Capital markets update

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 2018

Statoil

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. In some cases, we use words such as "ambition", "continue", "could", "estimate", "expect", "believe", "focus", "likely", "may", "outlook", "plan", "strategy", "will", "guidance" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact, including, among others, statements regarding plans and expectations with respect to market outlook and future economic projections and assumptions; Statoil's focus on capital discipline; expected annual organic production through 2017; projections and future impact of efficiency programmes including expected efficiency improvements, including expectations regarding costs savings from the improvement programme; capital expenditure and exploration guidance for 2017; production guidance; Statoil's value over volume strategy; organic capital expenditure for 2017; Statoil's intention to mature its portfolio; exploration and development activities, plans and expectations, including estimates regarding exploration activity levels; projected unit of production cost; equity production and expectations for equity production growth; planned maintenance and the effects thereof; impact of PSA effects; risks related to Statoil's production guidance; accounting decisions and policy judgments, ability to put exploration wells into profitable production, and the impact thereof; expected dividend payments, the scrip dividend programme and the timing thereof; estimated provisions and liabilities; and the projected impact or timing of administrative or governmental rules, standards, decisions or laws, including with respect to and future impact of legal proceedings are forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements for many reasons

These forward-looking statements reflect current views about future events and are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including levels of industry product supply, demand and pricing; price and availability of alternative fuels; currency exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations; the political and economic policies of Norway and other oil-producing countries; EU developments; general economic conditions; political and social stability and economic growth in relevant areas of the world; global political events and actions, including war, political hostilities and terrorism; economic sanctions, security breaches; changes or uncertainty in or non-compliance with laws and governmental regulations; the timing of bringing new fields or wells on stream; an inability to exploit growth or investment opportunities; material differences from reserves estimates; unsuccessful drilling; an inability to find and develop reserves; ineffectiveness of crisis management systems; adverse changes in tax regimes; the development and use of new technology; geological or technical difficulties; operational problems; operator error; inadequate insurance coverage; the lack of necessary transportation infrastructure when a field is in a remote location and other transportation problems; the actions of competitors; the actions of field partners; the actions of governments (including the Norwegian state as majority shareholder); counterparty defaults; natural disasters and adverse weather conditions, climate change, and other changes to business conditions; an inability to attract and retain personnel; relevant governmental approvals; industrial actions by workers and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report. Additional information, including information on factors that may affect Statoil's business, is contained in Statoil's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (and section 2.10 Risk review – Risk factors thereof). Statoil's 2016 Annual Report and Form 20-F is available at Statoil's website www.statoil.com.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that our future results, level of activity, performance or achievements will meet these expectations. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and, except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to update any of these statements after the date of this report, whether to make them either conform to actual results or changes in our expectations or otherwise.

Prices used in the presentation material are given in real 2017 value, unless otherwise stated. We also confirm that we have obtained approval from IHS Markit, Barclays, IPA, Rushmore and Wood Mackenzie to publish data referred to on slides in this presentation.

Delivering high value

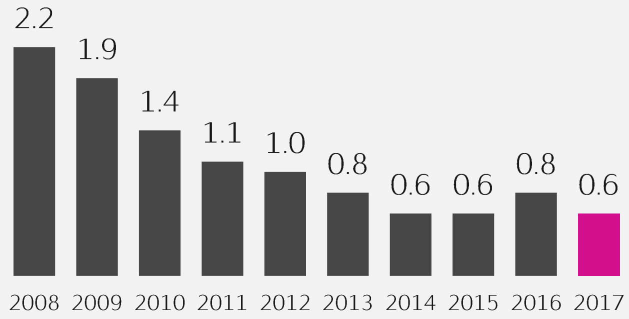
Eldar Sætre
President and Chief Executive Officer

Statoil

Delivering on our strategy

Always safe

Serious incident frequency[1]



High value

Break-even next generation portfolio[2]

21 USD/bbl

Free cash flow positive below

50 USD/bbl

2017 efficiency improvements

1.3 bn USD

Low carbon

CO_2 emissions reduction per boe[3]

Above 10%

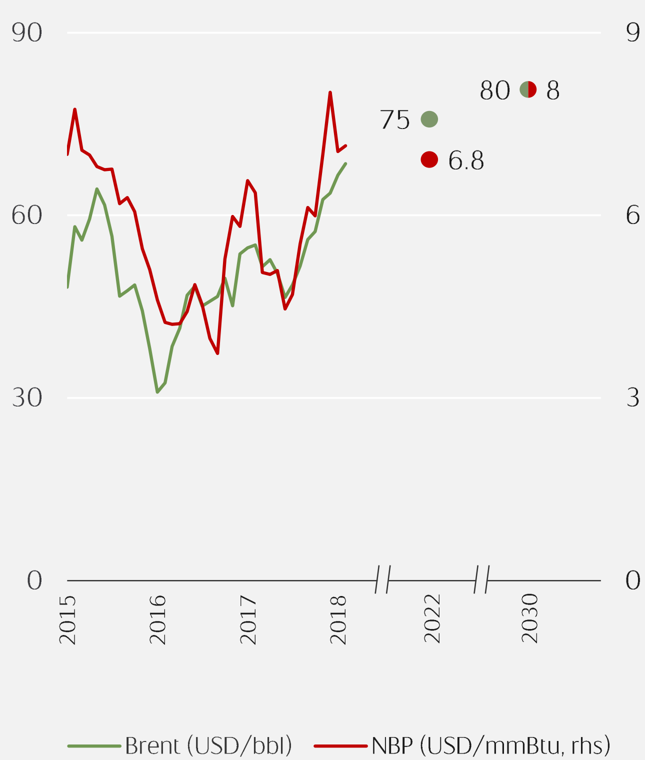
Operated offshore wind

750 mw

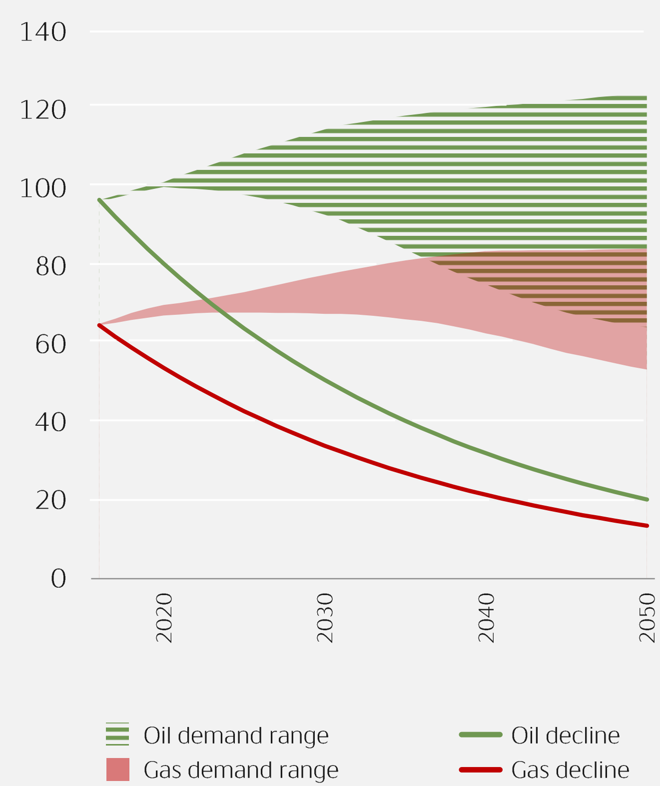
1. *Serious incidents per million work-hours.*
2. *Statoil- and partner-operated projects, sanctioned since 2015 or planned for sanction, with start-up by end of 2022. Volume weighted.*
3. *Statoil operated portfolio – compared to 2016.*

Recovering markets - need for significant new energy supplies

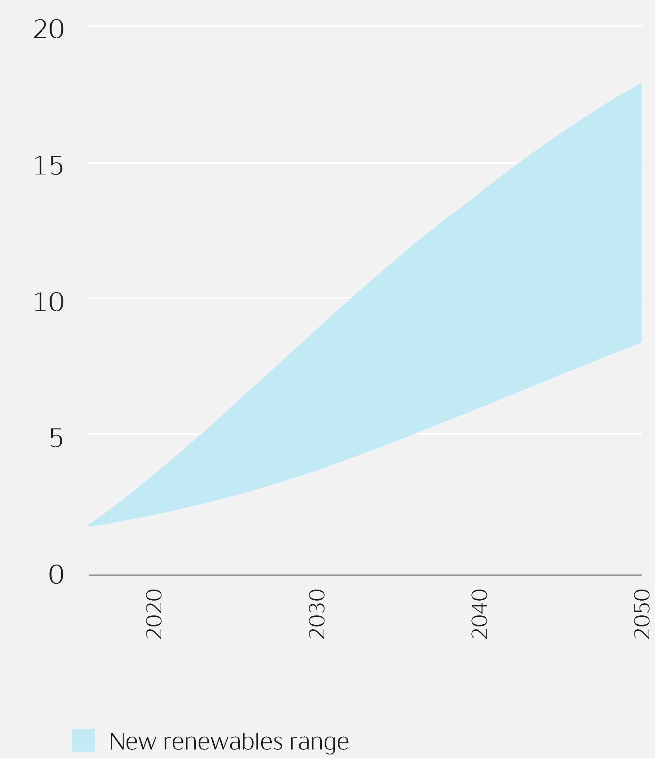
Recovering oil and gas prices
USD



Need for new oil and gas
mmboe/d



Rapid growth in renewables
Thousand TWh



Source: Platts, ICIS Heren, NYMEX. Historical prices are monthly averages. Planning assumptions are 2016 real.
Demand scenarios are from Statoil Energy Perspectives 2017. 4.5% decline rate oil and gas.

Strong financial position – increasing dividend

Strong cash generation and value creation

Free cash flow[1] positive	Accumulated free cash flow[2]	Net debt ratio[2]	RoACE[2]
Below **50** USD/bbl 2018-20	Around **12** bn USD 2018-20	Below **15%** 2020	Around **12%** 2020

Committed to capital distribution

4Q dividend 0.23 USD per share[3]

- 4.5% cash dividend increase
- Reflects earnings growth from sustainable improvements

Scrip program ended as planned

Scope for share buy-backs emerging

- Dependent on macro outlook and portfolio developments
- Near term priority to strengthen balance sheet

1. *Organic free cash flow, excluding considerations from announced transactions.*
2. *Assuming 70 USD/bbl, organic free cash flow, including announced transactions.*
3. *Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).*

Creating value from competence and technology

Value drivers

Operational excellence

World class recovery

Leading project delivery

Premium market access

Digital leader

	Operational excellence	World class recovery	Leading project delivery	Premium market access	Digital leader
NCS	●	●	●	●	●
BRAZIL	●	●	●	●	●
UNCONVENTIONAL	●	●	●	●	●
OFFSHORE WIND	●		●	●	●

Norwegian continental shelf

125 kboe/d
Improved production[1]

50%
Recovery[2], aiming towards 60%

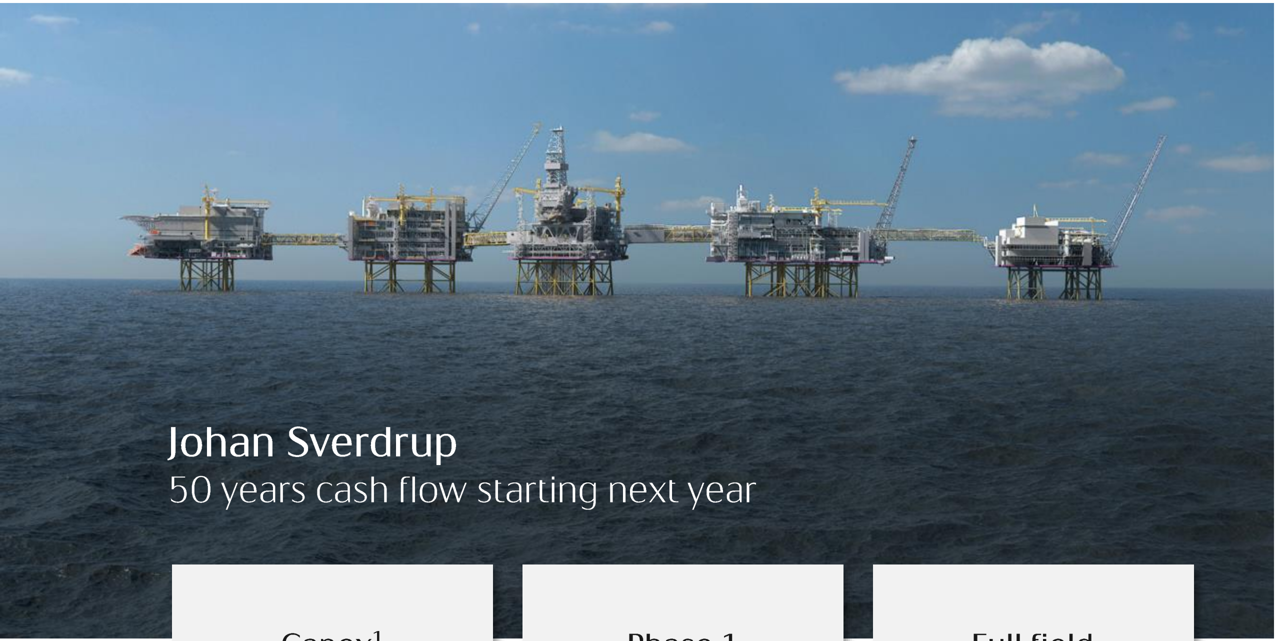
3 bn USD
Net present value increase[3]

Above 40 bcm
Gas produced, record high - at low cost[4]

10%
Savings from first automated drilling[5] and first unmanned platform[6]

1. *Efficiency improvement 2013 to 2017.*
2. *Expected ultimate recovery year-end 2017, average.*
3. *Non-sanctioned or non-government approved projects (with identified business case) 2018 compared to 2016, assuming 70 USD/bbl.*
4. *Statoil share*
5. *Barents Sea exploration campaign.*
6. *Oseberg Vestflanken, unmanned concept versus conventional, at concept selection*

A world class project portfolio

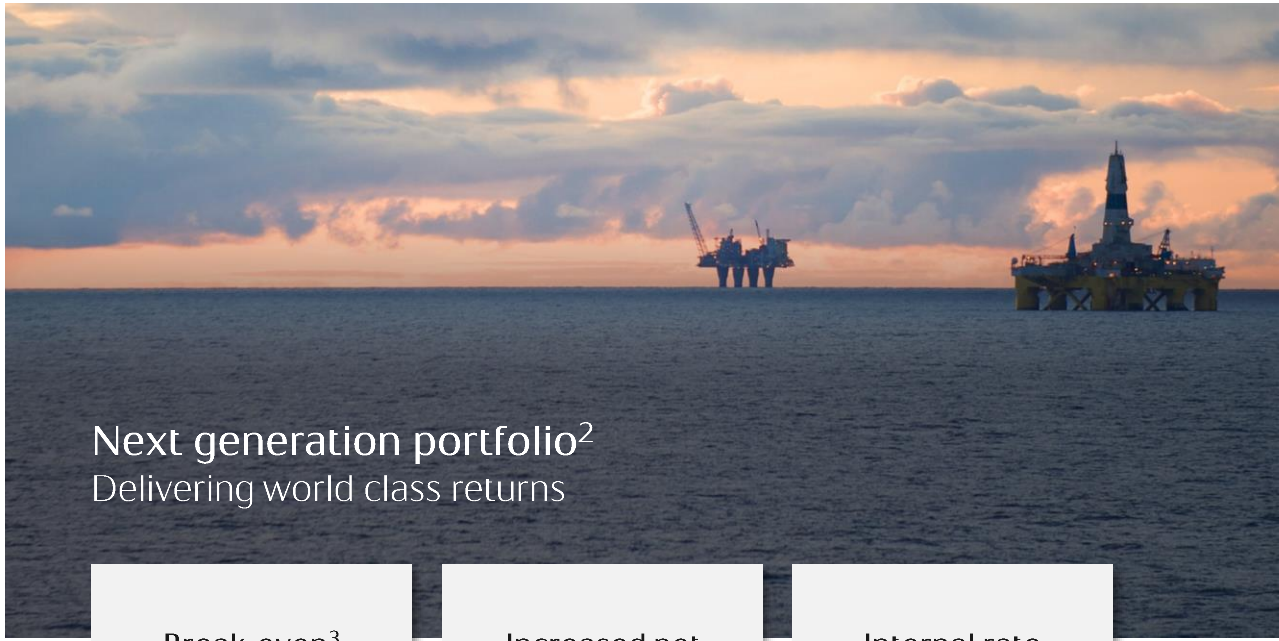


Johan Sverdrup

50 years cash flow starting next year

Capex[1] phase 1	Phase 1 Break-even	Full field Break-even
88 bn NOK	Below 15 USD/bbl	Below 20 USD/bbl

1. Numbers in 100%, nominal, fixed currency and excluding IOR.



Next generation portfolio[2]

Delivering world class returns

Break-even[3]	Increased net present value[4,5]	Internal rate of return[5]
21 USD/bbl	Above 1.5 bn USD	Above 30%

2. *Statoil- and partner-operated projects, sanctioned since 2015 or planned for sanction, with start-up by end of 2022.*
3. *Volume weighted.*
4. *Increase in value from 2017 to 2018.*
5. *Assuming 70 USD/bbl.*

Renewing and strengthening our resources

Reserve replacement ratio

150%

in 2017

Adding high value barrels

Above

2

bn boe in 2017[1]

Exploration 2018

Around

40

wells

Transactions[2]: **Carcará, Martin Linge, Roncador**

14 commercial discoveries: **Kayak, Cape Vulture, Verbier**

License extensions: **ACG, In Amenas**

New growth opportunities: **Argentina, Turkey**

Non-sanctioned projects with large potential[3]

Carcará

Troll phase 3

Bay du Nord

Increasing resources from 3 to

Around 6 bn barrels

Increased net present value

Around 10 bn USD

1. *Including all Carcará transactions, Argentina and Turkey.*
2. *Subject to closing.*
3. *Non-sanctioned or non-government approved projects (with identified business case) 2018 compared to 2016, assuming 70 USD/bbl. Excludes unconventional.*

Continuing the transformation

Unit production cost[1]	Cost per well	RoACE[2]
Sustain 2017 level in 2020	Around -10% 2016 to 2018	Above 10% 2018

- Maintaining cost and financial discipline
- Locking in effects
- Continuous improvement

1. USD/boe Statoil share, real, assuming fixed currency.
2. Assuming 70 USD/bbl.

Digitalisation & innovation
Potential

Value creation producing fields[3]

Above 2 bn USD

Automated drilling – cost[4]

Around -15%

Field of the future – facility capex[5]

Around -30%

3. 3% increase in production 2020 to 2025, Statoil share, pre tax.
4. Automated drilling compared to conventional.
5. New concept compared to conventional facility.

Positioned for a low carbon future

Competitive advantage

- Industry leader on carbon intensity
- Stress-testing and transparent reporting
- Resilient in a low-carbon future

Low carbon oil & gas portfolio

- Ambitious CO_2 emission reduction targets
- Exploring for competitive barrels
- Natural gas to replace coal

Industrial position in new energy

- Competitive returns – 9-11%[1]
- 15-20% of capex by 2030[2]
- Maturing CCS[3] project in Norway

1. *Indicative new energy solutions, based on existing projects.*
2. *Indicative, based on potential future corporate portfolio.*
3. *Carbon capture and storage.*

Delivering high value

Growing cash flow, returns and dividend	• Cash flow around 12 bn USD 2018-2020[1] • RoACE around 12% in 2020[1] • Dividend growth 4.5%[2]
Investing in world class projects	• Next generation portfolio[3] - break-even of 21 USD/bbl • Johan Sverdrup Ph. 1 – break-even below 15 USD/bbl • Maintaining strict financial discipline
Leveraging strengths to create value	• Operational excellence • World class recovery • Leading project delivery • Premium market access • Digital leader

1 *Assuming 70 USD/bbl.*
2 *Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).*
3 *Statoil- and partner-operated projects, sanctioned since 2015 or planned for sanction, with start-up by end of 2022. Volume weighted.*

Delivering high value

Hans Jakob Hegge
Chief Financial Officer

Statoil

2017 | Strong financial results and deliveries

Results	Adj. earnings	NOI	Free Cash Flow	RRR
	12.6 bn USD	13.8 bn USD	3.1 bn USD	150%

	We promised	We delivered
Organic capex	11 bn USD	9.4 bn USD
Free cash flow positive	50 USD/bbl	Below 50 USD/bbl
Production growth	4-5%	Above 6%
Exploration expenditure	1.5 bn USD	1.3 bn USD
Continuous improvement	1 bn USD	1.3 bn USD[1]

1. *Total 4.5 bn USD since 2013*

4Q 2017 | Solid adjusted earnings from all segments

Million USD	Group[1] Pre tax	Group[1] After tax	E&P Norway Pre tax	E&P Norway After tax	E&P International Pre tax	E&P International After tax	MMP Pre tax	MMP After tax
4Q' 17	3,956	1,306	3,004	819	438	199	533	292
4Q' 16	1,664	(40)	1,972	552	(681)	(708)	514	275

Group[1]
- Record high production volumes at higher prices

E&P Norway
- Solid operational performance
- Lower depreciation per boe

E&P International
- Increasing production
- Continued cost improvements

MMP
- Higher sale of piped gas
- Strong regularity and refinery margins

1. *Includes segments; E&P Norway, E&P International, MMP and Other.*

2017 | Valuable growth

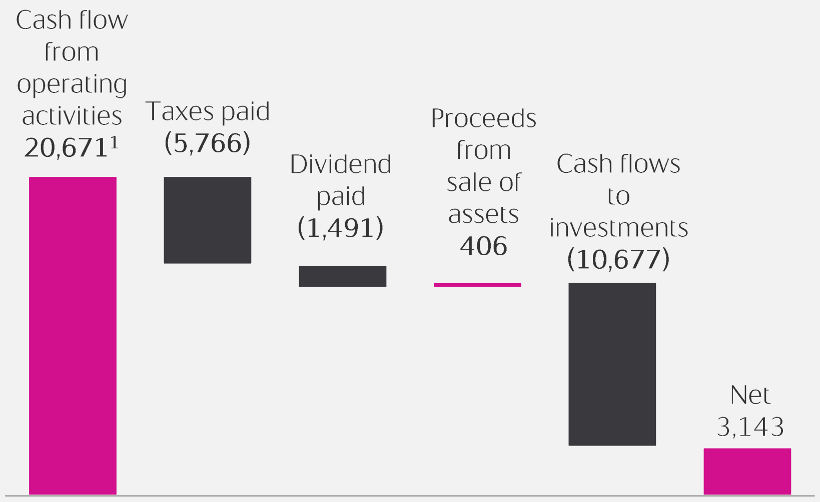
Strong production growth

Above 6% equity growth (kboe/d)

- Record high quarterly and full year production
  - Increased flexible gas production
  - Increased production US onshore
  - Start-up and ramp-up new fields

Strong cash-flow generation

Free cash-flow positive below 50 USD/bbl



- Continued strict capital discipline
- Positive organic cash-flow 4Q 2017
- Net debt 29% - impacted by
  - Increase in working capital
  - Value-enhancing transactions

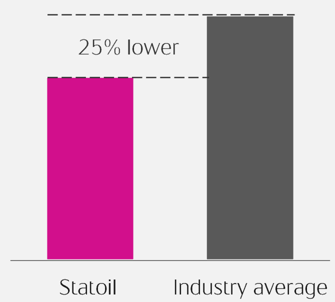
1. *Income before tax (13.420) + non-cash adjustments (7.251).*

Improving from a strong position

Operational

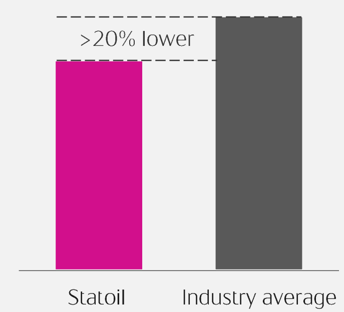
Unit production cost[1,7]

Average global well cost[2]



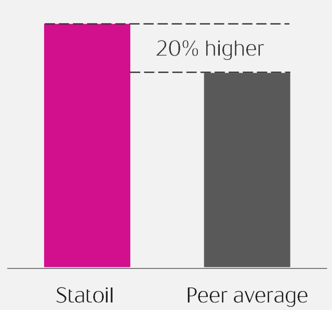
Facility cost[3]

IPA

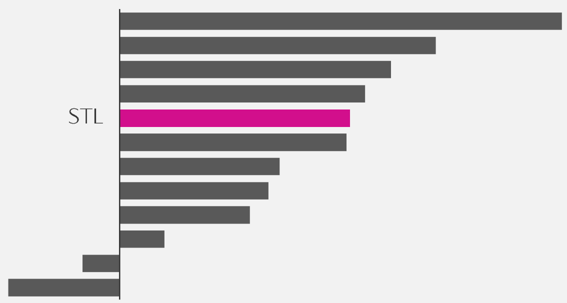


Financial

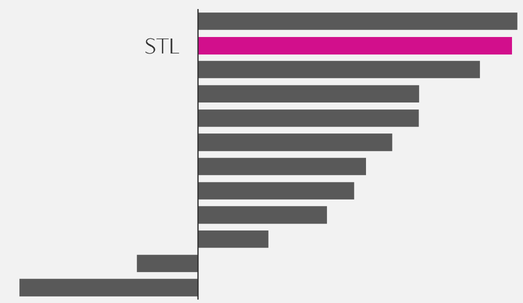
IRR Projects under development[4,7]



Corporate RoACE[5,7]



Upstream RoACE[6,7]



1. *Source: IHS Markit: USD/boe, 3-year weighted average.*
2. *Source: IHS Rushmore. www.RushmoreReviews.com. All rights reserved. extracted 12.01.2018. Average annual well cost [MUSD] for global offshore development wells drilled in the first three quarters of 2017, excluding Thailand.*
3. *Source IPA: Facilities Cost index for projects with DG3 in 16 & 17, UIBC 2017.*
4. *Source: Wood Mackenzie UDT, IRR capex weighted average, Jan 2018.*
5. *Source: Barclays: - RoACE Rolling 12-month at end of 3Q17.*
6. *Source: Barclays: Upstream RoACE Rolling 12-month at end of 3Q17.*
7. *Peers include: Anadarko, Eni, BP, Shell, ConocoPhillips, Repsol, Chevron, Total, ExxonMobil, OMV, Marathon*

Delivering high value

Sustaining cost reductions

Unit production cost[1] 2020

2017 level

Capex average[2] 2018-20

Around 11 bn USD

Delivering high value growth

Cash flow growth[3] 2017-20

Above 6%

Production growth[4] 2017-20

3-4%

Generating strong cash flow

Accumulated free cash flow[5] 2018-20

12 bn USD

Net debt ratio in 2020[5]

Below 15%

Yielding competitive returns

Increased dividend[6]

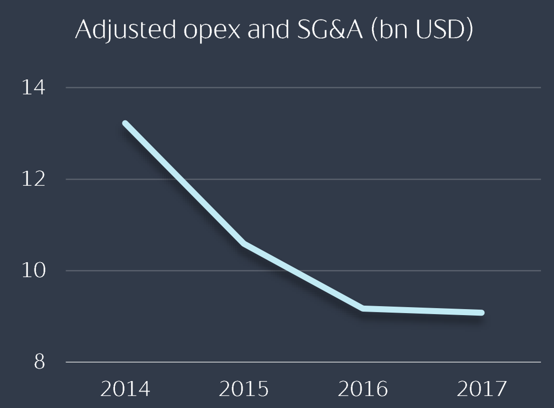
4.5%

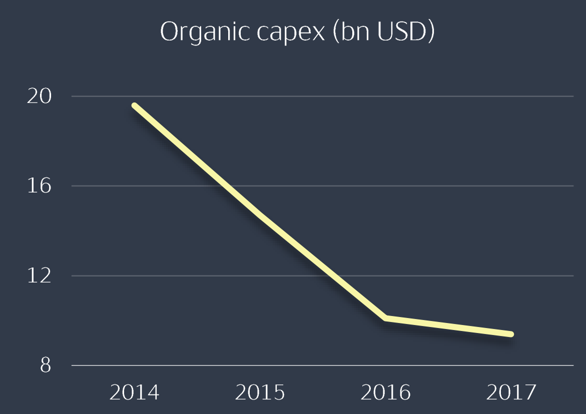
RoACE in 2020[7]

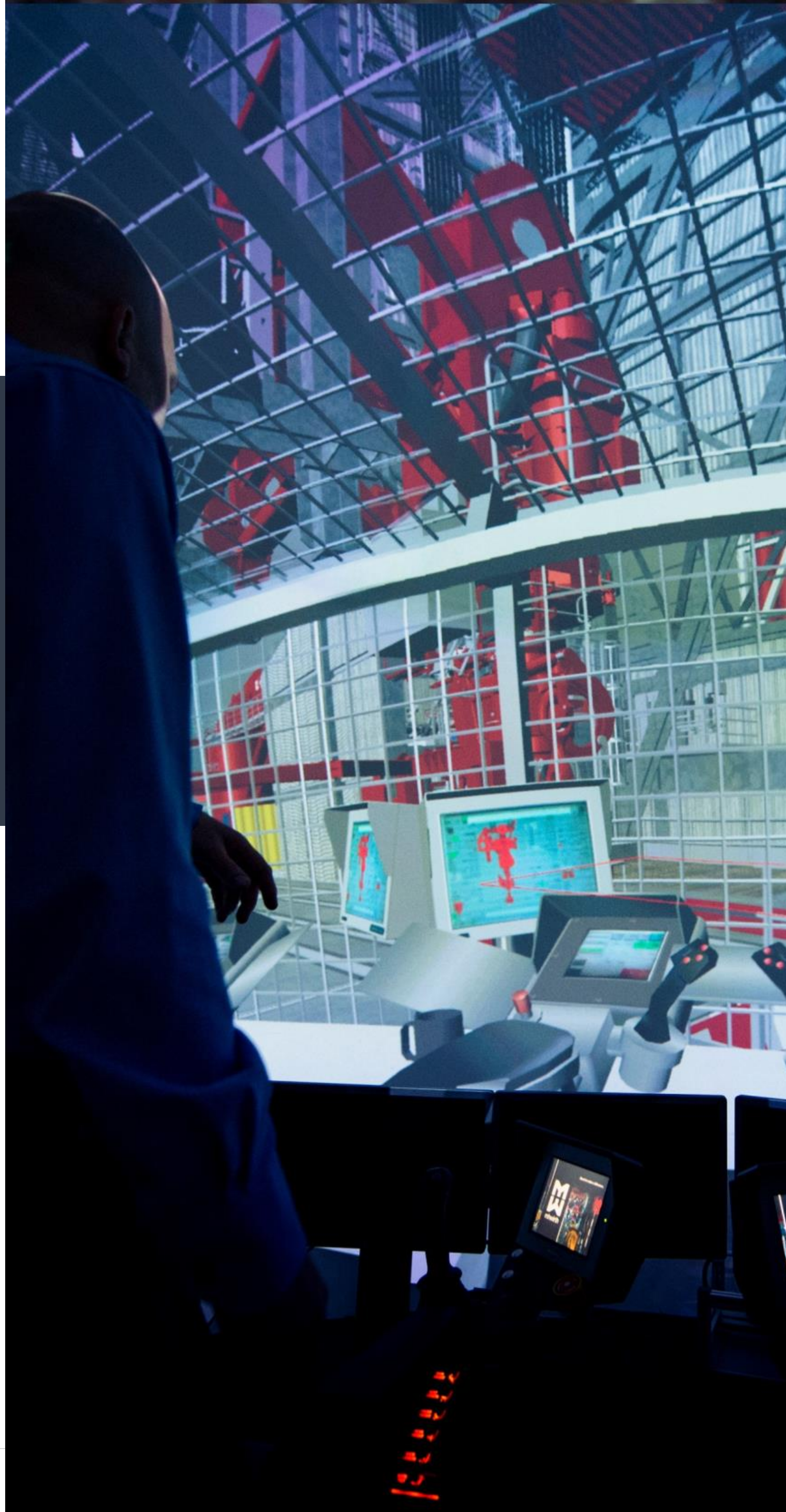
Around 12%

1. *USD/boe Statoil share, real, assuming fixed currency.*
2. *Indicative organic capex, at 8.25 USD/NOK.*
3. *Compound annual growth rate (CAGR), CFFO, assuming 70 USD/bbl 2017 to 2020.*
4. *CAGR.*
5. *Assuming 70 USD/bbl, organic free cash flow, including announced transactions.*
6. *Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).*
7. *Assuming 70 USD/bbl.*

Sustaining the transformed cost level



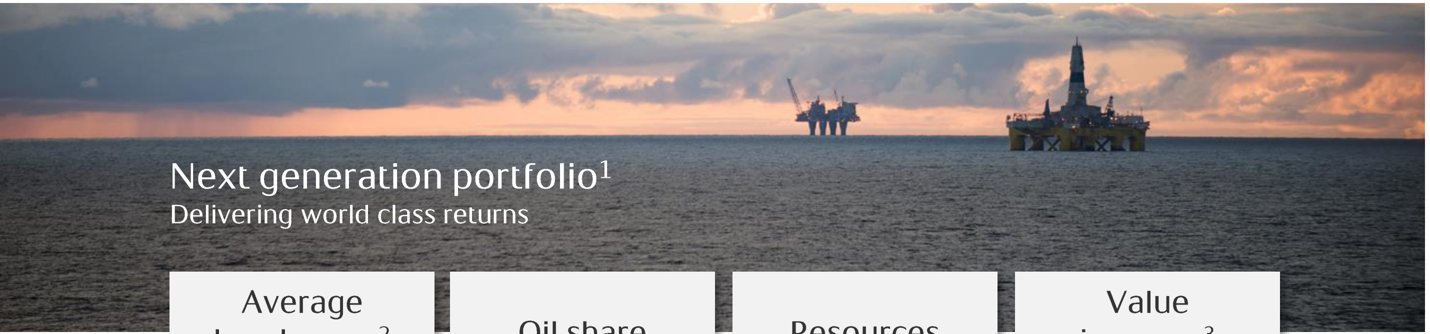




Unit production cost[1]	Cost per well	Capex level[2]
Sustain	Around	Around
2017	-10%	11
level in 2020	2016 to 2018	bn USD in 2018

1. *USD/boe Statoil share, real, assuming fixed currency.*
2. *Organic capex at 8.25 USD/NOK.*

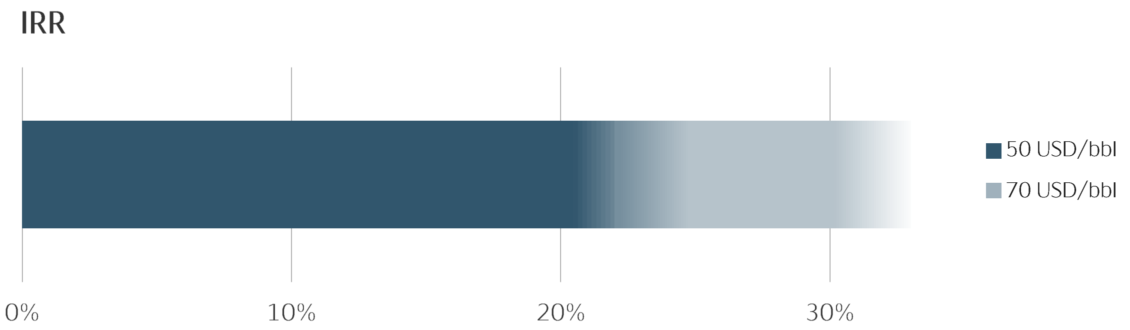
Leading project delivery – world class portfolio



Next generation portfolio[1]

Delivering world class returns

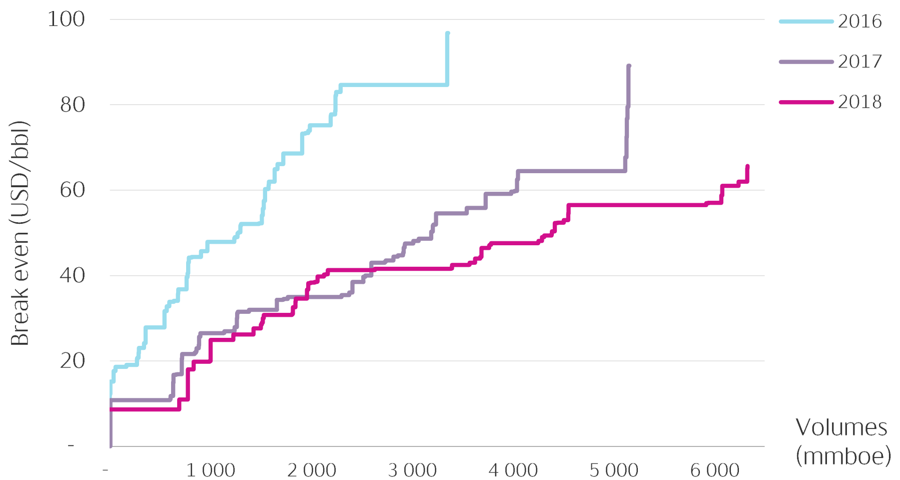
Average break-even[2]	Oil share	Resources	Value increase[3]
21 USD/bbl	65%	Around 3.2 bn boe	Above 1.5 bn USD



Non-sanctioned projects[4]

Break-even prices and volumes continue to improve

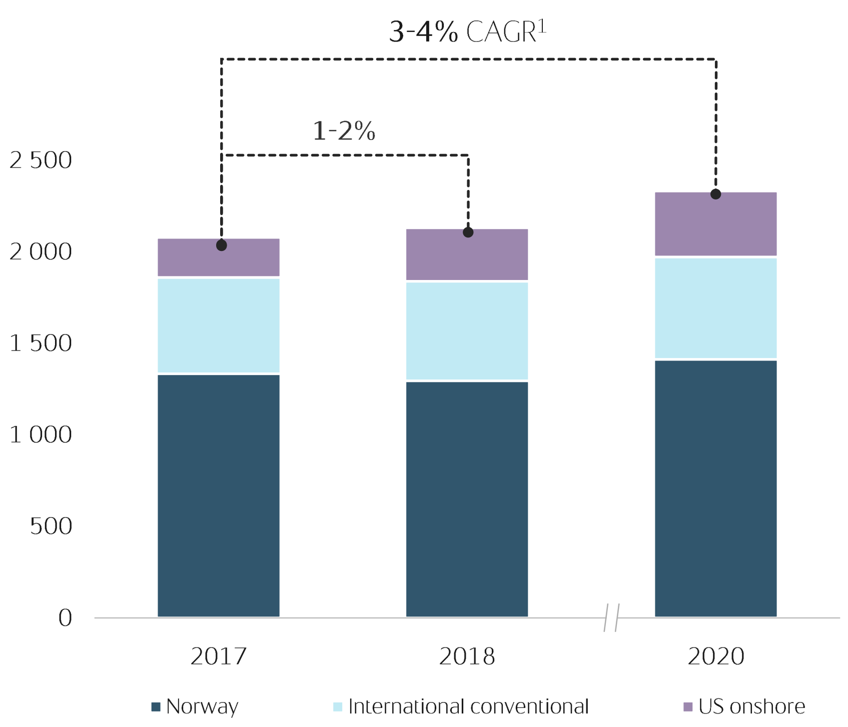
Improving break-even	Increasing resources, 3 to	Value increase
Around 33%	Around 6 bn boe	Around 10 bn USD



1. *Statoil- and partner-operated projects, sanctioned since 2015 or planned for sanction, with start-up by end of 2022.*
2. *Volume weighted.*
3. *Development from 2017 to 2018.*
4. *Non-sanctioned or non-government approved projects (with identified business case) 2018 compared to 2016, assuming 70 USD/bbl. Excludes unconventional.*

High value production growth

Statoil equity production
kboe/d



Major start-ups planned for 2018-2022[2]

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E&P Norway	Aasta Hansteen	Johan Sverdrup	Njord	Troll Phase 3	Johan Castberg
	Oseberg Vestflanken 2	Martin Linge	Bauge	Snorre Expansion	Johan Sverdrup Future
		Trestakk	Snøhvit Askeladd		Krafla
		Utgard			Grand
E&P Intl	Mariner	Utgard UK	Peregrino Phase 2	Vito	North Komsomolskoye
	Stampede				
	TVEX				
	Big Foot				
	Caesar Tonga 2				
	~170	~300	~90	~150	~300

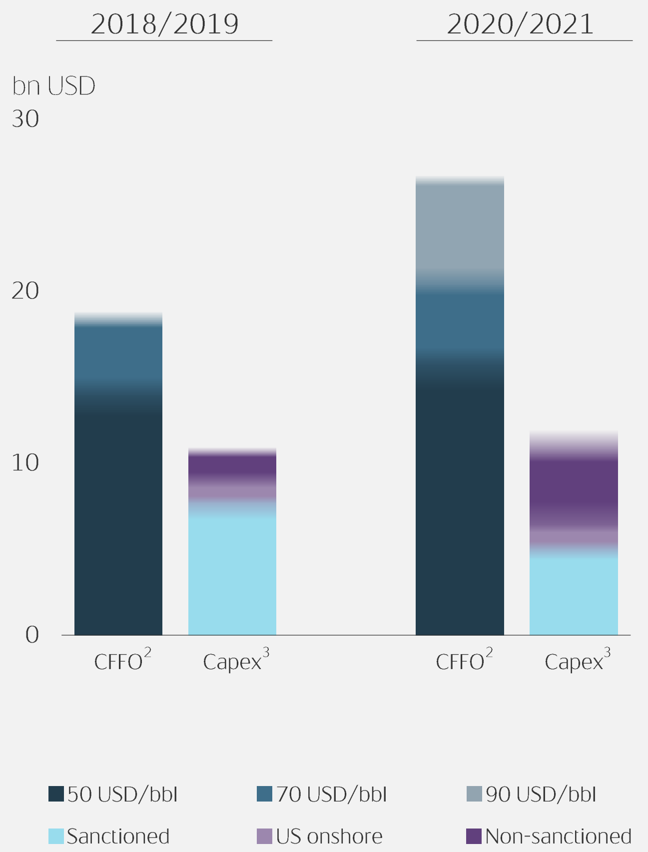
1. *Compound annual growth rate.*

2. *Major projects (list not exhaustive), indicative plateau production, Statoil equity, kboe/d, not applicable for sum of production per year.*

Strong cash flow generation – flexibility maintained

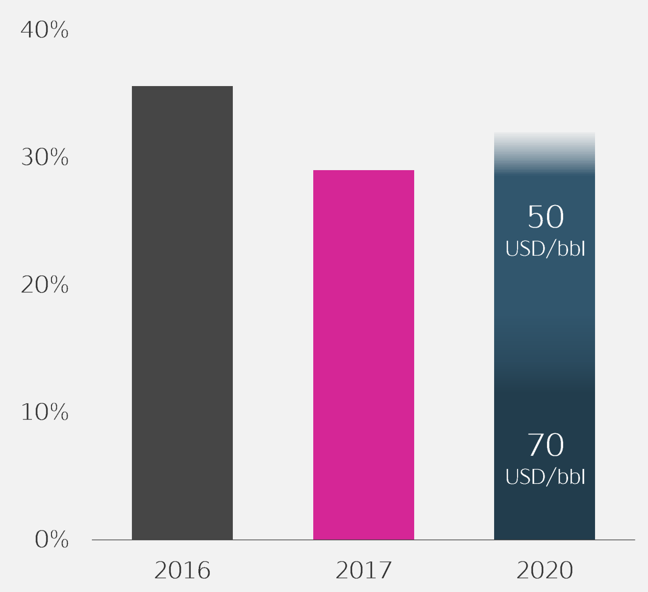
Growing cash flow[1]

Free cash flow positive below 50 USD/bbl



Materially improving net debt ratio[4]

Below 15% at 70 USD/bbl



Firm financial framework

Strong financial position

- A-category rating on stand-alone basis
- Net debt to capital employed ambition at 15-30%

4Q dividend 0.23 USD per share[5]

- 4.5% cash dividend increase
- Reflects earnings growth from sustainable improvements

Scrip program ended as planned

Scope for share buy-backs emerging

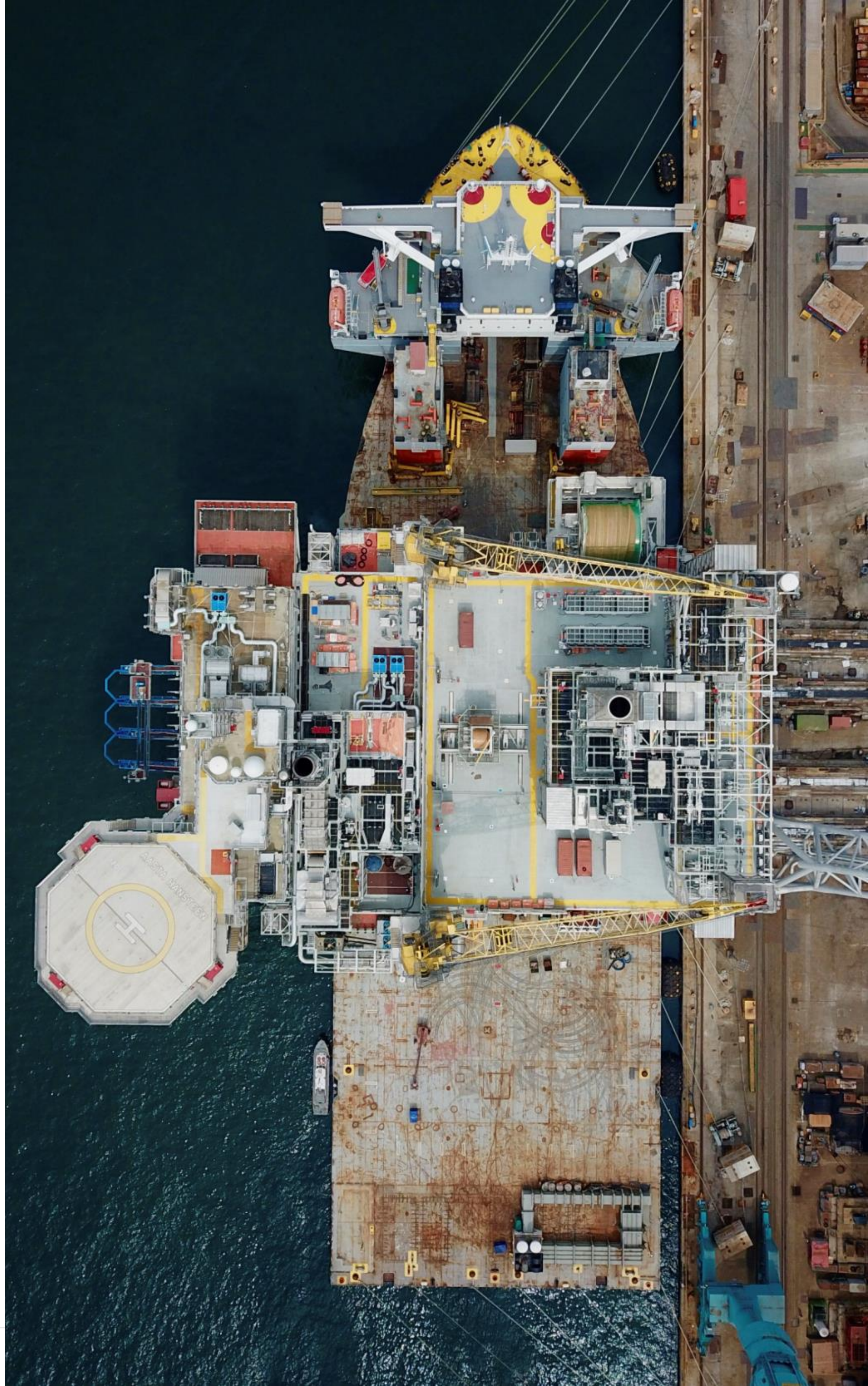
- Dependent on macro outlook and portfolio developments
- Near term priority to strengthen balance sheet

1. *Scenario assumptions in real prices (Brent Blend USD per barrel / NBP USD per million Btu): 50/5.5, 70/6.5 and 90/8.5*
2. *Excluding dividend and changes in working capital.*
3. *Excluding considerations.*
4. *Including announced transactions.*
5. *Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).*

2018 | Guidance & outlook

	PERIOD	OUTLOOK
Organic capex	2018	Around 11 bn USD[1]
Exploration	2018	Around 1.5 bn USD
Production	2017 - 2018 2017 - 2020	1-2% 3-4% CAGR

1. *Based on USD/NOK exchange rate of 8.25.*



Delivering high value

Growing cash flow, returns and dividend	• Cash flow around 12 bn USD 2018-2020[1] • RoACE around 12% in 2020[1] • Dividend growth 4.5%[2]
Investing in world class projects	• Next generation portfolio[3] - break-even of 21 USD/bbl • Johan Sverdrup Ph. 1 – break-even below 15 USD/bbl • Maintaining strict financial discipline
Leveraging strengths to create value	• Operational excellence • World class recovery • Leading project delivery • Premium market access • Digital leader

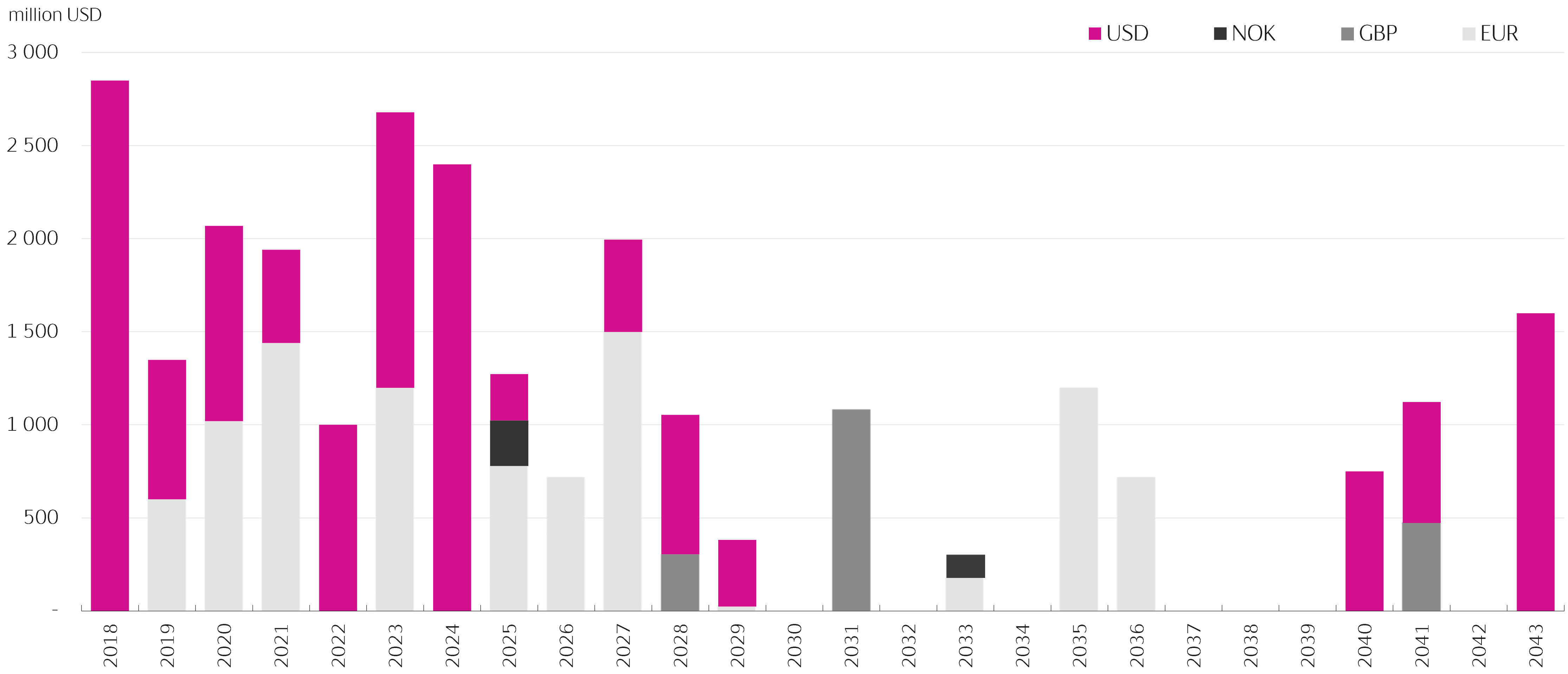
1 *Assuming 70 USD/bbl.*
2 *Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).*
3 *Statoil- and partner-operated projects, sanctioned since 2015 or planned for sanction, with start-up by end of 2022. Volume weighted.*

Supplementary information

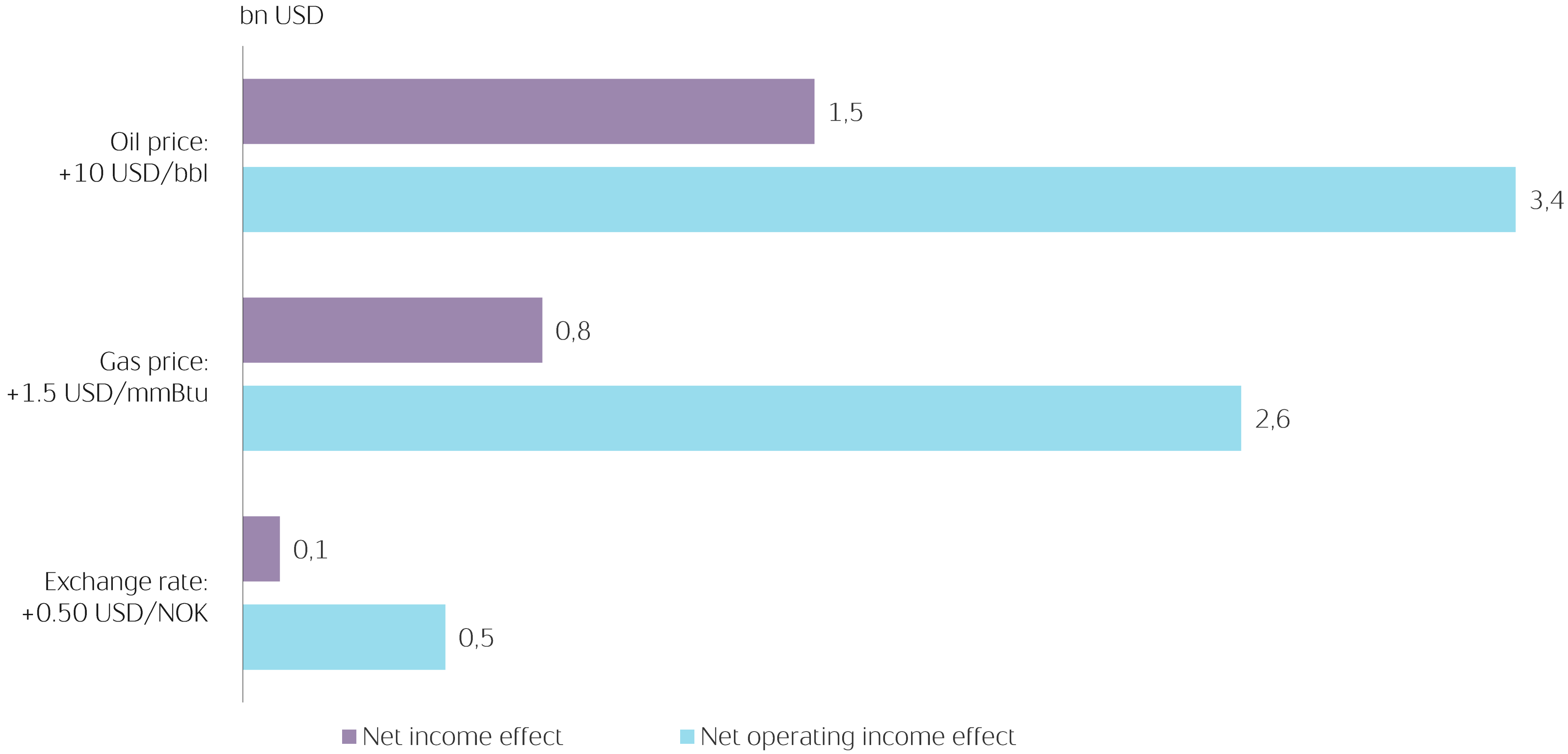
Statoil

Long term debt maturity profile

Redemption profile 31.12.2017



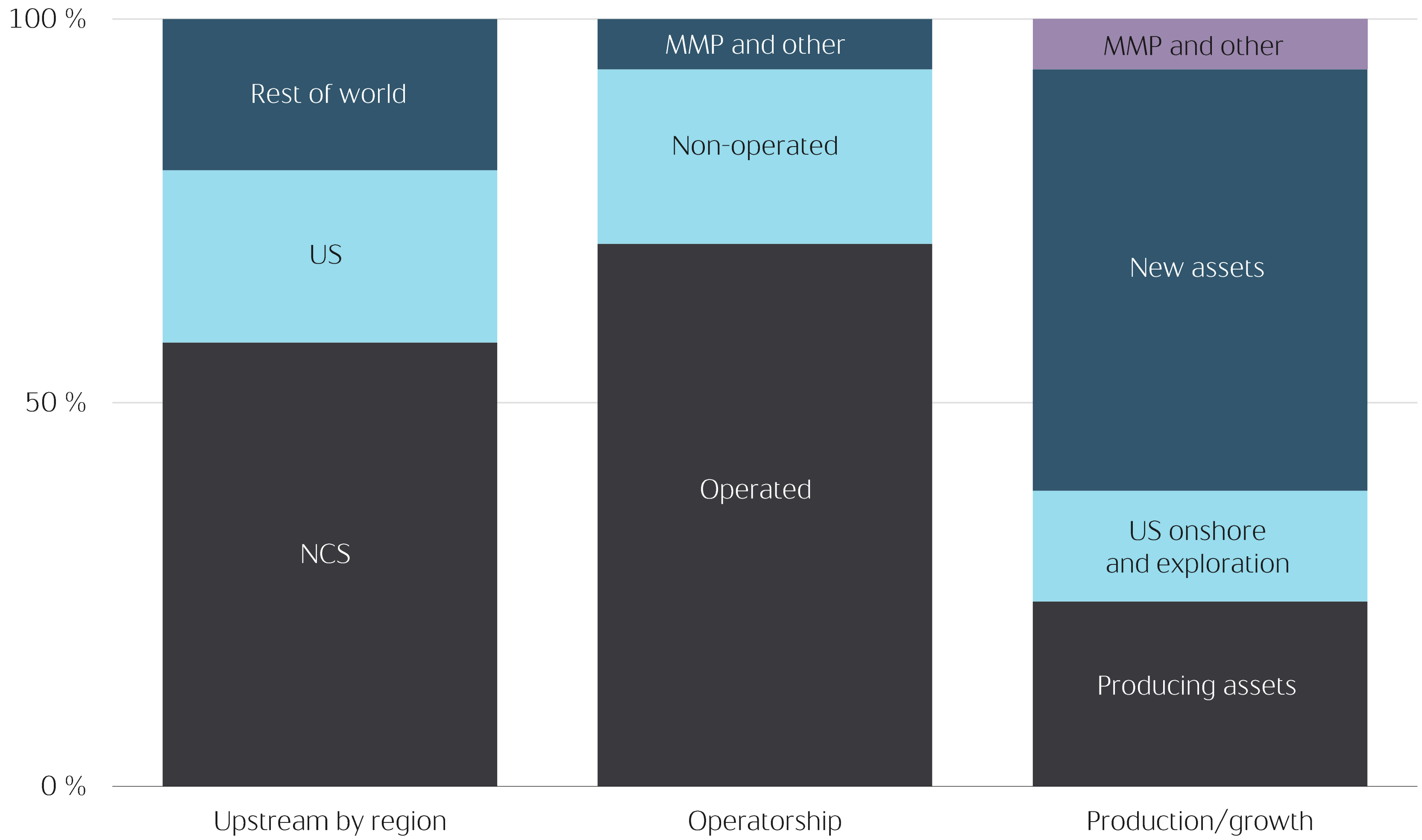
Sensitivities[1] – indicative effects on 2018 results



1. *Based on USD/NOK exchange rate of 8.25.*

Investing for profitable growth

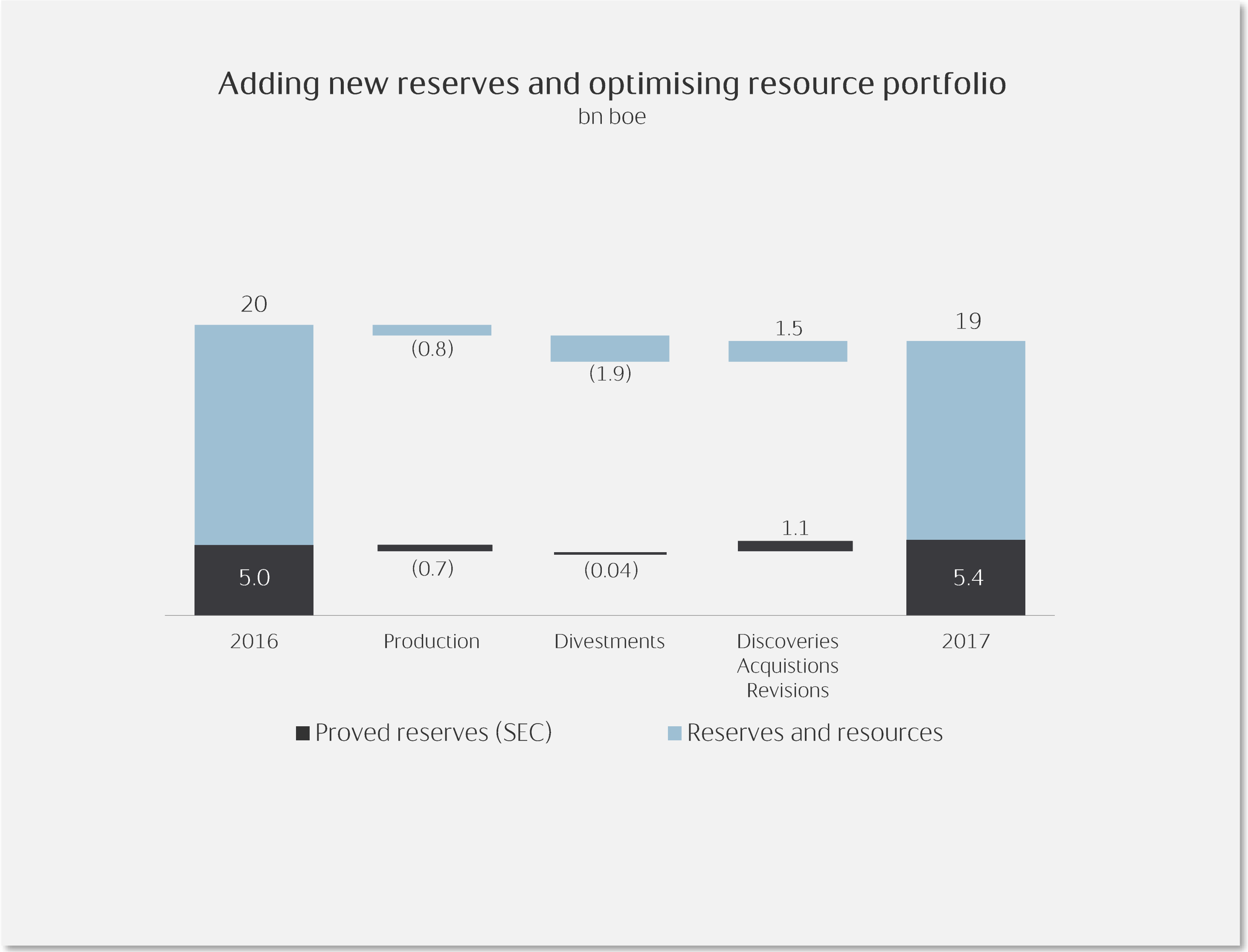
Investment profile 2018-19



- ~60% on the NCS
- ~70% in operated assets
- ~55% in new assets
- ~90% in upstream

Statoil

2017 | Reserve replacement ratio of 150%



Reserve replacement ratio
- 150% total
- 148% organic
- 109% organic three-year average

Reserves
- 50/50 split oil and gas
- Around 70% at NCS

Resources
- Over 50% outside Norway
- 78% within OECD

Statoil

Investor Relations in Statoil

E-mail: irpost@statoil.com

Investor Relations Europe

Peter Hutton	Senior Vice President	phutt@statoil.com	+44 788 191 8792
Lars Valdresbråten	IR Officer	lava@statoil.com	+47 40 28 17 89
Erik Gonder	IR Officer	ergon@statoil.com	+47 99 56 26 11
Anca Jalba	IR Officer	ancj@statoil.com	+47 41 08 79 88
Marius Javier Sandnes	Senior Consultant	mjsan@statoil.com	+47 90 15 50 93
Anne Sofie Dahle	Senior Consultant	asda@statoil.com	+47 90 88 75 54

Investor Relations USA & Canada

Helge Hove Haldorsen	Vice President	hehh@statoil.com	+1 281 224 0140
Ieva Ozola	IR Officer	ioz@statoil.com	+1 713 485 2682