate as may be specified by an applicable United States income tax treaty.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, dividend payments, and other taxable distributions, made by the Company to you within the United States will be subject to information reporting requirements. Such payments will also be subject to backup withholding if paid to a U.S. Individual Holder who:

• fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;

• is notified by the IRS that he has failed to report all interest or dividends required to be shown on his United States federal income tax returns; or

• in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-U.S. Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on an applicable IRS Form W-8.

If a Non-U.S. Holder sells his common stock to or through a United States office of a broker, the payment of the proceeds is subject to both United States backup withholding and information reporting unless the Non-U.S. Holder certifies that he is a non-United States person, under penalties of perjury, or otherwise establishes an exemption. If a Non-U.S. Holder sells his common stock through a non-United States office of a non-United States broker and the sales proceeds are paid to the Non-U.S. Holder outside the United States then information reporting and backup withholding generally will not apply to that payment. However, United States information reporting requirements, but not backup withholding, will apply to a payment of sales proceeds, even if that payment is made to a Non-U.S. Holder outside the United States, if the Non-U.S. Holder sells his common stock through a non-United States office of a broker that is a United States person or has some other connection to the United States.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, a taxpayer generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under backup withholding rules that exceed the taxpayer's United States federal income tax liability by properly filing a refund claim with the IRS.

Individuals who are U.S. Holders (and to the extent specified in the applicable Treasury Regulations, certain individuals who are non-U.S. Holders and certain U.S. entities) who hold "specified foreign financial assets" (as defined in section 6038D of the Code and the applicable Treasury Regulations) are required to file IRS Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets) with information relating to each such asset for each taxable year in which the aggregate value of all such assets exceeds \$75,000 at any time during the taxable year or \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year. Specified foreign financial assets would include, among other assets, our common stock, unless the common stock were held through an account maintained with certain financial institutions. Substantial penalties apply to any failure to timely file IRS Form 8938, unless the failure is shown to be due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. Additionally, the statute of limitations on the assessment and collection of U.S. federal income tax with respect to a taxable year for which the filing of IRS Form 8938 is required may not close until three years after the date on which IRS Form 8938 is filed. U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their reporting obligations under section 6038D of the Code.

Other Tax Considerations

In addition to the tax consequences discussed above, we may be subject to tax in one or more other jurisdictions where we conduct activities. The amount of any such tax imposed upon our operations may be material.

F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

G. STATEMENT BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

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H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. In accordance with these requirements we file reports and other information with the Commission. These materials, including this Annual Report on Form 20-F and the accompanying exhibits, may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling 1 (800) SEC-0330, and you may obtain copies at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the Commission at its principal office in Washington, D.C. The Commission maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission. In addition, documents referred to in this Annual Report on Form 20-F may be inspected at our principle executive offices at Par-la-Ville Place, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 08, Bermuda and at the offices of Seadrill Management Ltd., at Building 11, Chiswick Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 5YA, United Kingdom.

I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency fluctuations, and equity and credit risk. Our policy is to hedge our exposure to these risks where possible, within boundaries deemed appropriate by management and the Board. We accomplish this by entering into a variety of derivative instruments and contracts to maintain the desired level of risk exposure. We may enter into derivative instruments from time to time for speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

A significant portion of our debt obligations and surplus funds placed with financial institutions are subject to movements in interest rates. It is our policy to obtain the most favorable interest rates available without increasing our foreign currency exposure. In keeping with this approach, our surplus funds are used to repay the revolving credit tranches under our credit facilities, or placed in accounts or fixed deposits with reputable financial institutions in order to maximize returns, while providing the Company with the flexibility to meet working capital and capital investments.

This section should be read in conjunction with “Note 32–Risk management and financial instruments” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

We use interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to interest rate risks. Interest rate swaps are used to convert floating rate debt obligations to a fixed rate in order to achieve an overall desired position of fixed and floating rate debt. The extent to which interest rate swaps are used is determined by reference to our net debt exposure. Most of our interest rate swaps do not qualify for hedge accounting and movements in their fair values are reflected in the statement of operations under “gain/(loss) on derivative financial instruments.” Interest rate swap agreements that have a positive fair value are recorded as “Other non-current assets,” while swaps with a negative fair value are recorded as “Other current liabilities.”

As of December 31, 2015, we were party to interest rate swap agreements with a combined outstanding principal amount of approximately \$7.1 billion (excluding the interest rate swap agreements qualified for hedge accounting described below), compared to \$7.9 billion in 2014, at rates between 0.74% per annum and 3.83% per annum. The

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swap agreements mature between January 6, 2016 and January 29, 2027. The net fair values of our interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, were as follows:

Interest rate swaps - not qualified for hedge accounting (In millions of U.S. dollars)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Outstanding principal	Fair value	Outstanding principal	Fair Value
Other non-current assets (current liabilities)	7,088	(122)	7,918	(134)

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In addition to the above interest rate swaps, one of our consolidated VIEs has executed interest rate cash flow hedges in the form of interest rate swaps. These interest rate swaps qualify for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP, and the instruments have been formally designated as a hedge to the underlying loan. Movements in their fair value are reflected in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss),” with their fair value recorded as “Other non-current assets” or “Other non-current liabilities.” As of December 31, 2015, the consolidated VIEs had entered into interest rate swap agreements with a combined outstanding principal amount of \$200 million, compared to \$224 million in 2014, at rates between 1.77% to 2.01% per annum. These swap agreements mature between October and December 2018, and the fair values as of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, were as follows:

Interest rate swaps - qualified for hedge accounting (In millions of U.S. dollars)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Outstanding principal	Fair value	Outstanding principal	Fair Value
Other non-current assets (non-current liabilities)	200	(2)	224	(3)

At December 31, 2015 we also had outstanding cross-currency interest rate swaps with a principal amount of \$807 million (December 31, 2014: \$807 million) with maturity dates between March 2018 and March 2019 at rates ranging from 4.94% to 6.18% per annum. The fair value of our cross currency interest rate swap contracts as of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, was as follows:

Cross currency interest rate swaps (In millions of U.S. dollars)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Outstanding principal	Fair value	Outstanding principal	Fair Value
Other current liabilities	807	(291)	807	(201)

As of December 31, 2015, our net exposure to floating interest rate fluctuations on our outstanding debt was \$0.55 billion, compared with \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2014, based on our total net interest-bearing debt including related party debt of \$11.1 billion less the \$8.1 billion total notional principal of our floating to fixed interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps, less the \$2.45 billion in fixed interest loans. A 1% change in short-term interest rates would thus increase or decrease our net income by approximately \$6 million on an annual basis as of December 31, 2015, compared to approximately \$13 million in 2014.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company and the majority of its subsidiaries use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency because the majority of their revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the Company’s reporting currency is also U.S. dollars. We do, however, earn revenue and incur expenses in other currencies and there is thus a risk that currency fluctuations could have an adverse effect on the value of our cash flows.

This section should be read in conjunction with “Note 32–Risk management and financial instruments” of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Our foreign currency risk arises from:

- the measurement of debt and other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies converted into U.S. dollars, with the resulting gain or loss recorded as “Other financial items”;
- changes in the fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, which are recorded as “Other financial items”;
- the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates on the reported amounts of our revenues and expenses that are contracted in foreign currencies; and

foreign subsidiaries whose accounts are not maintained in U.S. dollars, which when converted into U.S. dollars can result in exchange adjustments that are recorded as a component in shareholders' equity.

We use foreign currency forward contracts and cross-currency interest rate swaps (as mentioned above) to manage our exposure to foreign currency risk on certain assets, liabilities and future anticipated transactions. Such derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and are recorded in the balance sheet under "Other current assets" if the contracts have a net positive fair value, and under "Other current liabilities" if the contracts have a net negative fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of operations under "Other financial items - Gain/(loss) on derivative financial instruments."

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At December 31, 2015, we did not have any outstanding Norwegian kroner currency forward contracts. The fair value of our Norwegian kroner currency forward contracts as of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, was as follows:

Foreign currency forward contracts - NOK (In millions of U.S. dollars)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Notional Amount	Fair value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Other current liabilities	—	—	260	(24)

At December 31, 2015, we did not have any outstanding British pound sterling currency forward contracts. The fair value of our British pound sterling currency forward contracts as of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, was as follows:

Foreign currency forward contracts - GBP (In millions of U.S. dollars)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Notional Amount	Fair value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Other current liabilities	—	—	49	(3)

A 1% change in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the bought forward currencies would result in a fair value gain or loss of \$8 million that would be reflected in our consolidated statements of operations, based on our cross currency interest rate swaps and currency forward contracts as of December 31, 2015, compared to approximately \$11 million in 2014.

Equity price risk

As of December 31, 2015, we had entered into a TRS contract indexed to 4,000,000 of our own shares, whereby we carry the risk of fluctuations in the market price of our shares. The settlement amount for the contract will be (A) the market value of the shares at the date of settlement plus the amount of dividends paid on the shares by us between entering into and settling the contract, less (B) the reference price of the shares agreed at the inception of the contract plus the counterparty's financing costs. Settlement will be either a payment from or to the counterparty, depending on whether (A) is more or less than (B). The contract was scheduled to expire on March 3, 2016 and the agreed reference price was NOK49.60 per common share. The open position at December 31, 2015, exposes us to market risk associated with our share price, and it is estimated that a 10% reduction in the price below the value at December 31, 2015, would generate an adverse fair value adjustment of up to \$2 million, which would be recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. Subsequent to the year end, on March 3, 2016, the TRS agreement related to 4 million shares was rolled over with a new expiration date of June 3, 2016, and a new reference price of 21.1611 per share.

In addition to the above TRS agreement, which has our own share as underlying security, we may from time to time enter into short-term TRS arrangements relating to securities in other companies.

We hold equity investments in several other companies in our industry that own and/or operate offshore drilling units with similar characteristics to our own fleet of rigs or deliver various oil services. These investments provide us with additional exposure to market segments in which we operate or other oil services. As at December 31, 2015, these included:

- a 39.9% equity interest in Archer (OSE:ARCHER), a Bermuda oil service company;
- a 8.2% equity interest in SapuraKencana (BURSA: SKPETRO), a Malaysian oil services company;
- a 50% equity interest in Seabras Participacoes SA, a Brazilian holding company, which owns the vessel-owning company of one pipe-laying vessel currently under construction;
-

a 50% equity interest in Seabras Sapura Holding GmbH, an Austria holding company, which owns the vessel-owning entities of five pipe-laying vessels currently under construction;

a 30% equity interest in Itaunas, a Holland vessel-owning company of one drillship currently under construction;

a 30% equity interest in Camburi, a Holland vessel-owning company of one drillship currently under construction;

a 30% equity interest in Sahy, a Holland vessel-owning company of one drillship currently under construction;

a 46.6% equity interest in Seadrill Partners, which included our ownership interest in both its common and subordinated units;

direct ownership interests in the following entities controlled by Seadrill Partners:

i.42% in Seadrill Operating LP;

ii.49% in Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC; and

iii.39% in Seadrill Deepwater Drillship Ltd and 39% indirect interest in Seadrill Mobile Units (Nigeria) Ltd; and

a 50% equity interest in SeaMex Limited, a joint venture in Mexico.

If the market value of any of these investments should fall below the recorded book value, and this decrease in market value is determined to be other than temporary, there could be an impairment charge recognized in our consolidated statement of operations.

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During the year ended December 31, 2015 we have recorded a loss on impairment of our investments in Seadrill Partners and SapuraKencana totaling \$1,274 million. Please see “Note 8–Impairment loss on marketable securities and investments in associated companies” of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further discussion.

Please see Notes 14 and 17 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for information on our investments.

Concentration of credit risk

The market for our services is the offshore oil and gas industry, and our customers consist primarily of major integrated oil companies, independent oil and gas producers and government-owned oil companies. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and generally do not require collateral in our business agreements. Reserves for potential credit losses are maintained when necessary.

The following table shows those of our customers that have generated 10% or more of our contract revenues in any of the periods shown:

Customer	Year ended December 31,					
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Petrobras	19	% 20	% 16	%		
Total	16	% 13	% 14	%		
ExxonMobil	14	% 10	% 12	%		
Statoil	12	% 13	% 14	%		
Other customers	39	% 44	% 44	%		
	100	% 100	% 100	%		

We may also face credit-related losses in the event that counterparties to our derivative financial instrument contracts do not perform according to the terms of the contract. The credit risk arising from these counterparties relates to unrealized profits from foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps. We generally do not require collateral for our financial instrument contracts. We do, however, enter into master netting agreements with our counterparties to derivative financial instrument contracts to mitigate our exposure to counterparty credit risks. These agreements provide us with the legal right to discharge all or a portion of amounts owed to a counterparty by offsetting against them any amounts that the counterparty may owe us.

In the opinion of management, our counterparties are creditworthy financial institutions, and we do not expect any significant loss to result from their nonperformance. The credit exposure of interest rate swap agreements, currency option contracts and foreign currency contracts is represented by the fair value of contracts with a positive fair value at the end of each period, reduced by the effects of master netting agreements.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES**A. DEBT SECURITIES**

Not applicable.

B. WARRANTS AND RIGHTS

Not applicable.

C. OTHER SECURITIES

Not applicable.

D. AMERICAN DEPOSITORY SHARES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have been subject to a material default in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking fund or purchase fund installment or any other material default that was not cured within 30 days. In addition, the payments of our dividends are not and have not been in arrears, nor have they been subject to material delinquency that was not cured within 30 days.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

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ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management assessed the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act as of December 31, 2015. Based upon that evaluation the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the evaluation date.

B. Management's Annual Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the company's management and directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted the evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting using the control criteria framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO, published in its report entitled "Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)."

Our management with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officers assessed the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act as of December 31, 2015. Based upon that evaluation, management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officers, concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting are effective as of December 31, 2015.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

C. Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Consolidated Financial Statements, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, appearing under Item 18, and such report is incorporated herein by reference.

D. Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. RESERVED

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT.

Our Board has determined that the sole member of the audit committee, Mrs. Kate Blankenship, is an independent Director and is the Audit Committee Financial Expert.

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ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all entities controlled by the Company and its employees, directors, officers and agents of the Company. We will provide any person, free of charge, a copy of our Code of Ethics upon written request to our registered office.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Our principal accountant for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in the United Kingdom. The following table sets forth the fees related to audit and other services provided by the principal accountants.

(in U.S. dollars)	2015	2014
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	4,300,673	5,781,969
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	—	—
Taxation fees ⁽³⁾	12,000	24,565
All other fees ⁽⁴⁾	35,493	550,934
Total	4,348,166	6,357,468

(1) Audit fees represent professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and services provided by the principal accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

(2) Audit-related fees consist of assurance and related services rendered by the principal accountant related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements which have not been reported under Audit fees above.

(3) Taxation fees represent fees for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

(4) All other fees include services other than audit fees, audit-related fees and taxation fees set forth above, primarily including information security and network penetration testing services.

Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our Board has adopted pre-approval policies and procedures in compliance with paragraph (c)(7)(i) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X that require the Board to approve the appointment of our independent auditor before such auditor is engaged, and approve each of the audit and non-audit-related services to be provided by such auditor under such engagement by the Company. All services provided by the principal auditor in 2015, 2014 and 2013 were approved by the Board pursuant to the pre-approval policy.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

A share repurchase program was approved by the Board in 2007, authorizing us to buy back shares that may either be cancelled or held as treasury shares to meet our obligations relating to our share option scheme.

In November 2014 the Board authorized a share buyback program under which the Company may repurchase up to approximately 10% of shares outstanding. The Company may repurchase shares from time to time in open market transactions or private transactions in accordance with applicable securities laws. The timing and amount of any repurchases will be determined by our management based on its evaluation of market conditions, capital allocation opportunities and other factors. The program does not require the Company to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be modified, suspended, extended or terminated by the Company at any time without prior notice. In connection with the amendments to our secured loan agreements in April 2016 to increase the leverage ratio contained within the Company's senior secured credit facilities, the Company is restricted from buying back any shares so long as the amended ratio is in effect, until June 30, 2017.

There were no repurchases of our equity securities for the year ended December 31, 2015.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

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ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to an exception under the NYSE listing standards available to foreign private issuers, we are not required to comply with all of the corporate governance practices followed by U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards, which are available at www.nyse.com. Pursuant to Section 303.A.11 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, we are required to list the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the NYSE standards applicable to listed U.S. companies. Set forth below is a list of those differences:

Independence of Directors. The NYSE requires that a U.S. listed company maintain a majority of independent directors. As permitted under Bermuda law and our bye-laws, four members of our Board (Mrs. Kate Blankenship, Mr. Hans Petter Aas, Mr. Paul Leand Jr. and Mr. Bert Bekker) are independent according to the NYSE's standards for independence applicable to a foreign private issuer.

Executive Sessions. The NYSE requires that non-management directors meet regularly in executive sessions without management. The NYSE also requires that all independent directors meet in an executive session at least once a year. As permitted under Bermuda law and our bye-laws, our non-management directors do not regularly hold executive sessions without management and we do not expect them to do so in the future.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. The NYSE requires that a listed U.S. company have a nominating/corporate governance committee of independent directors and a committee charter specifying the purpose, duties and evaluation procedures of the committee. As permitted under Bermuda law and our bye-laws, we do not currently have a nominating or corporate governance committee.

Audit Committee. The NYSE requires, among other things, that a listed U.S. company have an audit committee with a minimum of three members, all of whom are independent. As permitted by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, our audit committee consists of one independent member of our Board, Mrs. Kate Blankenship.

Corporate Governance Guidelines. The NYSE requires that a listed U.S. company adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines. The guidelines must address, among other things, director qualification standards, director responsibilities, director access to management and independent advisers, director compensation, director orientation and continuing education, management succession and an annual performance evaluation. We are not required to adopt such guidelines under Bermuda law and we have not adopted such guidelines.

We believe that our established corporate governance practices satisfy the NYSE listing standards.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See "Item 18. Financial Statements" below.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The following financial statements listed below and set forth on pages F-1 through 20-F are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form

Consolidated Financial Statements of Seadrill Limited	
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements of Seadrill Limited</u>	<u>F-1</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013</u>	<u>F-9</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-10</u>

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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of Seadrill Limited ⁽¹⁾
1.2	Bye-Laws of Seadrill Limited as adopted by the sole shareholder on May 13, 2005 and as amended by resolution of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on December 1, 2006 and as further amended by resolution of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
1.3	Amended and Restated Bye-Laws of Seadrill Limited, as amended by resolution of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on September 20, 2013 ⁽³⁾
1.4	Certificate of Incorporation of Seadrill Limited delivered May 10, 2005 ⁽¹⁾
1.5	Certificate of Deposit of Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital delivered May 13, 2005 ⁽¹⁾
1.6	Certificate of Deposit of Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital delivered August 8, 2005 ⁽¹⁾
1.7	Certificate of Deposit of Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital delivered December 20, 2006 ⁽¹⁾
1.8	Certificate of Incorporation on Name Change delivered December 20, 2006 ⁽¹⁾
2.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate ⁽¹⁾
4.1	Share Option Scheme dated December 1, 2006 ⁽¹⁾
4.2	Bermuda Tax Assurance, dated May 25, 2011
4.3	Rules of the Seadrill Limited Restricted Stock Unit Plan ⁽⁴⁾
4.4	Omnibus Agreement among Seadrill Limited, Seadrill Partners LLC, Seadrill Member LLC, Seadrill Operating LP, Seadrill Operating GP LLC, and Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, dated as of October 24, 2012 ⁽⁵⁾
4.5	Framework agreement by and among Rosneft Oil Company, Seadrill Limited and North Atlantic Drilling Ltd., dated August 20, 2014, as amended by the first letter amendment dated November 7, 2014, and the second letter amendment dated April 15, 2015. ⁽⁵⁾ †
4.6	Framework agreement by and among Rosneft Oil Company, Seadrill Limited and North Atlantic Drilling Ltd., third letter amendment dated June 2015
4.7	Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for the Construction of the West Rigel, dated December 2, 2015, by and between Jurong Shipyard Pte. Ltd. and North Atlantic Rigel Ltd., including the Joint Asset Holding Agreement between Jurong Shipyard Pte. Ltd. and North Atlantic Drilling Ltd., included as Appendix 1 thereto †
8.1	Subsidiaries of the Company
11.1	Code of Ethics ⁽²⁾
12.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
12.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
12.3	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
13.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.3	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's registration statement on Form 20-F, filed on March 18, 2010
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F, filed on May 5, 2010
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F, filed on April 23, 2014
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F, filed on May 5, 2014
 - (5) Incorporated by reference to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F, filed on April 21, 2015
- † Certain portions have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request. Omitted information has been filed separately with the Commission.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

Seadrill Limited
(Registrant)

Date: April 28, 2016

By: /s/ Per Wulf

Name: Per Wulf

Title: Chief Executive Officer of Seadrill Management Ltd
(Principal Executive Officer of Seadrill Limited)

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Seadrill Limited

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive (loss)/income, of cash flows and of changes in shareholders' equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Seadrill Limited and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 15(b). Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Uxbridge, United Kingdom

April 28, 2016

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

(In US\$ millions, except per share data)

	2015	2014	2013
Operating revenues			
Contract revenues	3,957	4,518	4,892
Reimbursable revenues	113	190	278
Other revenues	*265	289	112
Total operating revenues	4,335	4,997	5,282
(Loss)/gain on disposals	*(63)	632	61
Contingent consideration realized	*47	—	—
Operating expenses			
Vessel and rig operating expenses	*1,611	1,938	1,977
Reimbursable expenses	99	172	257
Depreciation and amortization	779	693	711
Loss on Goodwill impairment	563	232	—
General and administrative expenses	*248	315	300
Total operating expenses	3,300	3,350	3,245
Operating income	1,019	2,279	2,098
Financial items and other income/(expense), net			
Interest income	*67	63	24
Interest expense	*(415)	(478)	(445)
Share in results from associated companies (net of tax)	190	34	(223)
Loss on impairment of investments	(1,274)	—	—
(Loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments	*(274)	(497)	133
Net gain/(loss) on debt extinguishment	8	(54)	—
Foreign exchange gain	63	164	52
Gain on realization of marketable securities	—	131	—
Gain on deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners	—	2,339	—
Gain on sale of tender rig business	22	—	1,256
Other financial items and other income/(expense), net	*52	125	45
Total financial items and other income/(expense), net	(1,561)	1,827	842
(Loss)/income before income taxes	(542)	4,106	2,940
Income tax expense	(208)	(19)	(154)
Net (loss)/income	(750)	4,087	2,786
Net (loss)/income attributable to the non-controlling interest	(12)	108	133
Net (loss)/income attributable to the parent	(738)	3,979	2,653
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (U.S. dollar)	(1.49)	8.32	5.66
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (U.S. dollar)	(1.49)	8.30	5.47
Declared regular dividend per share (U.S. dollar)	—	2.00	3.72

* Includes transactions with related parties. Refer to Note 31.

See accompanying notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME

for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

(In US\$ millions)

	2015	2014	2013
Net (loss)/income	(750)	4,087	2,786
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax:			
Change in unrealized (loss)/gain on marketable securities, net	(427)	(982)	333
Other than temporary impairment of marketable securities, reclassification to statement of operations	741	—	—
Change in unrealized foreign exchange differences	(15)	(22)	6
Change in actuarial gain/(loss) relating to pension	27	(28)	(7)
Change in unrealized gain on interest rate swaps in VIEs and subsidiaries	—	1	3
Share of other comprehensive income from associated companies	10	—	—
Other comprehensive income/(loss):	336	(1,031)	335
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	(414)	3,056	3,121
Comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to the non-controlling interest	(4)	53	134
Comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to the parent	(410)	3,003	2,987

Note: All items of other comprehensive income/(loss) are stated net of tax.

See accompanying notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In US\$ millions)

	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,044	831
Restricted cash	50	268
Marketable securities	96	426
Accounts receivables, net	718	1,017
Amount due from related party - current	639	402
Assets held for sale - current	—	134
Other current assets	395	222
Total current assets	2,942	3,300
Non-current assets		
Investment in associated companies	2,590	2,898
Marketable securities	228	325
Newbuildings	1,479	2,030
Drilling units	14,930	15,145
Goodwill	—	604
Restricted cash	198	181
Deferred tax assets	81	39
Equipment	46	46
Amount due from related party - non-current	517	313
Assets held for sale - non-current	128	1,105
Other non-current assets	331	311
Total non-current assets	20,528	22,997
Total assets	23,470	26,297
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	1,489	2,267
Trade accounts payable	141	84
Short-term amounts to related party	152	189
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale - current	—	58
Other current liabilities	1,684	1,934
Total current liabilities	3,466	4,532
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt	9,054	10,208
Long-term debt due to related parties	438	351
Deferred tax liabilities	136	67
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale - non-current	—	50
Other non-current liabilities	401	699
Total non-current liabilities	10,029	11,375
Commitments and contingencies (see note 33)	—	—

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In US\$ millions except common share and per share data)

	2015	2014
Equity		
Common shares of par value US\$2.00 per share: 800,000,000 shares authorized 492,759,940 outstanding at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014, 492,759,938)	985	985
Additional paid in capital	3,275	3,258
Contributed surplus	1,956	1,956
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(120)	(448)
Retained earnings	3,275	4,013
Total Shareholder's equity	9,371	9,764
Non-controlling interest	604	626
Total equity	9,975	10,390
Total liabilities and equity	23,470	26,297

See accompanying notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

(In US\$ millions)

	2015	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net (loss)/income	(750)	4,087	2,786
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)/income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	779	693	711
Amortization of deferred loan charges	39	54	43
Amortization of unfavorable and favorable contracts	(116)	(131)	(65)
Share of results from associated companies	(190)	(121)	223
Loss on sale of investments in associated companies	—	89	—
Share-based compensation expense	7	10	7
Gain/(loss) on disposals and deconsolidations	63	(2,971)	(1,367)
Contingent consideration realized	(47)	—	—
Unrealized loss/(gain) related to derivative financial instruments	42	197	(249)
Loss on Goodwill impairment	563	232	—
Loss on impairment of investments	1,274	—	—
Gain on realization of marketable securities	—	(138)	—
Dividends received from associated companies	253	526	15
Deferred income tax	29	(6)	(47)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain on long-term debt	(95)	(165)	(47)
Payments for long-term maintenance	(106)	(295)	(190)
Net gain on debt extinguishment	(8)	(12)	—
Other	(31)	(17)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and disposals			
Trade accounts receivable	267	(295)	(206)
Trade accounts payable	58	21	(29)
Net related party balances	1	(247)	(114)
Prepaid expenses/accrued revenue	(12)	13	(45)
Deferred revenue	(95)	171	90
Other assets and liabilities, net	(137)	(121)	179
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,788	1,574	1,695

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

(In US\$ millions)

	2015	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to newbuildings	(613)	(2,508)	(3,884)
Additions to drilling units and equipment	(322)	(365)	(389)
Refund of yard installments	29	—	—
Contingent consideration received	27	—	—
Sale of rigs and equipment	—	—	48
Business combinations and step acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	(554)
Sale of business, net of cash disposed	1,214	1,138	1,958
Cash in deconsolidated subsidiary	—	(90)	—
Change in restricted cash	(25)	(131)	123
Investment in associated companies	(210)	(586)	(151)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in associated companies	—	373	—
Purchase of marketable securities	—	(150)	—
Loans granted to related parties	(523)	(18)	(125)
Payments received from loans granted to related parties	233	2,096	10
Proceeds from disposal of marketable securities	—	307	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(190)	66	(2,964)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from debt	1,516	5,072	7,703
Repayments of debt	(2,999)	(4,344)	(4,919)
Debt fees paid	(16)	(65)	(93)
Proceeds from debt to related party	143	90	756
Repayments of debt to related party	—	(910)	(1,181)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(14)	(51)	(69)
Contribution from non-controlling interests, net of issuance cost	—	115	365
Proceeds relating to share forward contracts and other derivatives	—	—	453
Purchase of treasury shares	—	(18)	(39)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	—	—	6
Dividends paid	—	(1,415)	(1,287)
Employee stock options exercised	—	5	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(1,370)	(1,521)	1,695
Cash reclassified as held for sale	—	(26)	—
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(15)	(6)	—
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	213	87	426
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	831	744	318
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,044	831	744
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information			
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	(458)	(493)	(336)
Taxes paid	(136)	(227)	(109)

See accompanying notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Seadrill Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

(In US\$ millions)

	Common shares	Additional paid in capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income	Retained Earnings	Total equity before NCI	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
Balance at December 31, 2012	938	2,332	1,956	194	83	5,503	521	6,024	
Sale of treasury shares	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	
Purchase of treasury shares	—	(39) —	—	—	(39) —	(39)
Share-based compensation	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	
Establishment of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	297	
Issuance of common units by Seadrill Partners to public	—	228	—	—	—	228	137	365	
Issuances of common units by Seadrill Partners and impact on non-controlling interest	—	(102	) —	—	—	(102	) 102	—
Sale of drilling units to Seadrill Partners	—	209	—	—	—	209	(209) —	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	334	—	334	1	335	
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	(1,287) (1,287) (69) (1,356)
Dividend to Non-controlling interests in VIEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	(223) (223)
Net income	—	—	—	—	2,653	2,653	133	2,786	
Balance at December 31, 2013	938	2,641	1,956	528	1,449	7,512	690	8,202	
	(1) (22) —	—	—	(23) —	(23)

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Sale and purchase of treasury shares, net								
Share-based compensation charge	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Employee stock options issued	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	5
Conversion of convertible bond	47	568	—	—	—	615	—	615
Deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners	—	—	—	—	—	—	(115)	(115)
Initial public offering of NADL	—	63	—	—	—	63	52	115
Acquisition of West Polaris	—	(6)	)	—	—	(6)	(7)	(13)
Sale of NCI	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(976)	)	(976)	(55)	(1,031)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	(1,415)	(1,415)	(51)	(1,466)
Net income	—	—	—	—	3,979	3,979	108	4,087
Balance at December 31, 2014	985	3,258	1,956	(448)	) 4,013	9,764	626	10,390
Sale and purchase of treasury shares, net								
Share-based compensation charge	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Sale of NCI	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	328	—	328	8	336
Distributions to Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(738)	(738)	(12)	(750)
Balance at December 31, 2015	985	3,275	1,956	(120)	) 3,275	9,371	604	9,975

See accompanying notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Seadrill Limited

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – General information

Seadrill Limited is incorporated in Bermuda and is a publicly listed company on the New York Stock Exchange and the Oslo Stock Exchange. We provide offshore drilling services to the oil and gas industry. As of December 31, 2015 the Company owned and operated 38 offshore drilling units, had 13 offshore drilling units under construction and an additional unit classified as held for sale. Our fleet consists of drillships, jack-up rigs and semi-submersible rigs for operations in shallow and deepwater areas, as well as benign and harsh environments. Following the sale of the majority of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana, which closed on April 30, 2013, and further the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners on January 2, 2014 we no longer operate in the tender rig segment. We also provide management services to our related parties Seadrill Partners and SeaMex, refer to Note 31 for further details.

As used herein, and unless otherwise required by the context, the term “Seadrill” refers to Seadrill Limited and the terms “Company,” “we,” “Group,” “our” and words of similar import refer to Seadrill and its consolidated companies. The use herein of such terms as group, organization, we, us, our and its, or references to specific entities, is not intended to be a precise description of corporate relationships.

Basis of presentation

The financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The amounts are presented in United States dollar (U.S. dollar) rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements present the financial position of Seadrill Limited, the consolidated subsidiaries and the group’s interest in associated entities. Investments in companies in which the Company controls, or directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting control are consolidated in the financial statements, as well as certain variable interest entities of which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities of the Company, its majority owned and controlled subsidiaries and certain variable interest entities, (“VIE”s) in which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

A VIE is defined as a legal entity where either (a) the total equity at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated support; (b) equity interest holders as a group lack either i) the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact on its economic success, ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity, or iii) the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity; or (c) the voting rights of some investors in the entity are not proportional to their economic interests and the activities of the entity involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor with a disproportionately small voting interest. U.S. GAAP requires a VIE to be consolidated by its primary beneficiary, being the interest holder, if any, which has both (1) the power to direct the activities of the entity which most significantly impact on the entity’s economic performance, and (2) the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses from the entity which could potentially be significant to the entity. We evaluate our subsidiaries, and any other entities in which we hold a variable interest, in order to determine

whether we are the primary beneficiary of the entity, and where it is determined that we are the primary beneficiary we consolidate the entity.

Investment in companies in which we hold an ownership interest of between 20% and 50%, and over which we exercise significant influence, but do not consolidate, are accounted for using the equity method and classified within "Investments in associated companies." The Company records its share of earnings or losses from associated companies in the consolidated statements of operations as "Share in results from associated companies." The excess, if any, of purchase price over book value of the Company's investments in equity method investees is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in "Investment in associated companies."

Investments in companies in which our ownership is less than 20% are valued at fair value and classified within "Marketable Securities" unless it is not possible to estimate fair value, then the cost method is used.

Intercompany transactions and internal sales have been eliminated on consolidation. Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the entity.

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Note 2 – Accounting policies

Use of estimates

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Contract revenue

A substantial majority of the Company's revenues are derived from dayrate based drilling contracts (which may include lump sum fees for mobilization and demobilization) and other service contracts. Both dayrate based and lump sum fee revenues are recognized ratably over the contract period when services are rendered. Under some contracts, the Company is entitled to additional payments for meeting or exceeding certain performance targets. Such additional payments are recognized when any contingencies are resolved or upon completion of the drilling program.

In connection with drilling contracts, the Company may receive lump sum fees for the mobilization of equipment and personnel or for capital additions and upgrades prior to commencement of drilling services. These up-front fees are recognized as revenue over the contract term, excluding option periods.

In some cases, the Company may receive lump sum non-contingent fees or dayrate based fees from customers for demobilization upon completion of a drilling contract. Non-contingent demobilization fees are recognized as revenue over contract term, excluding option periods not exercised by our customers. Contingent demobilization fees are recognized as earned upon completion of the drilling contract.

Fees received from customers under drilling contracts for capital upgrades are deferred and recognized over the contract term, excluding option periods not exercised.

In certain countries in which we operate, taxes such as sales, use, value-added, gross receipts and excise may be assessed by the local government on our revenues. We record our tax-assessed revenue transactions on a net basis in our consolidated statement of income.

Reimbursables

Reimbursements received for the purchases of supplies, personnel services and other services provided on behalf of and at the request of our customers in accordance with a contract or agreement are recorded as revenue. The related costs are recorded as reimbursable expenses in the same period.

Other revenues

In a business combination there may exist favorable and unfavorable drilling contracts which are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. A favorable or unfavorable drilling contract is a contract that has a dayrate which differs from prevailing market rates at the time of acquisition. The net present value of such contracts is recorded as an asset or a liability at the purchase date and subsequently recognized as revenue or reduction to revenue over the contract term.

Related party revenues relate to management support and administrative services provided to our associates in which we maintain an investment.

External management fees relate to the operational, administrative and support services we provide to third parties.

Mobilization and demobilization expenses

Mobilization costs incurred as part of a drilling contract are capitalized and recognized as expense over the contract term, excluding option periods not exercised by our customers. The costs of relocating drilling units that are not under contract are expensed as incurred.

Demobilization costs are costs related to the transfer of a vessel or drilling rig to a safe harbor or different geographic area and are expensed as incurred.

Vessel and Rig Operating Expenses

Vessel and rig operating expenses are costs associated with operating a drilling unit that is either in operation or stacked, and include the remuneration of offshore crews and related costs, supplies, insurance costs, expenses for repairs and maintenance as well as costs related to onshore personnel in various locations where we operate the drilling units and are expensed as incurred.

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Repairs, maintenance and periodic surveys

Costs related to periodic overhauls of drilling units are capitalized under drilling units and amortized over the anticipated period between overhauls, which is generally 5 years. Related costs are primarily yard costs and the cost of employees directly involved in the work. Amortization costs for periodic overhauls are included in depreciation and amortization expense. Costs for other repair and maintenance activities are included in vessel and rig operating expenses and are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currencies

The Company and the majority of its subsidiaries use the U.S. dollars as their functional currency because the majority of their revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the Company's reporting currency is also U.S. dollars. For subsidiaries that maintain their accounts in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the Company uses the current method of translation whereby the statements of operations are translated using the average exchange rate for the year and the assets and liabilities are translated using the year end exchange rate. Foreign currency translation gains or losses on consolidation are recorded as a separate component of other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated using rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities (excluding deferred taxes) are classified as current assets and liabilities respectively, if their maturity is within 1 year of the balance sheet date. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes in a classified statement of financial position. The update require that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as non-current in a classified statement of financial position as opposed to the current requirement to separate these into current and non-current amounts. As permitted by ASU 2015-17, the Company early-adopted this standard as at December 31, 2015 and applied it retrospectively to all periods presented. As a result the Company has presented all deferred tax liabilities and assets, as well as any related valuation allowance, as non-current for all periods presented in this annual report. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank deposits and highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash consists of bank deposits which have been pledged as collateral for certain guarantees issued by a bank or minimum deposits which must be maintained in accordance with contractual arrangements. Restricted cash amounts with maturities longer than one year are classified as non-current assets.

Equity method investments

Investments in common stock are accounted for using the equity method of accounting if the investment gives the Company the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control over, the investee. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if the Company has an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee between 20% and 50%, although other factors such as representation on the investee's Board of Directors and the nature of commercial arrangements are considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company records its investments in equity-method investees in the consolidated balance sheet under "Investment in associated companies" and its share of the investees' earnings or losses together with other-than-temporary impairments in value and gain/loss on sale of investments under "Share in results from associated companies (net of tax)" in the consolidated statements of income.

All other equity investments, which consist of investments for which the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence, or are not investments in common stock, are accounted for under the cost method or at fair value if readily determinable.

The Company analyzes its equity method investees for impairment at each reporting period to evaluate whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred in that period that may have a significant adverse effect on the value of the investment. The Company records an impairment charge for other-than-temporary declines in value when the value is not anticipated to recover above the cost within a reasonable period after the measurement date, unless there are mitigating factors that indicate impairment may not be required. If an impairment charge is recorded, subsequent recoveries in value are not reflected in earnings until sale of the equity method investee occurs.

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Marketable securities

Marketable equity securities held by the Company which do not give the Company the ability to exercise significant influence are considered to be available-for-sale. These are remeasured at fair value each reporting period with resulting unrealized gains and losses recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Gains and losses are not realized until the securities are sold or subject to an other than temporary impairment. Gains and losses on forward contracts to purchase marketable equity securities that do not meet the definition of a derivative are accounted for as available-for-sale.

The Company analyzes its available-for-sale securities for impairment at each reporting period to evaluate whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred in that period that may have a significant adverse effect on the value of the securities. The Company records an impairment charge for other-than-temporary declines in value when the value is not anticipated to recover above the cost within a reasonable period after the measurement date, unless there are mitigating factors that indicate impairment may not be required. If an impairment charge is recorded, subsequent recoveries in value are not reflected in earnings until sale of the securities held as available for sale occurs.

Receivables

Receivables, including accounts receivable, are recorded in the balance sheet at their nominal amount less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company establishes reserves for doubtful accounts on a case-by-case basis when it is unlikely that required payments of specific amounts will occur. In establishing these reserves, the Company considers the financial condition of the customer as well as specific circumstances related to the receivable such as customer disputes. Receivable amounts determined as being unrecoverable are written off.

Newbuildings

The carrying value of drilling units under construction ("Newbuildings") represents the accumulated costs at the balance sheet date. Cost components include payments for yard installments and variation orders, construction supervision, equipment, spare parts, capitalized interest, costs related to first time mobilization and commissioning costs. No charge for depreciation is made until commissioning of the newbuilding has been completed and it is ready for its intended use.

The Company may have option agreements with shipyards to order new drilling units at fixed or variable prices which require some or no additional payment upon exercise. Payments for drilling unit purchase options are capitalized at the time when option contracts are acquired or entered into. The Company reviews the expected future cash flows, which would result from the exercise of each option contract on a contract by contract basis to determine whether the carrying value of the option is recoverable.

Capitalized interest

Interest expense is capitalized during construction of newbuildings based on accumulated expenditures for the applicable project at the Company's current rate of borrowing. The amount of interest expense capitalized in an accounting period shall be determined by applying an interest rate ("the capitalization rate") to the average amount of accumulated expenditures for the asset during the period. The capitalization rates used in an accounting period shall be based on the rates applicable to borrowings outstanding during the period. The Company does not capitalize amounts beyond the actual interest expense incurred in the period.

If the Company's financing plans associate a specific new borrowing with a qualifying asset, the Company uses the rate on that borrowing as the capitalization rate to be applied to that portion of the average accumulated expenditures

for the asset that does not exceed the amount of that borrowing. If average accumulated expenditures for the asset exceed the amounts of specific new borrowings associated with the asset, the capitalization rate to be applied to such excess shall be a weighted average of the rates applicable to other borrowings of the Company.

Drilling units

Rigs, vessels and related equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of these assets, less estimated residual value is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated remaining economic useful lives. The estimated residual value is taken to be offset by any decommissioning costs that may be incurred. The estimated economic useful life of the Company's floaters and, jack-up rigs, when new, is 30 years.

Significant investments are capitalized and depreciated in accordance with the nature of the investment. Significant investments that are deemed to increase an asset's value for its remaining useful life are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining life of the asset.

Cost of property and equipment sold or retired, with the related accumulated depreciation and write-downs are removed from the consolidated balance sheet, and resulting gains or losses are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Assets held for sale

Assets are classified as held for sale when all of the following criteria are met: Management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the asset (disposal group), the asset (disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (disposal groups), an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell the asset (disposal group) have been initiated, the sale of the asset (disposal group) is probable, and transfer of the asset (disposal

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group) is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale, within 1 year. The term probable refers to a future sale that is likely to occur, the asset (disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value and actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Discontinued operations

The Company will present the results of operations of a component of the Company as defined by U.S. GAAP, that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, as discontinued operations, if that component represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and is depreciated over its estimated remaining useful life. The estimated economic useful life of Equipment, when new, is between 3 and 5 years depending on the type of asset.

Goodwill

The Company allocates the purchase price of acquired businesses to the identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired, with any remaining amount being recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or a component of an operating segment that constitutes a business for which financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by management. The Company has determined that its reporting units are the same as its operating segments for the purpose of allocating goodwill and the subsequent testing of goodwill for impairment.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis as of December 31 each year or when events or circumstances indicate that a potential impairment exists. The Company may first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two step goodwill impairment test.

If the qualitative factors indicate possible impairment, the Company performs a quantitative assessment to estimate fair value of its reporting units compared to their carrying value. In the event that the fair value is less than carrying value, the Company must perform an exercise similar to a purchase price allocation in a business combination in order to determine the amount of the impairment charge. The quantitative goodwill impairment test for a reporting unit is based on discounted cash flows. The Company uses estimated future cash flows applying contract dayrates during the firm contract periods and estimated forecasted dayrates for the periods after expiry of firm contract periods. The estimated future cash flows will be based on remaining economic useful lives for the assets, and discounted using a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC").

Other intangible assets and liabilities

Other intangible assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition less accumulated amortization. The amounts of these assets and liabilities less the estimated residual value, if any, is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining economic useful life or contractual period. Other intangible assets include technology, customer relationships and favorable drilling contracts. Other intangible liabilities include unfavorable drilling contracts.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The carrying value of long-lived assets that are held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be appropriate. The Company first assesses recoverability of the carrying value of the asset by estimating the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the asset, including eventual disposition. If the undiscounted future net cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, the Company then compares the carrying value of the intangible asset with the discounted future net cash flows, using relevant WACC to determine an impairment loss to be recognized during the period.

Defined benefit pension plans

The Company has several defined benefit plans which provide retirement, death and early termination benefits. The Company's net obligation is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of the future benefit that employees have earned in return for their cumulative service.

The aggregated projected future benefit obligation is discounted to a present value, and the aggregated fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds in the relevant currency and based on terms consistent with the post-employment benefit obligations. The retirement benefits are generally a function of number of years of employment and amount of employees' remuneration. The plans are primarily funded through payments to insurance companies. The Company records its pension costs in the period during which the services are rendered by the employees. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the statement of operations when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains or losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous reporting year exceed 10 percent of the higher of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at that date. These gains and losses are recognized over the expected remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans. Otherwise, recognition of actuarial gains

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and losses is included in other comprehensive income. Those amounts will be subsequently recognized as a component of net periodic pension cost on the same basis as the amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

On retirement, or when an employee leaves the Company, the member's pension liability is transferred to the life insurance company administering the plan, and the pension plan no longer retains an obligation relating to the leaving member. This action is deemed to represent a settlement under U.S. GAAP, as it represents the elimination of significant risks relating to the pension obligation and related assets. Under settlement accounting U.S. GAAP requires a portion of the net unrealized actuarial gains/losses to be recognized through the statement of operations. The portion corresponds to the relative value of the obligation reduction as a result of the settlement. However settlement accounting is not required if the cost of all settlements in a year is not deemed to be significant in the context of the plan. The Company deems the settlement not to be significant when the cost of settlements in the year is less than the sum of service cost and interest cost in the year. In this case the difference between the reduction in benefit obligation and the plan assets transferred to the life insurance company is recognized within "other comprehensive income," rather than being recognized in the statement of operations.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized at cost as a component of equity. The purchase of treasury shares reduces the Company's share capital by the nominal value of the acquired treasury shares. The amount paid in excess of the nominal value is treated as a reduction of additional paid-in capital.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company's primary derivative instruments include interest-rate swap agreements, foreign currency options and forward exchange contracts which are recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives, which have not been designated as hedging instruments, are recorded as a gain or loss as a separate line item within financial items in our consolidated statement of operations.

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that we have formally designated as a hedge, are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheets. Any change in fair value relating to an ineffective portion of a designated hedge is recognized, in the consolidated statement of operations. When the hedged item affects the income statement, the gain or loss included in Accumulated other comprehensive income is reported on the same line in the consolidated statements of operations as the hedged item.

Income taxes

Seadrill is a Bermuda company that has a number of subsidiaries and affiliates in various jurisdictions. Currently, the Company and its Bermudan subsidiaries and affiliates are not required to pay taxes in Bermuda on ordinary income or capital gains as they qualify as exempt companies. The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates have received written assurance from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda that it will be exempt from taxation until March 2035. Certain subsidiaries operate in other jurisdictions where taxes are imposed. Consequently income taxes have been recorded in these jurisdictions when appropriate. Our income tax expense is based on our income and statutory tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. We provide for income taxes based on the tax laws and rates in effect in the countries in which operations are conducted and income is earned.

The determination and evaluation of our annual group income tax provision involves interpretation of tax laws in various jurisdictions in which we operate and requires significant judgment and use of estimates and assumptions regarding significant future events, such as amounts, timing and character of income, deductions and tax credits.

There are certain transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is unclear due to uncertainty in the ordinary course of business. We recognize tax liabilities based on our assessment of whether our tax positions are more likely than not sustainable, based solely on the technical merits and considerations of the relevant taxing authority's widely understood administrative practices and precedence. Changes in tax laws, regulations, agreements, treaties, foreign currency exchange restrictions or our levels of operations or profitability in each jurisdiction may impact our tax liability in any given year. While our annual tax provision is based on the information available to us at the time, a number of years may elapse before the ultimate tax liabilities in certain tax jurisdictions are determined. Current income tax expense reflects an estimate of our income tax liability for the current year, withholding taxes, changes in prior year tax estimates as tax returns are filed, or from tax audit adjustments.

Income tax expense consists of taxes currently payable and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated according to local tax rules.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on temporary differences that arise between carrying values used for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes of assets and liabilities and the future tax benefits of tax loss carry forwards.

Our deferred tax expense or benefit represents the change in the balance of deferred tax assets or liabilities as reflected on the balance sheet. Valuation allowances are determined to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. To determine the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as of the Valuation allowances, we must make estimates and certain assumptions regarding future taxable income, including where our drilling units are expected to be deployed, as well as other assumptions related to our future tax position. A change in such estimates and assumptions, along with any changes in tax laws, could require us to adjust the deferred tax assets, liabilities, or valuation allowances. The amount of deferred tax provided is based upon the expected manner of settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date. The impact of tax law changes is recognized in periods when the change is enacted.

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Deferred charges

Loan related costs, including debt issuance, arrangement fees and legal expenses, are capitalized and presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability, and amortized over the term of the related loan and the amortization is included in interest expense.

Convertible debt

Convertible bond loans issued by the Company include both a loan component (host contract) and an option to convert the loan to shares (embedded derivative).

An embedded derivative, such as a conversion option, may be separated from its host contract and accounted for separately if certain criteria are met (including if the contract that embodies both the embedded derivative and the host contract is not measured at fair value, the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and if a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would be a derivative).

If an embedded derivative instrument is separated from its host contract, the host contract shall be accounted for based on generally accepted accounting principles applicable to instruments of that type which do not contain embedded derivative instruments.

Total Return Equity Swaps

From time to time, the Company enters into total return equity swaps (“TRS”) indexed to the Company’s own shares, where the counterparty acquires shares in the Company and the Company carries the risk of fluctuations in the share price of the acquired shares. The fair value of each TRS is recorded as an asset or liability, with the changes in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company may, from time to time, enter into TRS arrangements indexed to shares in other companies which are accounted for in a similar manner.

Share-based compensation

The Company has established an employee share ownership plan under which employees, directors and officers of the Group may be allocated options to subscribe for new shares in the ultimate parent, Seadrill Limited. The compensation cost for share options is recognized as an expense over the service period based on the fair value of the options granted.

The fair value of the share options issued under the Company’s employee share option plans is determined at grant date taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options are granted, and using a valuation technique that is consistent with generally accepted valuation methodologies for pricing financial instruments, and that incorporates all factors and assumptions that knowledgeable, willing market participants would consider in determining fair value. The fair value of the share options is recognized as personnel expenses with a corresponding increase in equity over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. Compensation cost is initially recognized based upon options expected to vest with appropriate adjustments to reflect actual forfeitures. National insurance contributions arising from such incentive programs are expensed when the options are exercised.

The Company has also established a Restricted Stock Units (“RSU”) plan where the holder of an award is entitled to receive shares if still employed at the end of the three year vesting period. There is no requirement for the holder to pay for the share on grant or vesting of the award.

The fair value of the RSU award is calculated as the market share price on grant date. The fair value of the awards expected to vest is recognized as compensation cost straight-line over the vesting period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Related parties

Parties are related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

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Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is calculated based on the income/(loss) for the period available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic EPS for the period. Diluted EPS includes the effect of the assumed conversion of potentially dilutive instruments which for the Company includes share options, restricted stock units and convertible debt. The determination of dilutive earnings per share requires the Company to potentially make certain adjustments to net income and for the weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic earnings per share unless anti-dilutive.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

The Company has adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest, (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs as at June 30, 2015, which requires the debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts and premiums. This ASU is effective for the first interim period beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. The Company has chosen to early adopt this ASU in the second quarter of 2015. As a result, \$42 million of debt issuance costs have been reclassified from Other current assets to a direct deduction from Current portion of long-term debt as at December 31, 2014 and \$103 million of debt issuance costs have been reclassified from Other non-current assets to a direct deduction from Long-term debt as at the same date. Similarly, as at December 31, 2015, \$37 million of debt issuance costs have been presented as a direct deduction from the current portion of long-term debt and \$81 million of debt issuance costs have been presented as a direct deduction from long-term debt as at that date. Refer to Note 23 – Long term debt, included herein, for further details.

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, which amends the criteria for reporting discontinued operations to include only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations. The ASU also requires expanded disclosures regarding the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations. Seadrill adopted this guidance in the period, which was effective for the discontinued operations occurring after January 1, 2015. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures, which required two accounting changes. First, the amendments in this Update changed the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions to secured borrowing accounting. Second, for repurchase financing arrangements, the amendments required separate accounting for a transfer of a financial asset executed contemporaneously with a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty, which would result in secured borrowing accounting for the repurchase agreement. The ASU also requires for certain transactions comprising (1) a transfer of a financial asset accounted for as a sale and (2) an agreement with the same transferee entered into in contemplation of the initial transfer that results in the transferor retaining substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial asset throughout the term of the transaction. Seadrill adopted this guidance in the period. The ASU is effective periods beginning after December 15, 2014. However, the adoption of this guidance does not have a material impact on Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes in a classified statement of financial position. The update requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as non-current in a classified statement of

financial position as opposed to the current requirement to separate these into current and non-current amounts. As permitted by ASU 2015-17, the Company early-adopted this standard as at December 31, 2015 and applied it retrospectively to all periods presented. As a result the Company has presented all deferred tax liabilities and assets, as well as any related valuation allowance, as non-current for all periods presented in this annual report. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides new authoritative guidance on the methods of revenue recognition and related disclosure requirements. In April 2015 the FASB proposed to defer the effective date of the guidance by one year. Based on this proposal, public entities would need to apply the new guidance for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and shall be applied, at the Company's option, retrospectively to each period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. Early adoption is not permitted until periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, which provides new authoritative guidance with regards to management's responsibility to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. The ASU will be effective for all entities in the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016 (December 31, 2016 for calendar year-end entities) and early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, which made targeted amendments to the current consolidation guidance that could affect all industries. The FASB issued this guidance to respond to stakeholders' concerns about the current accounting for consolidation of certain legal entities. Financial statement users asserted that in certain situations in which consolidation is ultimately required, deconsolidated financial statements are necessary to better analyze the reporting entity's economic and operational results. Previously, the FASB issued an indefinite deferral for certain entities to partially address those concerns. However, the amendments in this guidance rescind that deferral and address those concerns by making changes to the consolidation guidance. The ASU will be effective for public entities in the first annual period, and for interim periods therein, beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement, which provides explicit guidance about a customer's accounting for fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement. This ASU will be effective for the first interim period beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. The amendments in this update require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The guidance further requires that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date and present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which made targeted improvements to the recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The update changes how entities measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method and how they present changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option that are attributable to their own credit. The new guidance also changes certain disclosure requirements and other aspects of current US GAAP. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted in some cases. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The update requires an entity to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on its balance sheet and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. It also offers specific accounting guidance for a lessee, a lessor and sale and leaseback transactions. Lessees and lessors are required to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about leasing arrangements to enable a user of the financial statements to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting. The update eliminates the requirement that an investor retrospectively apply equity method accounting when an investment that it had accounted for by another method initially qualifies for use of the equity method. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net). The update clarifies principal vs agent accounting of the new revenue standard. The guidance will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and shall be applied, at the Company's option, retrospectively to each period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. Early adoption is not permitted until periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The update simplifies the accounting for share based payment transactions. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing. The update provide more clarification about identifying performance obligations and licensing. The guidance will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and shall be applied, at the Company's option, retrospectively to each period

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presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. Early adoption is not permitted until periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3 – Segment information

Operating segments

The Company provides drilling and related services to the offshore oil and gas industry. Our business has been organized into three operating segments: (1) Floaters, which includes drillships and semi-submersible rigs, (2) jack-up rigs and (3) other, which consists primarily of rig management services. The Company presents the following two reportable segments:

Floaters: Services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore exploration and production wells. The drilling contracts relate to semi-submersible rigs and drillships for harsh and benign environments in mid-, deep- and ultra-deep waters.

Jack-up rigs: Services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore exploration and production wells. The drilling contracts relate to jack-up rigs for operations in harsh and benign environment.

Segment results are evaluated on the basis of operating income, and the information given below is based on information used for internal management reporting.

In prior periods, the company reported a tender rigs segment, which related to services encompassing drilling, completion and maintenance of offshore production wells in Southeast Asia, West Africa and the Americas. In these periods, the Company had drilling contracts related to self-erecting tender rigs and semi-submersible tender rigs. Following the sale of the majority of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana, which closed on April 30, 2013, and further the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners LLC (“Seadrill Partners”) as of January 2, 2014, the Company no longer has any drilling contracts in the tender rig segment. Accordingly, the Company did not report this segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company however provides management services to Seadrill Partners and SeaMex which are recognized within the Other segment.

Revenues

(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Floaters	2,906	3,360	3,698
Jack-up rigs	1,293	1,478	1,175
Tender Rigs	—	—	382
Other	136	159	27
Total	4,335	4,997	5,282

Depreciation and amortization

(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Floaters	571	508	531
Jack-up rigs	208	185	163
Tender Rigs	—	—	17
Total	779	693	711

Operating income – net income

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(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Floater	340	1,992	1,472
Jack-up Rigs	664	275	450
Tender Rigs	—	—	176
Other	15	12	—
Operating income	1,019	2,279	2,098
Unallocated items:			
Total financial items and other	(1,561)	1,827	842
Income tax expense	(208)	(19)	(154)
Net income	(750)	4,087	2,786

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Drilling Units and Newbuildings - Total assets

(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014
Floater	12,189	12,849
Jack-up Rigs	4,220	4,326
Tender Rigs	—	—
Total Drilling Units and Newbuildings	16,409	17,175
Assets held for sale	128	1,239
Investments in Associated companies	2,590	2,898
Marketable securities	324	751
Goodwill	—	604
Cash and restricted cash	1,292	1,280
Other assets	2,727	2,350
Total	23,470	26,297

Goodwill

(In US\$ millions) 2015 2014

Floater	—	604
Total	—	604

Capital expenditures – fixed assets

(In US\$ millions) 2015 2014 2013

Floater	950	2,327	3,178
Jack-up Rigs	95	776	1,371
Tender Rigs	—	—	150
Total	1,045	3,103	4,699

Geographic segment data

Revenues are attributed to geographical segments based on the country of operations for drilling activities, i.e. the country where the revenues are generated. The following presents the Company's revenues and fixed assets by geographic area:

Revenues

(In US\$ millions) 2015 2014 2013

Brazil	877	991	825
Norway	641	1,071	1,198
Angola	527	707	734
Nigeria	499	21	207
Others *	1,791	2,207	2,318
Total Revenue	4,335	4,997	5,282

* Other countries represents countries in which we operate that individually had revenues representing less than 10 percent of total revenues earned for any of the periods presented.

Major customers

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In the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company had the following customers with contract revenues greater than 10% in any of the years presented:

(US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Petroleo Brasileiro S.A ("Petrobras")	19 %	20 %	16 %
Total S.A Group ("Total")	16 %	13 %	14 %
Exxon Mobil Corp ("Exxon")	14 %	10 %	12 %
Statoil ASA ("Statoil")	12 %	13 %	14 %

Fixed assets – operating drilling units (1)

(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014
Brazil	4,074	2,798
Norway	2,094	2,252
Angola	1,452	1,852
Others *	7,310	8,243
Total	14,930	15,145

(1) The fixed assets referred to in the table are the Company's operating drilling units. Asset locations at the end of a period are not necessarily indicative of the geographic distribution of the revenues or operating profits generated by such assets during such period.

* Other countries represents countries in which we operate that individually had fixed assets representing less than 10 percent of total fixed assets for any of the periods presented.

Note 4 – Other revenues

Other revenues consist of the following:

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Amortization of unfavorable contracts	116	130	67
Amortization of favorable contracts	—	—	(2)
Revenues related party	119	97	2
External management fees with third parties	30	62	45
Total	265	289	112

The unfavorable contract values in 2015, 2014 and 2013 arose from our acquisitions of the Songa Eclipse and Sevan Drilling ASA, see Notes 12 and 21.

Related party revenues were related to management support and administrative services during the year provided to our associates in which we maintain an investment. Refer to Note 31 for more information

External management fees relate to the operational, administrative and support services we provide to SapuraKencana as part of the agreement we entered into when we sold majority of the tender rig business. Refer to Note 11 for more information.

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Note 5 – (Loss)/gain on disposals

The Company has recognized the following (losses)/gains on disposals:

(In US\$ millions)	Net proceeds/recoverable amount	Book value on disposal	(Loss)/gain
Year ended December 31, 2015:			
Cancellation of West Mira	199	279	(80)
West Rigel Transferred to Asset held for sale	128	210	(82)
Sale of West Polaris	235	312	(77)
SeaMex Limited	1,240	1,059	181
Assets written off	—	5	(5)
Total for year ended December 31, 2015	1,802	1,865	(63)
Year ended December 31, 2014:			
Sale of West Auriga business	466	26	440
Sale of West Vela business	536	344	192
Total for year ended December 31, 2014	1,002	370	632
Year ended December 31, 2013:			
Sale of Jack-up rig West Janus	73	12	61
Total for year ended December 31, 2013	73	12	61

Cancellation of the West Mira

On September 14, 2015, the Company cancelled the construction contract for the West Mira with Hyundai Samho Heavy Industries Co Ltd. (“HSHI”), due to the Shipyard’s inability to deliver the unit within the timeframe required under the contract. The carrying value of the newbuild at the date of cancellation was \$315 million, which included \$170 million of pre-delivery installments paid to HSHI, with the remainder relating to purchased equipment, internally capitalized construction costs and capitalized interest. Under the contract terms, the Company has the right to recoup the \$170 million in pre-delivery installments, plus accrued interest.

On October 12, 2015, HSHI launched arbitration proceedings under the contract. HSHI have claimed that Seadrill’s cancellation was a repudiatory breach and claim they were due various extensions of time. The Company refutes this vigorously, and believes it has the contractual right to recover the \$170 million in pre-delivery installments, plus accrued interest, and legal costs. The recovery is however now not expected until the conclusion of an arbitration process under English law, which is expected to take up to two years.

Based both on management’s assessment of the facts and circumstances, and advice from external counsel, who have been engaged for the arbitration process, the Company believes the recovery of the installment, plus accrued interest, and legal costs, is probable, as defined by US GAAP. As such, the Company has reclassified from “Newbuildings,” a receivable of \$170 million plus accrued interest of \$29 million, which is presented in “Other non-current assets” on the balance sheet. The Company will continue to assess the recoverability throughout the arbitration process.

The Company will redeploy equipment, totaling \$48 million, within Seadrill’s remaining fleet, and has not written off these amounts. The resulting net loss on disposal recognized was \$80 million, which is included in “Loss on disposal” in the Statement of Operations.

West Rigel Transferred to Asset held for sale

On December 2, 2015, the West Rigel was classified as an Asset held for sale. As at the transfer date the West Rigel held assets at its book value of \$210 million and a loss on disposal of \$82 million was recognized. Please refer to Note 37 for more details.

Sale of West Polaris

On June 19, 2015, the Company sold the entities that owned and operated the West Polaris to Seadrill Operating LP, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners LLC and 42% owned by the Company. Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

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SeaMex Limited

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with an investment fund controlled by Fintech Advisory Inc. (“Fintech”), for the purpose of owning and managing certain jack-up drilling units located in Mexico under contract with Pemex. The transaction was completed on March 10, 2015, when Fintech subscribed for a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture company, SeaMex Limited (“SeaMex”), which was previously 100% owned by the Company. As a result of the transaction the Company has deconsolidated certain entities as of March 10, 2015, and has recognized its remaining 50% investment in the joint venture at fair value. Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

Sale of West Auriga business

On March 21, 2014, the Company sold the entities that own and operate the West Auriga (the “Auriga business”) to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners that is 49% owned by the Company. Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

Sale of West Vela business

On November 4, 2014, the Company sold the entities that own and operate the West Vela (the “Vela business”) to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners and 49% owned by the Company. Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

Sale of majority of tender rig business

On April 30, 2013 we completed the sale of the entities which owned and operated the following tender rigs: T-4, T-7, T-11, T-12, West Alliance, West Berani, West Jaya, West Menang, West Pelaut, West Setia, and the newbuilds T-17, T-18, and West Esperanza. In addition our 49% ownership in Varia Perdana and Tioman Drilling was sold as part of this transaction, which included the following rigs: T-3, T-6, T-9, T-10, and the Teknik Berkat. This is collectively referred to as the “tender rig businesses.” Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

West Janus

In 2013 we sold the jack-up rig West Janus for net proceeds of \$73 million, and recorded a gain on sale of \$61 million.

Note 6 – Interest expense

	Year ended December 31		
(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Gross interest expense	475	548	540
Capitalized interest	(60)	(70)	(95)
Net interest expense	415	478	445

Note 7 – Gain on realization of marketable securities

In April 2014, the Company sold a portion of its investment in SapuraKencana and received proceeds of \$297 million, net of transaction costs. As a result of the sale, a gain of \$131 million was recognized in the consolidated statement of

operations within “Gain on realization of marketable securities,” including amounts which had been previously recognized in other comprehensive income. As a result of this transaction, as of December 31, 2015, our ownership interest in SapuraKencana’s outstanding common shares was 8.18%.

Note 8 – Impairment loss on marketable securities and investments in associated companies

Sadrill Partners - Common Units - Impairment of marketable securities

Sadrill deconsolidated Sadrill Partners in January 2014, recognizing its investments in common units at market value of \$30.60. Sadrill also purchased further units in 2014 at a similar price. In October 2014, the share price began to fall below \$30.60 and fell to \$9.40 at September 30, 2015, as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry and supply and demand conditions in the ultra-deepwater offshore drilling sector. During the period between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, Sadrill Partners’ unit price fell by approximately 20%, on both a spot price and trailing three month average basis. At September 30, 2015 management determined that the investment in Sadrill Partners’ common units was other than temporarily impaired due to the length and severity of the reduction in value below historic cost. As a result the Company has impaired the investment, recognizing an impairment charge of \$574 million within “Loss on impairment of investments.” This impairment charge represents a reclassification of losses previously recognized within Other Comprehensive Income. The amount reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings was determined on the basis of average cost.

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Sadrill Partners - Subordinated units and direct ownership interests - Impairment of Equity Method Investment
Whilst the investments in Sadrill Partners held under the equity method are not publicly traded, the reduction in value of the publicly traded units is considered an indicator of impairment. At September 30, 2015, the Company determined the length and severity of the reduction in value of the traded units to be representative of an other than temporary impairment.

As such the Company has measured and recognized an other than temporary impairment of the subordinated units and direct ownership interests as at September 30, 2015.

The fair value of these investments was derived using an income approach which discounts future free cash flows (“DCF model”). The estimated future free cash flows associated with the investments are primarily based on expectations around applicable dayrates, drilling unit utilization, operating costs, capital and long term maintenance expenditures and applicable tax rates. The cash flows are estimated over the remaining useful economic lives of the underlying assets but no longer than 30 years in total, and discounted using an estimated market participant weighted average cost of capital of 8.5%, which was relevant to the investee. The DCF model derived an enterprise value of the investments, after which associated debt was subtracted to provide equity values. The implied valuation of Sadrill Partners derived from the DCF model was cross-checked against the market price of Sadrill Partners’ common units. The Company evaluated the difference by reviewing the implied control premium as compared to other market transactions within the industry. The Company deems the implied control premium to be reasonable in the context of the data considered.

As at September 30, 2015, the carrying value of the subordinated units was found to exceed the fair value by \$125 million, and the carrying value of the direct ownership interests was found to exceed the fair value by \$302 million. The company has recognized this impairment of the investments within “Loss on impairment of Investments” in the Statement of Operations.

The assumptions used in the DCF model were derived from unobservable inputs (classified as level 3) and are based on management’s judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test.

Sadrill Partners - Member interest - Impairment of Cost method investments

The Company also holds the Sadrill member interest, which is a 0% non-economic interest, and which holds the rights to 100% of the Incentive Distribution Rights “IDRs” of Sadrill Partners. The Sadrill Member Interest and the IDRs in Sadrill Partners are accounted for as cost-method investments on the basis that they do not represent common stock interests and their fair value is not readily determinable. The fair value of the Company’s interest in the Sadrill Member and the attached IDRs at deconsolidation in January 2014, was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation method (“Monte Carlo model”). The method takes into account the cash distribution waterfall, historical volatility, estimated dividend yield and share price of the common units as of the deconsolidation date.

The reduction in value of the Sadrill Partners common units was determined to be an indicator of impairment of the Sadrill member interest. The fair value was determined using the Monte Carlo model, updated for applicable assumptions as at September 30, 2015. The carrying value of the investment was found to exceed the fair value by \$106 million. The company has recognized this impairment within “Loss on impairment of Investments” in the Statement of Operations.

The assumptions used in the Monte Carlo model were derived from both observable and unobservable inputs (classified as level 3) and are based on management’s judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test.

SapuraKencana - Impairment of marketable securities

During the period since September 30, 2014, to September 30, 2015, SapuraKencana's share price fell by approximately 45% as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry. Between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the value of the investment fell by approximately 20%, as a result of the declining share price and USD:MYR exchange rate. At September 30, 2015, management determined that the investment in SapuraKencana was other than temporarily impaired due to the length and severity of the reduction in value below historic cost. As a result the Company has impaired the investment, recognizing an impairment charge of \$167 million within "Loss on impairment of investments." This impairment charge represents a reclassification of losses previously recognized within Other Comprehensive Income. The amount reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings was determined on the basis of average cost.

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The table below summarizes the total impairments of investments made during the year ended December 31, 2015:
(In \$ millions)

	Year ended December 31, 2015
Impairments of Investment in associated companies	
Seadrill Partners - Total direct ownership investments	302
Seadrill Partners - Subordinated units	125
Seadrill Partners - Seadrill member interest and IDRs	106
Total impairment of investments in associated companies	533
Impairments of Marketable securities (refer to Note 14)	
Seadrill Partners - Common Units	574
SapuraKencana	167
Total impairment of marketable securities investments (reclassification from OCI)	741
Total impairment of investments	1,274

During the three months ended December 31, 2015 Seadrill Partners' unit price has fallen further from approximately \$9.40 at September 30, 2015 to \$3.65 at December 31, 2015. Having assessed the length and severity of the implied fall in value and the prospects for Seadrill Partners, the Company has determined that a further other than temporary impairment of the investment has not occurred.

Note 9 – Taxation

Income taxes consist of the following:

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended		
	December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Current tax expense:			
Bermuda	—	—	—
Foreign	177	23	200
Deferred tax expense/(benefit):			
Bermuda	—	—	—
Foreign	31	(4)	(50)
Tax related to internal sale of assets in subsidiary, amortized for group purposes	—	—	4
Total tax expense	208	19	154
Effective tax rate	(38.4)%	0.5%	5.2 %

The effective tax rate for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015 is -38.4% as compared to a rate for 2014 of 0.5%. This means that we continue to pay tax on local operations but reported an overall loss before tax inclusive of discrete items. The negative rate reflects no tax relief on the impairments or the derivative loss, as well as no tax chargeable on the disposal gains. This is due to these items largely falling within the zero tax rate Bermuda companies. This is in comparison to 2014 where there was a prior year tax benefit related to the release of an uncertain tax position.

The Company, including its subsidiaries, is taxable in several jurisdictions based on its rig operations. A loss in one jurisdiction may not be offset against taxable income in another jurisdiction. Thus, the Company may pay tax within some jurisdictions even though it might have losses in others.

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The income taxes for the years ended December 31 2015, 2014 and 2013 differed from the amount computed by applying the Bermudan statutory income tax rate of 0% as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended		
	December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Income taxes at statutory rate	—	—	—
Effect of transfers to new tax jurisdictions	—	—	4
Effect of change on uncertain tax positions relating to prior year	—	(85)	(7)
Effect of unremitted earnings of subsidiaries	38	—	—
Effect of taxable income in various countries	170	104	157
Total tax expense	208	19	154

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for tax purposes. The net deferred tax assets (liabilities) consist of the following:

Deferred Tax Assets:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Pensions and stock options	9	19
Provisions	16	20
Net operating losses carried forward	265	291
Other	2	3
Gross deferred tax asset	292	333
Valuation allowance related to net operating losses carried forward	(211)	(280)
Net deferred tax asset	81	53

Deferred Tax Liability:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Property, plant and equipment	98	60
Unremitted Earnings of Subsidiaries	38	—
Foreign exchange	—	7
Gross deferred tax liability	136	67
Net deferred tax	(55)	(14)

Net deferred taxes are classified as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Deferred tax asset	81	53
Deferred tax liability (136)	(67)	(67)
Net deferred tax	(55)	(14)

As of December 31, 2015, deferred tax assets related to net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards was \$265 million, which can be used to offset future taxable income. NOL carryforwards which were generated in various jurisdictions, include \$265 million that will not expire. A valuation allowance of \$211 million as at December 31, 2015 (2014: \$280 million; 2013: \$115 million) on the NOL carryforwards results where we do not expect to generate future taxable

income. The change in the valuation allowance in 2015 was due to a decrease of \$69 million and zero utilization during the year compared to an increase of \$165 million and zero utilization in 2014 and an increase of \$41 million and zero utilization in 2013.

As of December 31, 2014, of the total deferred tax asset of \$53 million, a total of \$14 million related to the SeaMex business that was classified as held for sale at the balance sheet date. Please see Note 37 – Assets held for sale for more information.

The Company has reviewed its assertion of indefinite reinvestment of unremitted earnings of subsidiaries and determined that, due to the cash needs of the Company caused by the recent industry trend in the market, the Company no longer considers such earnings to be indefinitely reinvested. The Company has recognized a deferred tax liability of \$38 million in 2015.

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In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes in a classified statement of financial position. The update requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as non-current in a classified statement of financial position as opposed to the current requirement to separate these into current and non-current amounts. As permitted by ASU 2015-17, the Company early-adopted this standard as at December 31, 2015 and applied it retrospectively to all periods presented. As a result the Company has presented all deferred tax liabilities and assets, as well as any related valuation allowance, as non-current for all periods presented in this annual report. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Uncertain tax positions

As of December 31, 2015, we had uncertain tax positions of \$9 million. The changes to our uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties that we recognize as a component of income tax expense, were as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended	
	2015	2014
Balance beginning of period	9	154
Increases as a result of positions taken in prior periods	—	29
Increases as a result of positions taken during the current period	—	12
Decreases as a result of positions taken in prior periods	—	(14)
Decreases as a result of positions taken in the current period	—	(34)
Balance end of period	9	147

As of December 31, 2015, if recognized, \$9 million of our unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, would have a favorable impact on our effective tax rate.

Certain of our Norwegian subsidiaries were party to an ongoing dispute to a tax reassessment issued in October 2011 by the Norwegian tax authorities in regards to the transfer of certain legal entities to a different tax jurisdiction and the principles for conversion of functional currency. In April 2014 these subsidiaries entered into a settlement agreement with the Norwegian tax authorities resulting in discontinued legal proceedings in the Oslo District Court. The terms of the settlement agreement included the Company making a cash payment to the tax authorities for settlement of revised reassessments agreed between the parties. Following settlement of the uncertainties arising from these matters, we recognized a \$94 million positive impact on our 2014 effective tax rate.

The parent company, Seadrill Limited, is headquartered in Bermuda where it has been granted a tax exemption until 2035. Other jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate are taxable based on rig operations. A loss in one jurisdiction may not be offset against taxable income in another jurisdiction. Thus, the Company may pay tax within some jurisdictions even though it may have an overall loss at the consolidated level. The following table summarizes the earliest tax years that remain subject to examination by the major taxable jurisdictions in which the Company operates:

Jurisdiction	Earliest Open Year
United States	2013
Angola	2010
Australia	2011
Nigeria	2009
Norway	2013

Thailand 2005

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Note 10 – (Loss)/earnings per share

The computation of basic (loss)/earnings per share (“EPS”) is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS includes the effect of the assumed conversion of potentially dilutive instruments.

The components of the numerator for the calculation of basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Net (loss)/income attributable to the parent	(738)	3,979	2,653
Less: Allocation to participating securities	—	(6)	—
Net (loss)/income available to stockholders	(738)	3,973	2,653
Effect of dilution	—	117	38
Diluted net (loss)/income available to stockholders	(738)	4,090	2,691

The components of the denominator for the calculation of basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	2015	2014	2013
Basic earnings per share:			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	492.8	478.0	469.0
Diluted earnings per share:			
Effect of dilutive convertible bonds	—	14.0	22.0
Effect of dilutive share options*	—	1.0	1.0
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding adjusted for the effects of dilution	492.8	493.0	492.0

* Certain stock options have been excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS because their exercise price exceeded Company’s average share price during the calculation period.

(In US\$) 2015 2014 2013

Basic EPS (1.49) 8.32 5.66

Diluted EPS (1.49) 8.30 5.47

Note 11 – Disposals of businesses and deconsolidation of subsidiaries

Disposals in 2015

Disposal of the West Polaris

On June 19, 2015, the Company sold the entities that owned and operated the West Polaris (the “Polaris business”), to Seadrill Operating LP (“Seadrill Operating”), a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners LLC and 42% owned by the Company. The entities continue to be related parties subsequent to the sale.

The purchase price consisted of an initial enterprise value of \$540 million, less debt assumed of \$336 million. The fair value of consideration recognized on disposal was \$235 million, which comprised of \$204 million of cash consideration, and a working capital adjustment of \$31 million, due to the net working capital of the Polaris business being greater than the required working capital prescribed in the sale and purchase agreement..

Additional contingent consideration in the form of a seller's credit of \$50 million is also potentially due from Seadrill Partners in 2021, which will carry interest at a rate of 6.5% per annum. The repayment of the seller's credit is contingent on the future re-contracted day rate. During the 3 years period following the completion of the current customer contract, the final amount payable will be adjusted downwards to the extent the average re-contracted operating day rate (net of commissions), adjusted for utilization, over the period, is less than \$450 thousand per day. If the rig is off contract during this period, the reduction is equal to \$450 thousand per day.

In addition, the Company may be entitled to receive further contingent consideration from Seadrill Partners, consisting of (a) any day rates earned by Seadrill Partners in excess of \$450 thousand per day, adjusted for daily utilization, tax and agency commission for the remainder of the ExxonMobil contract completing in March 2018 and (b) 50% of any day rate earned above \$450 thousand per day, adjusted for daily utilization,

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tax and agency commission fee after the conclusion of the existing contract until 2025. In February 2016, the drilling contract with ExxonMobil was amended such that the day rate for the West Polaris was reduced from \$653 thousand per day to \$490 thousand per day, effective January 1, 2016.

The Company's accounting policy is not to recognize contingent consideration before it is considered realizable and has therefore not recognized on disposal any amounts receivable relating to the elements of consideration which are contingent on future events. From the disposal date of the West Polaris on June 19, 2015 to December 31, 2015, the Company has recognized \$32 million in contingent consideration, as it became realized, within "Contingent consideration realized" included within operating income.

The loss recognized at the time of disposal of the Polaris business was \$77 million, after taking into account a goodwill allocation of \$41 million. The loss has been presented in our consolidated statement of operations, under "(Loss)/gain on disposals" included within operating income and attributable to the floaters segment.

(In \$ millions)	As at June	
	19, 2015	
Initial enterprise value	540	
Less: Debt assumed	(336)
Initial purchase price	204	
Plus: Working capital adjustment	31	
Adjusted initial purchase price	235	
Cash	204	
Plus: Working capital receivable	31	
Fair value of purchase consideration recognized on disposal	235	
Less: net carrying value of assets and liabilities	(271)
Less: allocated goodwill to subsidiaries	(41)
Loss on disposal	(77)

Contingent consideration realized since disposal 32

Under the terms of various agreements between Seadrill and Seadrill Partners LLC, entered into in connection with the initial public offering of Seadrill Partners LLC, Seadrill will continue to provide management, technical and administrative services to the Polaris business. See further discussion in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements for details of these services and agreements.

The sale of the Polaris business does not qualify for reporting as a discontinued operation as the sale of the Polaris business is not considered to represent a strategic shift expected to have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results.

SeaMex Limited

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with an investment fund controlled by Fintech Advisory Inc. ("Fintech"), for the purpose of owning and managing certain jack-up drilling units located in Mexico under contract with Pemex. The West Oberon, West Intrepid, West Defender, West Courageous and West Titania jack-up drilling rigs ("the jack-up drilling rigs") were included within the joint venture. The transaction was completed on March 10, 2015, when Fintech subscribed for a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture company, SeaMex Limited ("SeaMex"), which was previously 100% owned by the Company, and SeaMex

simultaneously purchased the jack-up drilling rigs from Seadrill Limited.

As a result of the transaction the Company no longer controls the entities that own and operate these jack-up drilling units (the “Disposal Group”), and accordingly the Company has deconsolidated these entities as of March 10, 2015, and has recognized its remaining 50% investment in the joint venture at fair value. The fair value of the retained 50% equity interest in the SeaMex joint venture was determined by reference to the price paid by Fintech to obtain a 50% equity interest in the disposal group from Seadrill. Seadrill accounts for its 50% investment in the joint venture under the Equity Method.

Total consideration in respect of the Disposal Group was \$1,077 million from SeaMex to Seadrill. This was comprised of net cash of \$586 million, a Seller’s credit receivable of \$250 million, short term related party receivable balances of \$91 million and direct settlement of Seadrill’s debt facilities relating to the West Oberon amounting to \$150 million. Subsequently, \$162 million of related party balance was received when the West Titania was refinanced. The Seller’s credit bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 6.50% and matures in December 2019. See Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements for further details on the related party balances.

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Seadrill utilized the cash consideration to repay outstanding debt facilities in respect of the West Courageous, West Defender, West Intrepid and West Titania. See further details in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

The total recognized gain on disposal was \$181 million, after taking into account a goodwill allocation of \$49 million, which has been presented in our consolidated statement of operations, under “(Loss)/gain on disposals” included within operating income attributable to the jack-up segment.

The Company has not presented this disposal group as a discontinued operation in the statement of operations as it does not represent a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on the Company’s operations and financial results.

(In \$ millions)	As at March 10, 2015	
FAIR VALUE OF CONSIDERATION RECEIVED		
Net cash consideration received	749	
Seller’s credit recognized	250	
Direct repayment of debt by the JV on behalf of Seadrill	150	
Consideration receivable in respect of West Titania	162	
Other related party balances payable	(71)
Cash paid to acquire 50% interest in the JV	(163)
Fair value of consideration received	1,077	
FAIR VALUE OF RETAINED 50% INVESTMENT IN SEAMEX LIMITED	163	
CARRYING VALUE OF NET ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	40	
Deferred tax assets - short term	8	
Other current assets	20	
Total current assets	68	
Non-current assets		
Drilling units	969	
Deferred tax asset - long term	4	
Other non-current assets	86	
Goodwill	49	
Total non-current assets	1,108	
Total assets	1,176	
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	(1)
Other current liabilities	(56)
Total current liabilities	(57)
Non-current liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities	(60)
Total non-current liabilities	(60)
Total liabilities	(117)

Carrying value of net assets	1,059
GAIN ON DISPOSAL	181

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In connection with the JV agreement, SeaMex entered into a management support agreement with Seadrill Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to which Seadrill Management provides SeaMex with certain management and administrative services. The services provided by Seadrill Management are charged at cost plus management fee of 8% of Seadrill's costs and expenses incurred in connection with providing these services. The agreement can be terminated by SeaMex by providing 120 days written notice.

Disposals in 2014

Deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners

Under the terms of the Operating Agreement of Seadrill Partners, the board of directors of Seadrill Partners has the power to oversee and direct the operations of, and manage and determine the strategies and policies of Seadrill Partners. During the period from Seadrill Partners' IPO in October 2012 until the time of its first effective Annual General Meeting ("AGM") on January 2, 2014, the Company retained the sole power to appoint, remove and replace all members of Seadrill Partner's board of directors. From the first AGM, the majority of the board members became electable by the common unitholders and accordingly, from this date the Company no longer retained the power to control the board of directors as a result of certain provisions in the Operating Agreement which limits the Company's ability to vote its full holding of common units in an election of directors to the board of Seadrill Partners. As of January 2, 2014, Seadrill Partners is considered to be an associated company, and a related party, and not a controlled subsidiary of the Company. As such Seadrill Partners was deconsolidated by the Company.

Under the terms of various agreements between Seadrill and Seadrill Partners entered into in connection with the IPO of Seadrill Partners, Seadrill will continue to provide management, technical and administrative services to Seadrill Partners and its subsidiaries. See further discussion in Note 31 for these services and agreements.

As a result of the deconsolidation the Company has derecognized the assets and liabilities of Seadrill Partners and its subsidiaries, and has recognized its ownership interests in Seadrill Partners and its direct ownership interests in Seadrill Partners subsidiaries, Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, Seadrill Operating LP, Seadrill Deepwater Drillship Ltd and its indirect ownership of Seadrill Mobile Units through another wholly owned subsidiary, at fair value at the date of deconsolidation. Additionally, the external third party debt associated with the drilling units in Seadrill Partners is not derecognized from the Company on the deconsolidation date, as the external debt was not transferred to Seadrill Partners or its subsidiaries. However, the Company had entered into back to back loan agreements at the time of the IPO and upon each sale of a drilling unit to Seadrill Partners which mirror the same terms and conditions. Therefore, the Company has recognized a related party loan receivable for similar amounts. The excess of the fair value of the investments over the carrying value of Seadrill's share of Seadrill Partners' net assets has been recognized as a gain in the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

The gain recognized on deconsolidation, which all relates to the remeasurement of the Company's retained interests in Seadrill Partners and its subsidiaries is as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	As at January 2, 2014
Fair value of investment in Seadrill Partners (a)	3,724
Carrying value of the non-controlling interest in Seadrill Partners	115
Subtotal	3,839
Less:	
Carrying value of Seadrill Partners' net assets	1,260
Goodwill allocated to Seadrill Partners	240
Gain on deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners	2,339

(a) Fair value of investments and continuing involvement with investees

The estimated fair value of the Company's residual interest in Seadrill Partners comprised of the following:

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(In US\$ millions)	As of January 2, 2014
Common units (i)	671
Subordinated units (ii)	427
Seadrill Member Interest and Incentive Distribution Rights ("IDRs") (iii)	244
Direct ownership interests (iv)	2,382
Total	3,724

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(i) Common units (marketable securities)

As of the deconsolidation date, the Company held 21.5 million common units representing 48.3% of the common units in issue as a class. The Company's holding in the voting common units of Seadrill Partners are accounted for as marketable securities on the basis that during the subordination period the common units have preferential dividend and liquidation rights, and therefore do not represent 'in-substance common stock' as defined by U.S. GAAP. These securities have been recognized on January 2, 2014 at the quoted market price and are re-measured at fair value each reporting period. Any unrealized gains and losses on these securities are recognized directly in equity as a component of other comprehensive income unless an unrealized loss is considered "other-than-temporary," in which case it is transferred to the statement of operations and realized. Dividend income from the common units is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

(ii) Subordinated units

As of the deconsolidation date the Company held 16.5 million units representing 100% of the subordinated units. The Company's holding in the subordinated units of Seadrill Partners are accounted for under the equity method on the basis that the subordinated units are considered to be 'in-substance common stock'. The subordination period will end on the satisfaction of various tests as prescribed in the Operating Agreement of Seadrill Partners, but will not end before September 30, 2017 except upon removal of the Seadrill Member. Upon the expiration of the subordination period, the subordinated units will convert into common units.

The fair value of the subordinated units on January 2, 2014, was determined based on the quoted market price of the listed common units as of the deconsolidation date, but discounted for their non-tradability and subordinated dividend and liquidation rights during the subordination period. Under the equity method the Company recognizes its share of Seadrill Partners' earnings allocable to the subordinated units, less amortization of the basis difference (see (c) below), through the 'share in results of associated companies' line in the consolidated statement of operations. Dividends are recognized as a reduction in investment carrying value.

(iii) Seadrill Member Interest and IDRs

The Seadrill Member Interest (which is a 0% non-economic interest) holds the rights to 100% of the IDRs and is unable to trade these until the end of the subordination period without the approval of a majority of unaffiliated common unitholders. The Seadrill Member Interest and the IDRs in Seadrill Partners are accounted for as cost-method investments on the basis that they do not represent common stock interests and their fair value is not readily determinable. The investments are held at cost and not subsequently re-measured, however they are tested annually for impairment.

The fair value of the Company's interest in the Seadrill Member and the attached IDRs as of January 2, 2014 was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation method. The method takes into account the cash distribution waterfall, historical volatility, dividend yield and share price of the common units as of the deconsolidation date. Distributions to the IDRs are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

iv) Direct Ownership interests

The Company held the following ownership interests in entities controlled by Seadrill Partners as of the date of deconsolidation:

70% ownership in Seadrill Operating LP

Seadrill Operating LP is a limited partnership and is controlled by its General Partner, Seadrill Operating GP LLC, which is wholly owned by Seadrill Partners.

49% ownership in Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC

Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC is a limited liability company. There is only one class of member interest which is deemed to represent voting common stock.

39% ownership of Seadrill Deepwater Drillship Ltd. and 39% (indirect) ownership of Seadrill Mobile Units (Nigeria) Ltd.

The Company held a 39% direct ownership interest in Seadrill Deepwater Drillship Ltd. and a 39% indirect ownership of Seadrill Mobile Units Ltd., through its 100% subsidiary, Seadrill UK Ltd. Both entities are limited companies and only have one class of stock, which is deemed to represent voting common stock.

All of the Company's direct ownership interests are accounted for under the equity method as the Company is deemed to have significant influence over these entities through its voting rights and by virtue of Seadrill's representation on the board of Seadrill Partners.

The fair values of the four ownership interests described above have been determined using a discounted cash-flow ("DCF") methodology, using discounted cash-flow forecasts.

(b) Gain on retained investment

The entire gain on deconsolidation relates to the re-measurement of the various retained investments described above.

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(c) Accounting for basis differences

The Company's investments that are accounted for under the equity method (subordinated units and direct ownership interests) were recognized at fair value upon deconsolidation. Basis differences therefore exist between the fair value of the investments and the underlying carrying values of the investees' net assets at the date of deconsolidation. A valuation exercise has been performed for each separate investment accounted for under the equity method, in order to allocate these basis differences to identifiable assets and liabilities, with any residual amount recognized as goodwill. Differences have been allocated to depreciable or amortizable assets or liabilities and will be amortized over the estimated useful economic life of the underlying assets and liabilities. This amortization is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the 'share in results from associated companies' line.

The total investments in Seadrill Partners recorded under the equity method of \$2,809 million included the Company's share of the basis difference between the total fair value and the total underlying book value of Seadrill Partners' assets at the deconsolidation date are as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	Book value	Fair value	Basis Difference	Seadrill's share of basis difference (1)
Drilling units	3,444	5,245	1,801	1,295
Drilling contracts	—	170	170	142
Goodwill	—	1,214	1,214	352
Total	3,444	6,629	3,185	1,789

(1) Seadrill's share of the basis difference relates to both its investment in the subordinated units of Seadrill Partners, and its direct ownership interests in various subsidiaries of Seadrill Partners, all of which investments are accounted for under the equity method. The total basis difference has been assigned based on Seadrill's proportional ownership interest in each investee. In the case of Seadrill's investment in the subordinated units of Seadrill Partners, the proportional allocation to the subordinated units was based on the relative fair values of the various equity interests in Seadrill Partners.

The basis difference has been accounted for as follows:

- (i) The basis difference assigned to drilling units is being depreciated over the remaining estimated useful lives of the units.
- (ii) The basis difference relating to the drilling contracts is being amortized over the remaining term of the contract.
- (iii) The Company will not amortize the difference assigned to goodwill, but will consider any indicators of impairment.

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Disposal of the West Auriga

On March 21, 2014, the Company sold the entities that own and operate the West Auriga (the “Auriga business”) to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners that is 49% owned by the Company. The entities continue to be related parties subsequent to the sale.

The purchase price consisted of an enterprise value of \$1.24 billion, less debt assumed of \$443 million. The total consideration of \$797 million was comprised of cash of \$697 million and a discount note receivable of \$100 million. The purchase price was subsequently adjusted by a working capital adjustment of \$331 million arising from related party balances which remained with the disposed entities for the construction, equipping and mobilization of the West Auriga. The total recognized gain on sale of the Auriga business was \$440 million, after taking into account a goodwill allocation of \$33 million, which has been presented in our consolidated statement of operations, under “gain on disposals” included within operating income.

(In US\$ millions)	March 21, 2014	
Enterprise value	1,240	
Less: Debt assumed	(443)
Purchase price	797	
Less: Working capital adjustment	(331)
Adjusted purchase price	466	
Cash	697	
Discount note issued	100	
Less: Working capital payable	(331)
Fair value of purchase consideration	466	
Less: net carrying value of assets and liabilities	7	
Less: allocated goodwill to subsidiaries	(33)
Gain on sale	440	

Under the terms of various agreements between Seadrill and Seadrill Partners entered into in connection with the IPO of Seadrill Partners, Seadrill will continue provide management, technical and administrative services to Seadrill Partners and its subsidiaries. See further discussion in Note 31 for these services and agreements.

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Disposal of the West Vela

On November 4, 2014, the Company sold the entities that own and operate the West Vela (the “Vela business”) to Seadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners and 49% owned by the Company. The entities continue to be related parties subsequent to the sale.

The purchase price consisted of an enterprise value of \$900 million, less debt assumed of \$433 million that was outstanding under the existing facility related to West Vela. The Company is also to receive deferred consideration of \$44 thousand per day for the remainder of the West Vela’s current contract with BP which runs to November 2020. In addition, the Company will receive a contingent amount of up to \$40 thousand per day for the remainder of the BP contract, depending on the actual amount of contract revenue received from BP. The Company’s accounting policy is not to recognize contingent consideration before it is considered realizable. The total consideration recognized on disposal of \$535 million was comprised of cash of \$467 million, and deferred consideration receivable of \$74 million. The purchase price was also adjusted by a working capital adjustment of \$6 million.

The gain recognized at the time of disposal of the Vela business was \$191 million, after taking into account a goodwill allocation of \$41 million. The gain has been presented in our consolidated statement of operations, under “gain on disposals” included within operating income. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company also recognized \$15 million related to the contingent consideration realized (year ended December 31, 2014: \$1 million).

(In US\$ millions)	November 4, 2014
Enterprise value	900
Deferred consideration receivable	74
Less: Debt assumed	(433)
Purchase price	541
Less: Working capital adjustment	(6)
Adjusted purchase price	535
Cash	467
Deferred consideration receivable	74
Less: Working capital payable	(6)
Fair value of purchase consideration	535
Less: net carrying value of assets and liabilities	(303)
Less: allocated goodwill to subsidiaries	(41)
Gain on sale	191

Under the terms of various agreements between Seadrill and Seadrill Partners entered into in connection with the IPO of Seadrill Partners, Seadrill will continue provide management, technical and administrative services to Seadrill Partners and its subsidiaries. See further discussion in Note 31 for these services and agreements.

Disposals in 2013

Sale of majority of tender rig business

On April 30, 2013 we completed the sale of the entities which owned and operated the following tender rigs: T-4, T-7, T-11, T-12, West Alliance, West Berani, West Jaya, West Menang, West Pelaut, West Setia, and the newbuilds T-17, T-18, and West Esperanza. In addition our 49% ownership in Varia Perdana and Tioman Drilling was sold as part of this transaction, which included the following rigs: T-3, T-6, T-9, T-10, and the Teknik Berkas. This is collectively referred to as the “tender rig businesses.”

The agreed upon price was for an enterprise value of \$2.9 billion. The enterprise value price is comprised of \$1.2 billion in cash, \$416 million in new shares in SapuraKencana (at MYR3.18per share), \$760 million related to all the debt in the tender rigs business, future estimated non recognized capital commitments of \$320 million and deferred consideration of \$187 million. The deferred consideration consists of non-contingent consideration of \$145 million payable in three years and contingent consideration of \$42 million depending on certain specified future performance conditions.

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The fair value of consideration received was \$2.6 billion, which is the estimated enterprise value reduced by the future non recognized estimated capital commitments, an EBITDA contribution of approximately \$75 million and an adjustment for working capital balances and other miscellaneous items and deferred consideration. The fair values recognized for the deferred consideration were \$135 million and \$nil for the non-contingent and contingent consideration respectively. The total recognized gain on this transaction was \$1.3 billion, which has been presented in our consolidated statement of operations, under “Gain on sale of tender rig business.” The gain was calculated as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2013
Fair value of consideration received	2,600
Carry value of assets and liabilities	1,324
Other related costs to sale	20
Total gain on sale	1,256

In conjunction with the sale agreement, the Company entered into an arrangement to continue to manage and supervise at the Company’s risk, the construction of three tender rig newbuilds; T-17, T-18, and West Esperanza. Under this arrangement the Company will incur and be reimbursed for all associated costs in accordance within an agreed upon budget to complete the construction of these rigs, except for the yard installment payments, which are paid by SapuraKencana. These rigs were delivered in 2013 and 2014. The Company will also provide operational management, administration and support services for the three tender rigs: West Jaya, West Setia, and West Esperanza which are located outside of Asia until the client contract expiry date. The Company will be reimbursed for all costs and expenses incurred and earn an agreed upon margin for these rig management services. Additionally, the Company will provide transition and separation services for certain administrative and IT functions for the tender rig business for a period of one year following the sale in which costs and expenses are reimbursed in addition to earning an agreed upon margin. While we have retained the ownership of the tender rigs T-15 and T-16, also as part of the sale agreement, SapuraKencana have been responsible for the operational management, administration and support services for the tender rig T-15 and T-16 effective from November 1, 2013 subject to similar terms for the rigs we will continue to manage as noted above.

After this transaction, the Company has ownership of 720,329,691 shares in SapuraKencana, a holding of 12.02%, representing a gross value of \$1,078 million based on the closing share price of RM4.90 on December 31, 2013. This is currently held as a marketable security on the consolidated balance sheet, see Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements included herein. Additionally as a result of the sale transaction, the Company obtained board representation for SapuraKencana.

We have determined that we have significant continuing involvement in the ongoing tender rig business with SapuraKencana and therefore, we have concluded that the results of the tender rig business sold should not be presented as a discontinued operation in our consolidated statement of operations.

Note 12 – Business Acquisitions

Acquisitions in 2015

There were no business acquisitions in the year ended December 31, 2015.

Acquisitions in 2014

There were no business acquisitions in the year ended December 31, 2014.

Acquisitions in 2013

Acquisition of Songa Eclipse

On November 15, 2012 a subsidiary of the Company entered into an agreement with Songa Eclipse Ltd to acquire the ultra-deepwater semi-submersible drilling rig, "Songa Eclipse" for cash consideration of \$590 million. The cash consideration also included the acquisition of the drilling contract with Total Offshore Angola that is fixed and ended December 2013 with three one year options to extend the contract. This acquisition is in line with our strategy of building a modern fleet through selective acquisitions and organic growth giving us an increased exposure to the ultra-deepwater market. A prepayment of \$59 million was made before the end of 2012 and the physical delivery and final payment took place on January 3, 2013, which was considered to be the acquisition date. This purchase was considered to constitute a business combination for accounting purposes.

The drilling unit has been valued at fair value separately from the attached drilling contract. Drilling unit valuations are derived from the assessment of a variety of valuation techniques and inputs. These include assessing comparable market transactions and considering implied earnings multiples, replacement values and current construction costs to arrive an estimated fair value.

The fair value of the attached drilling contract has been assessed separately. The contract was valued using an 'excess earnings' technique where the terms of the contract are assessed relative to current market conditions. The value of the contract related intangible was determined by means

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of calculating the incremental or decremental cash flows arising over the life of the contract compared with a contract with terms at prevailing market rates. An estimate of prevailing market rates was obtained from independent brokers and cross checked against the Company's own view on prevailing market rates.

The unfavorable contract acquired is amortized over the estimated length of the contract, including extension periods, and is presented in the Statement of Operations within other revenues. Subsequent to the acquisition, the drilling rig has been renamed the West Eclipse.

The fair values of net assets acquired were as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	January 3, 2013
Fair value of net assets acquired:	
Drilling units	698
Unfavorable contract – Other current liabilities	(27)
Unfavorable contract – Other non-current liabilities	(81)
Net assets acquired	590
Fair value of consideration	590

In the Consolidated Statement of Operations \$194 million of West Eclipse revenue and a net income of \$42 million have been included since the acquisition date up until December 31, 2013.

Consolidation of Asia Offshore Drilling Ltd (AOD)

On March 25, 2013, we and the other major shareholder in AOD, Mermaid Maritime Plc, signed a shareholder resolution that changed the board of directors composition in favor of the Company. Based on this change as of March 25, 2013 we obtained control of the board of directors and also own 66.18% of the outstanding shares. As a result of obtaining control, we have consolidated the results and financial position of AOD from this date. This event is considered to constitute a business combination achieved in stages in accordance with US GAAP. This acquisition is in line with our strategy of building a modern fleet through selective acquisitions and organic growth giving us an increased exposure to the high specification jack-up market.

The drilling unit has been valued at fair value separately from the attached drilling contract. Drilling unit valuations are derived from the assessment of a variety of valuation techniques and inputs. These include assessing comparable market transactions and considering implied earnings multiples, replacement values and current construction costs to arrive at an estimated fair value. For newbuilds we have made an estimation of the remaining contractual payments for newbuilds under construction.

The fair value of the attached drilling contract has been assessed separately. The contract was valued using an 'excess earnings' technique where the terms of the contract are assessed relative to current market conditions. The value of the contract related intangible was determined by means of calculating the incremental or decremental cash flows arising over the life of the contract compared with a contract with terms at prevailing market rates. The contract was deemed to be at prevailing market rates and as such no intangible asset or liability was recognized.

The estimated fair value of the non-controlling interest and the previously held equity investment have been determined based on the quoted share price for AOD at the time of the acquisition.

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The fair values of net assets acquired, the remeasurement of our previously held equity interest, measurement of the non-controlling interest and associated bargain purchase gain are as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	March 25, 2013	
Cash and cash equivalents	1	
Current assets	1	
Drilling units	633	
Non-current assets	633	
Construction obligation	(316)
Other current liabilities	(8)
Current liabilities	(324)
Non-current liabilities	—	
Net assets acquired	310	
Net book value of equity investment	185	
Fair value of previously held equity investment	195	
Gain on re-measurement of previously held equity investment	10	
Fair value of establishment of non-controlling interest	100	
Bargain purchase		
Fair value of establishment of non-controlling interest	100	
Fair value of previously held equity investment	195	
Total	295	
Net assets acquired	310	
Gain on bargain purchase	15	

The Company recognized a bargain purchase gain on this acquisition as a result of the market capitalization of AOD being lower than the net assets at the time of acquisition.

In the consolidated statement of operations \$75 million of AOD revenue and a net income of \$37 million have been included since the acquisition date up until December 31, 2013.

Consolidation of Sevan Drilling ASA

On June 26 and 27, 2013 we entered into arrangements to purchase an additional 120,065,464 shares in Sevan Drilling ASA (“Sevan”) at an average price of NOK 3.9311, for a total of \$78 million. This transaction was settled on July 2, 2013. The increased interest in Sevan allows us to expand our fleet of deepwater drilling units. Following these additional share acquisitions we obtained control of 50.1% of the total outstanding shares of Sevan through direct ownership and our existing interest in forward share purchase agreements which result in a controlling financial interest under US GAAP. As a result of obtaining a controlling financial interest, we have consolidated the results and financial position of Sevan from July 2, 2013 which has been determined to be the acquisition date. The acquisition is considered to constitute a business combination achieved in stages.

The drilling unit has been valued at fair value separately from the attached drilling contract. Drilling unit valuations are derived from the assessment of a variety of valuation techniques and inputs. These include assessing comparable market transactions and considering implied earnings multiples, replacement values and current construction costs to arrive at an estimated fair value.

The fair value of any attached drilling contracts has been assessed separately. The contracts were valued using an 'excess earnings' technique where the terms of the contract are assessed relative to current market conditions. The values of the contract related intangibles were determined by means of calculating the incremental or decremental cash flows arising over the life of the contracts compared with contracts with terms at prevailing market rates. An estimate of prevailing market rates was obtained from independent brokers and cross checked against the Company's own view on prevailing market rates.

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The unfavorable contracts for Sevan Driller and Sevan Brasil are amortized over the remaining contract periods resulting in approximately \$20 million per quarter in total. The unfavorable contract for Sevan Louisiana will start amortizing when the contract commences with approximately \$1 million per quarter for the fixed contract period.

The fair value of the non-controlling interest and the previously held equity investment have been determined based on the quoted share price for Sevan at the time of the acquisition. Additionally the Company recognized a gain of \$8 million as a result of measuring at fair value its 29.9% equity interest in Sevan Drilling held before obtaining a controlling financial interest. The gain is reported as a separate line “Gain on re-measurement of previously held equity interest” in the consolidated statement of operations.

The fair value of trade and other receivables is \$49 million and includes trade receivables with a fair value of \$24 million. This amount is also the gross contractual amount for trade receivables. All other assets and liabilities book values have been estimated to equal fair values at the date of acquisition.

The Company recognized a bargain purchase gain of \$17 million as a result of this acquisition. The gain is reported as a separate line “Gain on bargain purchase” in the consolidated statement of operations. The bargain purchase gain is a result of the market capitalization of Sevan Drilling being lower than the net assets at the time of the acquisition.

In the consolidated statement of operations \$169 million of Sevan revenue and a net income of \$31 million have been included since the acquisition date up until December 31, 2013.

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The fair values of net assets acquired including the remeasurement of our previously held equity interest, measurement of the non-controlling interest and associated bargain purchase gain are as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	July 2, 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	54
Restricted cash	63
Trade and other receivables	49
Current assets	166
Drilling units	1,246
Newbuildings	1,227
Deferred income tax asset	76
Valuation allowance income tax asset	(76)
Other non-current assets	1
Non-current assets	2,474
Total assets	2,640
Current portion of long-term debt	(112)
Trade and other payables	(115)
Construction obligation	(923)
Unfavorable contracts	(79)
Other current liabilities	(26)
Current liabilities	(1,255)
Long-term interest bearing debt	(703)
Unfavorable contracts	(257)
Other non-current liabilities	(16)
Non-current liabilities	(976)
Total liabilities	(2,231)
Net assets acquired	409
Net book value of equity investment	109
Fair value of previously held equity investment	117
Gain on re-measurement of previously held equity investment	8
Fair value of establishment of non-controlling interest	197
Bargain purchase	
Fair value of consideration transferred	78
Fair value of establishment of non-controlling interest	197
Fair value of previously held equity investment	117
Total	392
Net assets acquired	409
Gain on bargain purchase	17

As a result of our increased ownership interests in Sevan during the quarter, we were required to make a mandatory offer in accordance with the Oslo Stock Exchange rules for the remaining outstanding shares in Sevan for NOK 3.95. This mandatory offer period expired on August 23, 2013. As a result of the offer, we obtained an additional 47,394 shares, bringing our total interest in Sevan to 297,941,358 shares, or 50.11% of the total outstanding shares.

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Note 13 – Restricted cash

Restricted cash includes:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
CIRR deposits (1)	71	124
Margin calls related to share forward agreements	170	264
Cash pledged as collateral under credit facilities	—	50
Tax withholding deposits	7	11
Total restricted cash	248	449
Long-term restricted cash (related to CIRR deposits and margin calls)	198	181
Short-term restricted cash	50	268

(1) CIRR deposits are cash deposited with commercial banks, which match Commercial Interest Reference Rate (“CIRR”) loans from Eksportfinans ASA, the Norwegian export credit agency (See Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements included herein). The deposits are used to make repayments of the CIRR loans.

Note 14 – Marketable securities

The historic cost of marketable securities is marked to market, with changes in fair value recognized in “Other comprehensive income” (“OCI”).

Marketable securities held by the Company are equity securities considered to be available-for-sale securities. The following tables summarize the carrying values of the marketable securities in the balance sheet:

(In US\$ millions)	As at December 31, 2015		
	Amortized cost	Cumulative unrealized fair value gains/(losses)	Carrying value
Sapura Kencana	206	22	228
Seadrill Partners - Common Units	247	(151)	96
Total	453	(129)	324

(In US\$ millions)	As at December 31, 2014		
	Amortized cost	Cumulative unrealized fair value gains/(losses)	Carrying value
Sapura Kencana	373	(48)	325
Seadrill Partners - Common Units	821	(395)	426
Total	1,194	(443)	751

The following table summarizes the gross realized gains and losses from purchases and sales of marketable securities during the years presented:

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2015						
	Gross realized gains	Gross realized losses	Gross Unrealized gains	Gross Unrealized losses	Gross proceeds from sales	Recognition and purchases	Gain/(loss) reclassified into income
	—	—	—	(97)	—	—	(167)

Sapura Kencana Seadrill Partners -	—	—	—	(330)	—	—	(574)
Common Units Total	—	—	—	(427)	—	—	(741)

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(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2014						
	Gross realized gains	Gross realized losses	Gross Unrealized gains	Gross Unrealized losses	Gross proceeds from sales	Recognition and purchases	Gain/(loss) reclassified into income
Petromena	6	—	—	—	10	—	—
Sapura	—	—	—	(456)	297	—	131
Kencana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seadrill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partners -	—	—	—	(395)	—	821	—
Common Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	—	(851)	307	821	131

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2013						
	Gross realized gains	Gross realized losses	Gross Unrealized gains	Gross Unrealized losses	Gross proceeds from sales	Recognition and purchases	Gain/(loss) reclassified into income
Petromena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sapura	—	—	333	—	—	416	—
Kencana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	333	—	—	416	—

SapuraKencana

During 2012 we owned a 23.6% share in SapuraCrest Petroleum Bhd, which was accounted for using the equity method. On May 17, 2012 SapuraCrest Petroleum Bhd and Kencana Petroleum Bhd merged resulting in dilution of our shareholdings from 23.6% to 11.8% and therefore we recognized a gain of \$169 million which is included in our consolidated statement of operations. The investment was consequently transferred from investment in associated companies to an investment accounted for at fair value as an available-for-sale security. Additionally during 2012 we further reduced our ownership share to 6.4% through a sale of shares and therefore we recognized a gain of \$84 million which was included in the consolidated statement of operations.

On April 30, 2013, as part of the consideration for the sale of certain tender rigs to SapuraKencana, we received 400.8 million shares in SapuraKencana, increasing our shareholding from 6.4% to 12.0%.

On September 18, 2013, we entered into a financing arrangement whereby a proportion of our holding of SapuraKencana shares have been pledged as security for the contractual period which extends beyond the next 12 months. Accordingly, these pledged shares have been reclassified as long term marketable securities in the balance sheet. See Note 32 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company sold a portion of its investment in SapuraKencana and received proceeds of \$297 million, net of transaction costs. As a result of the sale, a gain of \$131 million was recognized, including amounts which had been previously recognized in other comprehensive income, which was recognized on an average cost basis. The gain is included in the consolidated statement of operations within "Gain on realization of marketable securities." As a result of the transactions, our ownership interest in SapuraKencana's outstanding common shares is 8.18% as at December 31, 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company recognized an other than temporary impairment charge of \$167 million on the investment in SapuraKencana, which is recorded within "Loss on impairment of investments." This impairment charge represents a reclassification of losses previously recognized within Other Comprehensive Income.

Refer to Note Note 8 for more information.

As at December 31, 2015 accumulated unrealized gain recognized in other comprehensive income totaled \$22 million had been recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Seadrill Partners Common Units

Our holding of the voting common units of Seadrill Partners are accounted for as marketable securities on the basis that during the subordination period the common units have preferential dividend and liquidation rights, and therefore do not represent a 'in-substance common stock' interest as defined by US GAAP. These securities were recognized on January 2, 2014 at the quoted market price and are re-measured at fair value each reporting period at a total value of \$671 million. For more details on the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners see Note 11.

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In March 2014 and June 2014, the Company purchased additional common units in Seadrill Partners of 1,633,987 at \$30.60 per unit and 3,183,700 at \$31.41 per unit respectively, totaling \$150 million. Our ownership interest in Seadrill Partners' common units is 28.6% as of December 31, 2015 (2014: 28.6%).

Seadrill deconsolidated Seadrill Partners in January 2014, recognizing its investments in common units at market value of \$30.60. Seadrill also purchased further units in 2014 at a similar price. In October 2014, the share price began to fall below \$30.60 and fell to \$9.40 at September 30, 2015, as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry and supply and demand conditions in the ultra-deepwater offshore drilling sector. During the period between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, Seadrill Partners' unit price fell by approximately 20%, on both a spot price and trailing three month average basis. At September 30, 2015 management determined that the investment in Seadrill Partners' common units was other than temporarily impaired due to the length and severity of the reduction in value below historic cost. As a result the Company has impaired the investment, recognizing an impairment charge of \$574 million within "Loss on impairment of investments." This impairment charge represents a reclassification of losses previously recognized within Other Comprehensive Income. The amount reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings was determined on the basis of average cost.

As at December 31, 2015 an accumulated unrealized loss of \$151 million has been recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. We have evaluated the near term prospects of the Seadrill Partners in relation to the severity and duration of the decline in fair value. Seadrill Partners continues to make significant distributions to its common unitholders. Its drilling units are largely on long term contracts and so it has little exposure to short term movements in market conditions or dayrates. Based on that evaluation and our ability and intent to hold the investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient for a forecasted recovery of fair value, we do not consider the investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2015.

Petromena

In February 2014 we received the final payment related to our investment in the 81.1% of the partially redeemed Petromena NOK 2,000 million bond ("Petromena") of \$10 million. The residual \$6 million after the investment was reduced has been recorded as a gain in "other financial items" in the consolidated statement of operations in 2014.

Marketable securities in Seadrill Partners, with a fair value of \$96 million, are in an unrealized loss position. The total cumulative unrealized holding losses as of December 31, 2015 amounted to \$151 million (December 31, 2014: total accumulated losses of \$443 million). The loss in 2015 represents the unrealized losses on our investment Seadrill Partners common units. These securities have been in an unrealized loss position for less than 12 months.

Note 15 – Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowances for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts receivables at December 31, 2015 was \$39 million (2014: \$16 million; 2013: \$27 million).

Accounts receivable is also presented net of customer receivables associated with Assets held for sale. The balance of accounts receivable classified as assets held for sale at December 31, 2015 is nil (2014: \$78 million). Please refer to Note 37 – Assets held for sale.

The Company did not recognize any bad debt expense in 2015, 2014, or 2013, but has instead reduced contract revenue for the disputed amounts.

Note 16 – Other current assets

Other current assets include:

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(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Prepaid expenses	42	30
Reimbursable amounts due from customers	48	79
Deferred mobilization cost	55	7
Deferred consideration ⁽¹⁾	166	—
Taxes receivable	32	29
Other current assets	52	77
Total other current assets	395	222

(1) The deferred consideration receivable relates to the disposal of the tender rig business to SapuraKencana in 2013, and the balance includes interest accrued. Refer to Note 11 for more information.

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Note 17 – Investment in associated companies

The Company has the following investments that are or have been recorded using the equity method for the periods presented in these financial statements:

Ownership percentage	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Archer	39.9	% 39.9	% 39.9	%
Seabras Sapura Participacoes SA (“Seabras Sapura Participacoes”)	50.0	% 50.0	% 50.0	%
Seabras Sapura Holding GmbH (“Seabras Sapura Holdco”)	50.0	% 50.0	% 50.0	%
Itaunas Drilling B.V. (“Itaunas Drilling”)	30.0	% 30.0	% 30.0	%
Camburi Drilling B.V. (“Camburi Drilling”)	30.0	% 30.0	% 30.0	%
Sahy Drilling B.V. (“Sahy Drilling”)	30.0	% 30.0	% 30.0	%
Sadrill Partners (“SDLP”)	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	
SeaMex Ltd. (“SeaMex”)	50.0	% —	% —	%

As of the deconsolidation date of Sadrill Partners on January 2, 2014, we recognized our ownership interests in (1) Sadrill Partners and direct ownership interests in Sadrill Partners subsidiaries, at fair value at the date of deconsolidation. Refer to Sadrill Partners paragraph below for additional information.

At the year-end the book values of the Company’s investment in associated companies are as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Archer	—	—
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	29	21
Seabras Sapura Holding	158	117
Itaunas Drilling	3	3
Camburi Drilling	6	6
Sahy Drilling	4	4
Sadrill Partners - Total direct ownership interests	1,767	2,091
Sadrill Partners - Subordinated Units	293	412
Sadrill Partners - Sadrill Member Interest and IDRs ⁽¹⁾	137	244
Seamex Ltd.	193	—
Total	2,590	2,898

The Sadrill Partners - Sadrill Member Interest and Incentive Distribution Rights (“IDR’s”) are accounted for as (1) cost-method investments on the basis that they do not represent common stock interests and their fair value is not readily determinable. The investments are held at cost and not subsequently re-measured. For more details on the deconsolidation of Sadrill Partners see Note 11 for more information.

The quoted market value for the investment in Archer as at December 31, 2015 was \$22 million. Quoted market prices for all our other equity investments are not available because, other than Sadrill Partners Common Units, these companies are not publicly traded. Sadrill Partners subordinated units are not tradable and hence have no quoted market price.

Archer

Archer is a company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and provides drilling and well services. Prior to February 2011, Archer was a consolidated subsidiary. In February 2011, we deconsolidated Archer and as a result, Archer is accounted for as an associated company.

On February 8, 2013, we were allocated 82,003,000 shares in the private placement of Archer, amounting to a value of \$98 million. In addition, as consideration for acting as an underwriter to the placement, the Company received another 2,811,793 shares, amounting to a value of \$3 million. The consideration for the shares was settled against the existing \$55 million loan to Archer, with the remainder of the consideration funded by a \$43 million loan from Archer, which was repaid on February 27, 2013.

As of December 31, 2015 we held 39.9% of the outstanding shares of Archer.

For transactions and balances with Archer, please refer to Note 31 – Related party transactions.

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Seabras Sapura Participacoes and Seabras Sapura Holdco

Seabras Sapura Participacoes SA is a company incorporated in Brazil, which is currently constructing one pipe-laying vessel. It is 50% owned by TL Offshore Sdn. Bhd., a subsidiary of SapuraKencana, and 50% owned by the Company.

Seabras Sapura Holdco Ltd is a company incorporated in Bermuda, which is owns five pipe-laying vessels, of which one is under construction. It is 50% owned by TL Offshore Sdn. Bhd. and 50% owned by the Company. During 2014 Seabras Sapura Holdco Ltd was transferred into a new company Seabras Sapura Holding GmbH (a company incorporated in Austria).

For transactions and balances with Seabras Sapura Participacoes and Seabras Sapura Holdco, please refer to Note 31 – Related party transactions.

Itaunas Drilling, Camburi Drilling, and Sahy Drilling

Itaunas Drilling BV is a company incorporated in Holland, which is currently constructing a drillship. It is 70% owned by Sete International GmbH and 30% owned by the Company.

Camburi Drilling BV is a company incorporated in Holland, which is currently constructing a drillship. It is 70% owned by Sete International GmbH and 30% owned by the Company.

Sahy Drilling BV is a company incorporated in Holland, which is currently constructing a drillship. It is 70% owned by Sete International GmbH and 30% owned by the Company.

Sadrill Partners

As a result of the deconsolidation of Sadrill Partners on January 2, 2014, the Company has derecognized the assets and liabilities of Sadrill Partners and its subsidiaries, and has recognized its ownership interests in Sadrill Partners and its direct ownership interests in Sadrill Partners subsidiaries, Sadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC, Sadrill Operating LP, Sadrill Deepwater Drillship Ltd and its indirect ownership of Sadrill Mobile Units through another wholly owned subsidiary, at fair value at the date of deconsolidation. For further discussion please refer to Note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

Sadrill's investment in Sadrill Partners accounted for under the equity method is comprised of the following:

(a) Subordinated units - the Company's holding in the subordinated units of Sadrill Partners are accounted for under the equity method on the basis that the subordinated units are considered to be 'in-substance common stock'. The subordination period will end on the satisfaction of various tests as prescribed in the Operating Agreement of Sadrill Partners, but will not end before September 30, 2017 except upon removal of the Sadrill Member. Upon the expiration of the subordination period, the subordinated units will convert into common units.

(b) Direct Ownership interests - Sadrill holds ownership interests in the following entities controlled by Sadrill Partners as at December 31, 2015:

- i. 42% in Sadrill Operating LP: Sadrill Operating LP is a limited partnership and is controlled by its General Partner, Sadrill Operating GP LLC, which is wholly owned by Sadrill Partners.
- ii. 49% Sadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC: Sadrill Capricorn Holdings LLC is a limited liability company. There is only one class of member interest which is deemed to represent voting common stock.
- iii. 39% in Sadrill Deepwater Drillship Ltd and 39% indirect interest in Sadrill Mobile Units (Nigeria) Ltd.: Both entities are limited companies and only have one class of stock, which is deemed to represent voting common stock.

All of the Company's direct ownership interests are accounted for under the equity method as the Company is deemed to have significant influence over these entities through its voting rights and by virtue of Seadrill's representation on the board of Seadrill Partners.

Sale of 28% limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP

On July 21, 2014, the Company sold a 28% limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP, a subsidiary of Seadrill Partners, to Seadrill Partners for cash consideration of \$373 million. This resulted in a loss on sale of investment of \$88 million, which has been recognized within "share in results from associated companies" in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The Company will continue to account for its remaining 42.0% limited partner interest in Seadrill Operating LP under the equity method.

Impairment

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized an other than temporary impairment on the equity method investments in Seadrill Partners for a total of \$533 million. Refer to Note 8 for more information.

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For transactions and balances with Seadrill Partners, please refer to Note 31 – Related party transactions.

SeaMex

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with an investment fund controlled by Fintech, for the purpose of owning and managing certain jack-up drilling units located in Mexico under contract with Pemex. The transaction was completed on March 10, 2015, when Fintech subscribed for a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture company, SeaMex, which was previously 50% owned by the Company, and SeaMex simultaneously purchased the jack-up drilling rigs from Seadrill Limited. As a result of the transaction the Company no longer controls the entities that own and operate these jack-up drilling units, and accordingly the Company has deconsolidated these entities as of March 10, 2015, and has recognized its remaining 50% investment in the joint venture at fair value. The fair value of the retained 50% equity interest in the SeaMex joint venture was determined by reference to the price paid by Fintech to obtain a 50% equity interest in the disposal group from Seadrill. Seadrill accounts for its 50% investment in the joint venture under the Equity Method. Refer to Note 11 for further information.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 both the JV partners have each made an additional \$19 million of equity investment in SeaMex while retaining their 50% share in the JV.

For transactions and balances with SeaMex, please refer to Note 31 – Related party transactions.

Summary financial information of the equity method investees

Summarized balance sheet information of the Company's equity method investees is as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	As of December 31, 2015				
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Non-Controlling interest
Archer	363	904	319	751	—
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	76	308	79	258	—
Seabras Sapura Holding	133	1,183	80	1,199	—
Seadrill Partners	892	5,949	847	3,897	1,133
SeaMex	218	1,157	176	799	—
Total	1,682	9,501	1,501	6,904	1,133

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2014				
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Non-Controlling interest
Archer	633	1,171	441	817	—
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	17	194	14	149	—
Seabras Sapura Holding	104	690	52	730	—
Seadrill Partners	762	5,585	686	3,617	1,116
SeaMex	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,516	7,640	1,193	5,313	1,116

Summarized statement of operations information for the Company's equity method investees is as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2015			
	Operating revenues	Net operating	Net income	Net income attributable to non-controlling interest

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		income		
Archer	1,321	(13) (359) —
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	53	3	1	—
Seabras Sapura Holding	124	76	51	—
Seadrill Partners	1,742	844	488	231
Seamex	238	79	24	—
Total	3,478	989	205	231

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(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2014			
	Operating revenues	Net operating income	Net income	Net income attributable to non-controlling interest
Archer	2,254	29	(96)	—
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	29	(6)	(6)	—
Seabras Sapura Holding	39	24	13	—
Sadrill Partners	1,343	615	315	176
Seamex	—	—	—	—
Total	3,665	662	226	176

(In US\$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Operating revenues	Net operating income	Net income	Net income attributable to non-controlling interest
Archer	2,041	(438)	(519)	—
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	—	(2)	(1)	—
Seabras Sapura Holding	—	—	(1)	—
Sadrill Partners	—	—	—	—
Seamex	—	—	—	—
Total	2,041	(440)	(521)	—

At the year end the share of recorded equity in the statutory accounts of the Company's associated companies were as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Archer	79	218	253
Seabras Sapura Participacoes	24	24	13
Seabras Sapura Holding	19	6	—
Sadrill Partners *	N/A	N/A	—
Seamex	200	—	—
Total	322	261	277

The Company accounts for its direct interests in operating subsidiaries of Sadrill Partners, and its ownership of *Sadrill Partners Subordinated Units, under the equity method. The Company's share of Sadrill Partner's recorded equity consists of the equity attributable to non-controlling interests in Sadrill Partners, and additionally a proportionate share of equity attributable to Sadrill Partners' unitholders.

The equity attributable to non-controlling interest in Sadrill Partners as at December 31, 2015 was \$1,133 million. Sadrill's holding in the subordinated units represents 18.0% of the limited partner interests in Sadrill Partners. Total equity attributable to Sadrill Partners unitholders as at December 31, 2015 was \$964 million.

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Note 18 – Newbuildings

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Opening balance	2,030	3,419
Additions	601	2,433
Capitalized interest and loan related costs	60	70
Re-classified as Drilling Units	(725	) (3,892
Reclassification to Assets held for sale*	(210) —
Reclassification to Non-current assets**	(199) —
Disposals**	(78) —
Closing balance	1,479	2,030

On December 2, 2015, the West Rigel was classified as an Asset held for sale. As at the transfer date the West Rigel *held assets at its book value of \$210.0 million. Please refer to Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements, included herein, for more details.

** On September 14, 2015, the Company cancelled the construction contract for the West Mira with HSHI Please refer to Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, included herein, for more details.

Note 19 – Drilling units

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cost	17,606	19,101
Accumulated depreciation	(2,676	) (2,991
Re-classified as assets held for sale	—	(965
Net book value	14,930	15,145

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$761 million, \$684 million and \$703 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

On June 19, 2015, the Company sold the entities that owned and operated the West Polaris, to Seadrill Operating LP, a consolidated subsidiary of Seadrill Partners LLC and 42% owned by the Company. Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with an investment fund controlled by Fintech, for the purpose of owning and managing certain jack-up drilling units located in Mexico under contract with Pemex. The West Oberon, West Intrepid, West Defender, West Courageous and West Titania jack-up drilling rigs (“the jack-up drilling rigs”) were included within the joint venture. The transaction was completed on March 10, 2015, when Fintech subscribed for a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture company, SeaMex, which was previously 100% owned by the Company, and SeaMex simultaneously purchased the jack-up drilling rigs from Seadrill Limited. As a result of the transaction the Company no longer controls the entities that own and operate these jack-up drilling units, and accordingly the Company has deconsolidated these entities as of March 10, 2015. Please refer to Note 11 for more details.

Note 20 – Equipment

Equipment consists of office equipment, furniture and fittings.

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cost	80	73

Accumulated depreciation (34	) (27)
Net book value	46	46

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$18 million, \$9 million and \$8 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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Note 21 – Goodwill and other intangible assets and liabilities

Goodwill

The goodwill balance and changes in the carrying amount is as follows:

(In \$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Opening balance		
Goodwill	836	1,200
Accumulated impairment losses	(232) —
Total opening goodwill	604	1,200
Disposals and deconsolidations (see note 11)	(41	) (315
Impairment of goodwill	(563	) (232
Re-classified as assets held for sale	—	(49
Closing balance		
Goodwill	795	836
Accumulated impairment losses	(795	) (232
Total closing goodwill	—	604

In 2015, the \$41 million derecognized through disposals and deconsolidations relates to the \$41 million of goodwill relating to the West Polaris sold to Seadrill Partners, corresponding to the Floater segment

In 2014 the total derecognized was \$315 million, of which \$286 million related to the Floater segment and \$29 million related to the Tender rig segment. The \$49 million reclassified as assets held for sale at December 31, 2014 related to the Jack-up segment.

For more details on the deconsolidation of Seadrill Partners and the disposal of subsidiaries see Note 11, and details on Assets held for sale see Note 37.

For the year ended December 31, 2015

During the period between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015 the Company's share price fell by 43% from \$10.34 to \$5.90 (based on the closing spot price), and by 34%, from \$12.04 to \$7.96 (based on the average trailing three month basis), partly as a result of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry and supply and demand conditions in the ultra-deepwater offshore drilling sector. As a result management determined that the Goodwill assigned to the Company's Floaters reporting unit was likely to be impaired, and performed a quantitative impairment test as at September 30, 2015.

As at September 30, 2015 an impairment test was conducted, and it resulted in the Company recognizing an impairment loss of \$563 million relating to the Floaters reporting unit which represented all of the Goodwill attributable to that reporting unit. Following the impairment the Company no longer retains any Goodwill balance. The impairment is a result of deteriorating market conditions and the Company's outlook on expected conditions through the current down-cycle. The impairment charge was allocated between the parent and non-controlling interests based upon the non-controlling interests' share in each drilling unit within the Floater segment. The overall charge to the reporting unit was first allocated to each drilling unit based upon the relative fair values of those drilling units. The percentage non-controlling interest in each drilling unit was then applied to the allocated charge in order to determine the portion attributable to non-controlling interests. The total impairment allocated to the non-controlling interest was \$95 million.

The estimated fair value of the reporting unit was derived using an income approach, using discounted future free cash flows. The Company's estimated future free cash flows are primarily based on its expectations around day rates, drilling unit utilization, operating costs, capital and long term maintenance expenditures and applicable tax rates. The

cash flows are estimated over the remaining useful economic lives of the assets but no longer than 30 years in total, and discounted using an estimated market participant weighted average cost of capital of 10%. The assumptions used in the Company's estimated cash flows were derived from unobservable inputs (level 3) and are based on management's judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test.

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For the year ended December 31, 2014

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2014 for both its reporting units; Floaters and Jack-ups. The Company elected to bypass the qualitative assessment given the recent decline in market conditions in the offshore drilling industry. The annual impairment test resulted in the Company recognizing an impairment loss of \$232 million relating to its Jack-up reporting unit. The impairment loss relating to the Jack-up reporting unit is primarily due to declining day rates and future market expectations for day rates in the sector. These have been trending lower as a result of the recent decline in the price of oil, which has impacted the spending plans of our customers. No impairment was recognized relating to the Floater reporting unit as the fair value estimate substantially exceeded carrying value.

The impairment charge relating to the Jack-up reporting unit was allocated between the parent and non-controlling interests based upon the non-controlling interests share in each drilling unit within the Jack-up segment. The overall charge to the reporting unit was first allocated to each drilling unit based upon the relative fair values of those drilling units. The non-controlling interest in each drilling unit was then applied to the allocated charge in order to determine the portion attributable to non-controlling interests. The total impairment allocated to the non-controlling interest was \$39 million.

The estimated fair values of the Floater and Jack-up reporting units were derived using an income approach which estimated discounted future cash flows for each reporting unit. Our estimated future free cash flows are primarily based on our expectations around day rates, drilling unit utilization, operating costs, capital and long term maintenance expenditures and applicable tax rates. The cash flows are estimated over the remaining useful economic lives of the assets but no longer than 30 years in total, and discounted using an estimated market participant weighted average cost of capital of 9.5%.

The assumptions used in the Company's estimated cash flows were derived from unobservable inputs and are based on management's judgments and assumptions available at the time of performing the impairment test.

As of December 31, 2015 the aggregated estimated fair value of the Company's reporting units exceeded its market capitalization. The Company evaluated the difference by reviewing the implied control premium as compared to other market transactions within our industry and considering other benchmark data and analysis prepared by offshore drilling industry analysts. The Company deems the implied control premium to be reasonable in the context of the data considered.

For the year ended December 31, 2013

For the year ended December 31, 2013 the Company performed a qualitative assessment of its reporting units which determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of its Floaters and Jack-up reporting units were not less than their carrying amount. As a result it was not considered necessary to perform the two step goodwill impairment test and no impairment losses were recognized.

Intangibles

Intangible assets/liabilities relate to favorable/unfavorable contracts which are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. The amounts recognized represent the net present value of the existing contracts at the time of acquisition compared to the current market rates at the time of acquisition, discounted at the weighted average cost of capital. The estimated unfavorable contract values have been recognized and amortized over the terms of the contracts, ranging from two to five years. The gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization were as follows:

	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Unfavorable contracts - intangible liabilities						
Balance at beginning of period	444	(197)) 247	444	(67)) 377
Additions	—	—) —	—	—) —

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Amortization of unfavorable contracts	—	(116)	(116)	—	(130)	(130)
Balance at end of period	444	(313)	131		444	(197)	247	

We amortize the favorable and unfavorable contracts as revenue or reduction to revenue over the contract term. This is recognized within other revenues in the consolidated statement of operations. The table below shows the amounts relating to favorable and unfavorable contracts that is expected to be amortized over the next five years:

	Year ended December 31					
(In US\$ millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Amortization of unfavorable contracts	65	43	23	—	—	131

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Note 22 – Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets consist of the following:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Deferred tax effect of internal transfer of assets	92	102
Deferred mobilization costs	32	47
Deferred consideration	—	154
Receivable from shipyard ⁽¹⁾	199	—
Other	8	8
Total other non-current assets	331	311

(1) The Receivable from shipyard relates to the West Mira. Please see Note 5 – (Loss)/gain on disposals for more information

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Note 23 – Long-term debt

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had the following debt:

(In US\$ millions), unless stated otherwise	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Credit facilities:		
\$700 facility	—	420
\$2,000 facility (NADL)	1,200	1,367
\$400 facility	240	280
\$420 facility	—	351
\$440 facility	224	258
\$450 facility	—	416
\$1,450 facility	393	433
\$360 facility (Asia Offshore Drilling)	273	309
\$300 facility	186	210
\$1,750 facility (Sevan Drilling)	1,085	1,225
\$150 facility	—	150
\$450 Eminence facility	344	397
\$1,500 facility	1,344	1,469
\$1,350 facility	1,181	1,317
\$950 facility	688	—
\$450 facility (2015)	215	—
Total credit facilities	7,373	8,602
Ship Finance Loans		
\$375 facility (SFL Hercules)	256	284
\$390 facility (SFL Deepwater)	221	303
\$475 facility (SFL Linus)	354	451
Total Ship Finance Loans	831	1,038
Unsecured bonds		
NOK1,800 million bond	203	242
\$350 bond	—	342
\$1,000 bond	948	1,000
\$500 bond	479	479
NOK1,500 million bond (NADL)	161	190
\$ 600 bond (NADL)	413	413
SEK 1,500 bond	177	190
Total unsecured bonds	2,381	2,856
Other credit facilities with corresponding restricted cash deposits	76	124
Total debt principal	10,661	12,620
Less: current portion	(1,526) (2,309
Long-term portion	9,135	10,311

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As discussed in Note 2, the Company has adopted ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest, (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs as at June 30, 2015. As a result, the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2014 has been represented to reflect this change in accounting principle. Details of the debt issuance costs netted against the current and long-term debt for each of the periods presented are shown below.

Outstanding balance as at December 31, 2015			
(In \$ millions)	Principal outstanding	Less: Debt Issuance Costs	Total Debt
Current portion of long-term debt	1,526	(37	) 1,489
Long-term debt	9,135	(81	) 9,054
Total	10,661	(118	) 10,543

Outstanding debt as at December 31, 2014			
(In \$ millions)	Principal outstanding	Less: Debt Issuance Costs	Total Debt
Current portion of long-term debt	2,309	(42	) 2,267
Long-term debt	10,311	(103	) 10,208
Total	12,620	(145	) 12,475

The outstanding debt as of December 31, 2015 is repayable as follows:

(In US\$ millions)	December 31, 2015
2016	1,526
2017	2,872
2018	2,432
2019	2,817
2020	1,014
2021 and thereafter	—
Total debt principal	10,661

Credit facilities

\$700 million senior secured term loan

In October 2010, the Company entered into a \$700 million senior secured loan facility with a syndicate of banks to partly fund the acquisition of seven jack-up drilling rigs, which were pledged as security. The net book value at December 31, 2015 of the units pledged as security is \$1,074 million. The facility bore interest at LIBOR plus 2.50% per annum and was repayable over a term of five years. At maturity a balloon payment of \$350 million was due in October 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the facility was repaid in full. The outstanding balance as at December 31, 2015 was nil as the facility is now closed (December 31, 2014: \$420 million).

\$2,000 million senior secured credit facility

In April 2011, NADL our majority owned subsidiary, entered into a \$2,000 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks to partly fund the acquisition of six drilling units from Seadrill, which have been pledged as security. The net book value at December 31, 2015 of the units pledged as security is \$2,179 million. The facility has a six year term and bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum. As of December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was \$1,200 million, as compared to \$1,367 million in 2014. At maturity a balloon payment of \$950 million is due. As of December 31, 2015, \$50 million was undrawn under this facility, which bears a commitment fee of 40% of the margin. NADL is currently restricted from using this undrawn capacity, however, due to restrictive covenants contained within the Company's loan agreements. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require NADL, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the

drilling units fall below 135% of the outstanding loan.

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In December 2011, the Company entered into a \$400 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks. The jack-up rigs West Cressida, West Callisto, West Leda and West Triton have been pledged as security. The net book value at December 31, 2015 of the units pledged as security is \$669 million. The facility has a five year term and bears interest of LIBOR plus 2.50% per annum. As of December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was \$240 million, as compared to \$280 million in 2014. At maturity a balloon payment of \$200 million is due. During the year we repaid \$200 million of the revolving credit tranche, and then drew down \$200 million of the revolving credit tranche by year end. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as at December 31, 2015. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 150% of the outstanding loan.

\$420 million senior secured credit facility

In December 2012, SFL West Polaris Limited, formerly a consolidated VIE, entered into a \$420 million term loan facility with a syndicate of banks to refinance the existing \$700 million secured term loan facility. The new facility had a term of five years and bore interest of LIBOR plus a margin of 3.00%. On February 28, 2014 the margin on the facility was reduced from 3.00% to 2.25%. On December 31, 2014, the Company purchased SFL West Polaris Limited from Ship Finance. Please refer to note 35 for more information.

In June 2015, the Company completed the sale of the entities that own and operate the West Polaris to Seadrill Partners. One of the entities sold was the sole borrower under this facility. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, included herein, for further details. As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance under the facility relating to Seadrill was nil (December 31, 2014: \$351 million). Seadrill Limited continues to act as a guarantor under the facility. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 125% of the outstanding loan.

\$440 million secured credit facility

In December 2012, the Company entered into a \$440 million secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks to fund the delivery of two tender rigs and two jack-up drilling rigs. As of December 31, 2015 we have drawn \$320 million on the facility and the T-15, T-16, and West Telesto have been pledged as security, while the tranche for the West Oberon was cancelled due to other funding opportunities for this rig. The tender rigs T-15 and T-16 were sold to Seadrill Partners during 2013, and subsequently the Company entered into a back to back rig financing agreements with Seadrill Partners for the corresponding portions of the secured credit facility for \$101 million and \$98 million respectively. Under the terms of the secured credit facility agreements for the T-15 and T-16, certain subsidiaries of the Company and Seadrill Partners are jointly and severally liable for their own debt and obligations under the relevant facility and the debt and obligations of other borrowers who are also party to such agreements. These obligations are continuing and extend to amounts payable by any borrower under the relevant agreement. See Note 31 for further details on related party transactions. The total net book values as at December 31, 2015 of all the units pledged as security was \$453.5 million. The total net book value of the T-15 and T-16, which the Company no longer owns, was \$252 million as at December 31, 2015. The facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 3.25% per annum and is repayable over a term of 5 years. The outstanding balance as at December 31, 2015 was \$224 million, as compared with \$258 million in 2014. At maturity a balloon payment of \$173 million is due. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 135% of the outstanding loan.

\$450 million senior secured credit facility

In December 2012, we entered into a \$450 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks, and was drawn down on January 3, 2013. The West Eclipse semi-submersible rig was pledged as security, which has a net book value of \$635 million as at December 31, 2015. The facility was scheduled to mature within one year and bore

interest of LIBOR plus 3.00%. On December 20, 2013, we amended this facility for an additional one year, with an amended interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.00%. On December 19, 2014, we amended this facility with a new maturity date of February 3, 2015 on the same terms. In January 2015, this facility has been repaid in full and replaced with the new \$950 million facility (which is detailed below). Therefore as of December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was nil as compared to \$416 million as at December 31, 2014. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015.

\$1,450 million senior secured credit facility

In March 2013, we entered into a \$1,450 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks and export credit agencies. The West Auriga, West Vela, and West Tellus were pledged as security. The facility has a final maturity in 2025, with the exception of a commercial tranche of \$203 million due for renewal in 2018, and bears an interest of LIBOR plus a margin in the range of 1.20% to 3.00%.

In March 2014, we completed the sale of the entities that own and operate the West Auriga to Seadrill Partners of which one of the entities sold, was a borrower and a guarantor under this facility, and accordingly we have derecognized the portion of this facility relating to the West Auriga. Seadrill Partners subsequently repaid the tranches relating to the West Auriga in full. In November 2014, we completed the sale of the entities that own and operate the West Vela to Seadrill Partners, of which one of the entities sold was a borrower and a guarantor under this facility, and accordingly we have derecognized the portion of this facility relating to the West Vela. See note 11 for further details of these disposals to Seadrill Partners.

Under the terms of the \$1,450 million secured credit facility agreement, certain subsidiaries of Seadrill and Seadrill Partners are jointly and severally liable for their own debt and obligations under the facility and the debt and obligations of other borrowers who are also party to such agreement. These obligations are continuing and extend to amounts payable by any borrower under the facility. The total amount owed by all

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parties under this facility as of December 31, 2015 is \$776 million (compared to \$856 million as at December 31, 2014) of which \$393 million (\$433 million as at December 31, 2014) relates to Seadrill and the West Tellus. Seadrill has not recognized any amounts that are related to amounts owed under the facility by other borrowers. Seadrill has provided an indemnity to Seadrill Partners for any payments or obligations related to this facility that are not related to the West Auriga or West Vela.

If a balloon payment of \$86 million relating to the commercial tranches of the West Vela and West Tellus do not get refinanced to the satisfaction of the remaining lenders after five years, the remaining tranches also become due after five years.

As at December 31, 2015 the net book value of the West Tellus was \$622 million. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 125% of the outstanding loan.

\$360 million senior secured credit facility

In April 2013, our majority owned subsidiary AOD entered into a \$360 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks. The facility is available in three equal tranches of \$120 million, with each tranche relating to AOD 1, AOD 2 and AOD 3, which have been pledged as security. The loan has a five year maturity from the initial borrowing date, and bears interest of LIBOR plus 2.75%. As at December 31, 2015 the rigs have a net book value of \$225 million, \$216 million and \$223 million respectively. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. As at December 31, 2015 the outstanding balance was \$273 million as compared to \$309 million as at December 31, 2014. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 120% of the outstanding loan.

\$300 million senior secured credit facility

In July 2013, we entered into a \$300 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks and export credit agencies. The West Tucana and West Castor were pledged as security. The facility bears interest of LIBOR plus a margin of 3.00%, and matures in 2023, however the facility may be come payable in full in 2018 if the commercial guarantee which expires after 5 years is not renewed. As at December 31, 2015 the net book values of the West Tucana and West Castor were \$196 million and \$204 million respectively. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. As at December 31, 2015 the outstanding balance was \$186 million as compared to \$210 million as at December 31, 2014. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 135% of the outstanding loan.

\$150 million senior secured credit facility

In October 2013, we entered into a \$150 million secured credit facility with a bank. The West Oberon and the West Prospero were pledged as security, bears interest of LIBOR plus a margin of 0.75%, with a maturity date in June 2014. The loan was subsequently amended with a new maturity date of March 31, 2015 and revised margin of 1.0%. On March 26, 2015, this facility was repaid in full as part of the SeaMex transaction. Please refer to Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, included herein. Therefore as at December 31, 2015 and outstanding balance was nil, compared to \$150 million as at December 31, 2014.

\$450 million senior secured credit facility (2013)

In December 2013, we entered into a \$450 million senior secured facility with a syndicate of banks. The West Eminence has been pledged as security, and bears interest of LIBOR plus a margin of 1.75% and matures in June 2016. As at December 31, 2015 the net book value of the West Eminence was \$563 million. As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was \$344 million as compared to \$397 million as at December 31, 2014. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause,

which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 130% of the outstanding loan.

\$1,350 million senior secured credit facility

In August 2014, the Company entered into a \$1,350 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks. The facility consists of a term loan facility for \$675 million and a revolving credit facility in an amount up to \$675 million. The West Pegasus, West Gemini and West Orion were pledged as security. The total net book value at December 31, 2015 of the units pledged as security is \$1,767 million. The facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 2% per annum, and is repayable in quarterly installments over a term of five years. The revolver is fully repayable at the final maturity date. The revolver facility was fully drawn and we do not have any undrawn capacity as of December 31, 2015. As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was \$1,181 million as compared to \$1,317 million as at December 31, 2014. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 120% of the outstanding loan.

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\$1,500 million senior secured credit facility (2014)

In July 2014, the Company entered into a \$1,500 million senior secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks to finance the three newbuilds, the West Saturn, West Neptune and West Jupiter which are pledged as security. The net book value at December 31, 2015 of the units pledged as security is \$1,899 million. The facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin of between 1.4% and 2.5% per annum, and is repayable over a term of 12 years. The loan includes a Commercial Interest Reference Rate (CIRR) tranche with Eksportkreditt Norge ASA, the Norwegian export credit agency, that bears fixed interest at 2.38% per annum. If the commercial tranche of \$300 million, which has a balloon payment of \$175 million, does not get refinanced to the satisfaction of the remaining lenders after five years, the remaining tranches also become due after five years. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was \$1,344 million as compared to \$1,469 million as at December 31, 2014. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below an average of 122% of the outstanding loan.

\$1,750 million secured credit facility

In September 2013 subsidiaries of Sevan Drilling entered into a \$1,750 million bank facility with a syndicate of banks and export credit agencies. The facility consists of two tranches in the amounts of \$1,400 million and \$350 million. On October 23, 2013 the first tranche of \$1,400 million was drawn and was used to repay the existing credit facilities related to Sevan Driller and Sevan Brasil and to settle the remaining installment and other amounts for the delivery of Sevan Louisiana. The Sevan Driller, Sevan Brasil and Sevan Louisiana have been pledged as security. In December 2014 the \$350 million tranche relating to the Sevan Developer was cancelled at our request as a consequence of the deferral agreement made with Cosco, and the borrowing entity relating to the Sevan Developer was released from its obligations under this facility. The facility has a maturity in September 2018 and bears interest of LIBOR plus a margin of 2.90%. As at December 31, 2015 the net book values of the Sevan Driller, Sevan Brasil and Sevan Louisiana were \$575 million, \$584 million and \$704 million respectively. We do not have any undrawn capacity on this facility as of December 31, 2015. As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding balance was \$1,085 million as compared to \$1,225 million as at December 31, 2014. The facility contains a loan-to-value clause, which could require the Company, to post additional collateral or prepay a portion of the outstanding borrowings should the market value of the drilling units fall below 110% of the outstanding loan.

\$950 million senior secured credit facility

In January 2015 the Company entered into a