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

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

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

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): November 15, 2011

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Switzerland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

000-53533
(Commission
File Number)

98-0599916
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

10 Chemin de Blandonnet
1214 Vernier, Geneva
Switzerland
(Address of principal executive offices)

CH-1214
(zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: +41 (22) 930-9000

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
 - Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

We issue a report entitled "Transocean Fleet Update Summary," which includes newly signed contracts, significant changes to existing contracts and changes to estimated out of service time since our last monthly Fleet Update Summary and quarterly Fleet Update Report. A summary dated November 15, 2011 is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and is incorporated herein by reference. You may subscribe to the free Transocean Financial Report Alert which will alert you to new Transocean fleet updates. This service will send you an automated email which will provide a link directly to the web page containing the fleet updates. You may subscribe to this service at the "Investor Relations/Email Alerts" section of the site by selecting "Receive E-mail" and providing your email address. Our website may be found at www.deepwater.com.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits.

The exhibit to this report furnished pursuant to item 7.01 is as follows:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99.1	Transocean Ltd. Fleet Status Report

SIGNATURES

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

TRANSOCEAN LTD.

Date: November 16, 2011

By /s/ Eric J. Christ
Eric J. Christ
Authorized Person

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit
Number

Description

99.1

Transocean Ltd. Fleet Status Report



Fleet Update Summary

November 15, 2011

Transocean Ltd. (NYSE: RIG), (SIX: RIGN)

Updated: November 15, 2011

Revisions to Fleet Status Report Noted in Bold
Dynamically positioned *

Rig Type/ Name	Floater Type	Yr. (1) Entered Service	Water Depth (Feet)	Drilling Depth (Feet)	Location	Customer	Estimated Contract Start Date (2)	Estimated Expiration Date (2)	Dayrate on Current Contract (3) (Dollars)	Dayrate on Previous Contract (3) (Dollars)	Estimated Out of Service Days (4)							
											Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012		
Ultra-Deepwater																		
Deepwater Frontier (6)	ship*	1999	10,000	30,000	Australia	ExxonMobil	Dec-11	Feb-14	475,000	477,000	92	92	8	—	—	—		
Deepwater Expedition (6)	ship*	1999	8,500	30,000	Malaysia	Petronas/BHP	Dec-10	Jan-14	640,000	375,000	55	78	—	—	—	—		
GSF Explorer	ship*	1972/1998	7,800	30,000	Indonesia	Marathon- led Consortium	May-10	Aug-12	510,000	426,000	—	—	—	—	21	—		
GSF (6) Jack Ryan	ship*	2000	10,000	35,000	Nigeria	Total	Jun-09	Jul-13	425,000	297,000	1	61	—	14	—	—		
Sedco Express (6)	semi*	2001	7,500	35,000	Israel	Noble Energy	Sep-10	Dec-11	530,000	188,000	—	—	—	—	—	—		
					Israel	Noble Energy	Dec-11	Mar-12	470,000	530,000								
					Israel	Israel Oil Company	Mar-12	May-12	490,000	470,000								
					Israel	Noble Energy	Jul-12	Dec-12	500,000	490,000								
Deepwater																		
Deepwater Navigator (7), (8)	ship*	1971/2000	7,200	25,000	Brazil	Petrobras	May-11	Feb-16 ⁽¹¹⁾	375,000	190,000	92	77	—	—	—	—		
Discoverer Seven Seas	ship*	1976/1997	7,000	25,000	India	ONGC	Jun-11	Dec-11	295,000	316,000	—	—	78	72	—	—		
Jack Bates	semi	1986/1997	5,400	30,000	Australia	Hess	Jan-12	Jul-12	380,000	420,000	92	92	7	—	—	—		
Harsh Environment																		
Henry Goodrich (6)	semi	1985/2007	5,000	30,000	Canada	Husky	Oct-10	Jan-14	335,000	381,000	—	35	85	—	—	—		
Midwater Floaters																		
Transocean Legend	semi	1983	3,500	25,000	Australia	Conoco Phillips	Jan-12	Feb-13	293,000	300,000	4	92	9	—	—	—		
GSF Arctic I (6), (7)	semi	1983/1996	3,400	25,000	Brazil	Starfish	Jan-11	Nov-11	250,000	287,000	—	34	91	6	—	—		
					Brazil	Panoro Energy	Apr-12	Sep-12	270,000	250,000								
GSF Rig 140 Falcon 100 (7), (8)	semi	1983	2,800	25,000	India	ONGC	Mar-12	Mar-14	260,000	N/A	48	92	60	—	—	—		
Sedco 711 (7)	semi	1974/1999	2,400	25,000	Brazil	Petrobras	Mar-08	Apr-13	253,000	180,000	92	92	—	—	—	—		
	semi	1982	1,800	25,000	UKNS	Shell	Oct-11	Dec-11	265,000	418,000	—	—	—	—	—	—		
					UKNS	ADTI	Dec-11	Jan-12	See Footnote 9	265,000								
					UKNS	ADTI	Jan-12	Feb-12	See Footnote 9	See Footnote 9								
					UKNS	Talisman	Mar-12	Mar-13	275,000⁽¹²⁾	See Footnote 9								
Transocean John Shaw (7)	semi	1982	1,800	25,000	UKNS	Enquest	Oct-11	Nov-11	250,000	253,000	—	—	—	—	—	—		
					UKNS	Taqa	Mar-12	Aug-12	275,000	253,000								
Actinia	semi	1982	1,500	25,000	Malaysia	Petronas	Oct-11	Jan-12	222,000	190,000	10	—	53	54	—	—		
					India	ONGC	May-12	May-15	190,000	222,000								
Transocean Winner (6), (7)	semi	1983	1,500	25,000	NNS	Lundin	Apr-10	Oct-12	480,000	390,000	49	32	—	—	—	—		
					NNS	Marathon	Oct-12	Oct-13	448,000	480,000								
High Specification Jackups																		
GSF Magellan (6), (7)		1992	350	30,000	Nigeria	ExxonMobil	Dec-11	Dec-12	143,000	N/A	22	62	—	—	—	—		
Standard Jackups																		
GSF Adriatic X		1982	350	30,000	Nigeria	Addax Petroleum	Jun-11	Jul-12	110,000	N/A	31	—	—	—	—	—		
							Jul-12	Jan-13	130,000	110,000								
C.E. Thornton		1974	300	25,000							—	72	48	—	—	—		
F.G. McClintock		1975	300	25,000							—	82	38	—	—	—		
GSF Rig 124		1980	250	20,000	Egypt	Petrobel	Jun-11	Dec-11	63,000	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	28		
Fixed-Price Options (10)																		
High Specification Jackups																		
GSF Magellan (6), (7)		1992	350	30,000	Nigeria	ExxonMobil	Dec-12	Jun-13	160,000	143,000								
Standard Jackups																		
GSF Rig 124		1980	250	20,000	Egypt	Petrobel	Dec-11	Jan-12	63,000	N/A								

Updated: November 15, 2011

Revisions to Fleet Status Report Noted in Bold**Footnotes**

- (1) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrade, if any.
- (2) As of April 2, 2009, Estimated Contract Start and Estimated Expiration Dates are calculated as follows: (1) for events estimated to occur between the 1st and 15th of a month, the previous month is reported (i.e. a contract which is estimated to commence on May 4, 2009 will be reported as commencing in April 2009) and (2) for events estimated to occur between the 16th and the end of a month, the actual month is reported (i.e. a contract which is estimated to commence on May 24, 2009 will be reported as commencing in May 2009). Expiration dates represent the company's current estimate of the earliest date the contract for each rig is likely to expire. Some rigs have two or more contracts in continuation, so the last line shows the estimated earliest availability. Many contracts permit the customer to extend the contract.
- (3) Represents the full operating dayrate, although the average dayrate over the term of the contract will be lower and could be substantially lower. Does not reflect incentive programs which are typically based on the rig's operating performance against a performance curve. Please refer to the "Customer Contract Duration and Dayrates and Risks Associated with Operations" section of the Disclaimers & Definitions for a description of dayrates. This column may not reflect the rate currently being received under the contract as a result of an applicable standby rate or other rate, which typically is less than the contract dayrate.
- (4) The out of service time represents those days where a rig is scheduled to be out of service and not be available to earn an operating dayrate. Please refer to the "Out of Service Days (Shipyards, Mobilizations, Demobilizations, Contract Preparation)" section of the Disclaimers & Definitions for a full description.
- (5) Estimated Average Contract Dayrate is defined as the average contracted full operating dayrate to be earned per revenue earning day. See note (3) for definition of full operating dayrate.
- (6) Reflects the current contracted dayrate which could reflect prior cost escalations and could change in the future due to further cost escalations.
- (7) Reflects the current contracted dayrate which is comprised of a foreign currency component and which could change due to foreign exchange adjustments.
- (8) Current contract provides for a bonus incentive opportunity not reflected in the stated current contract dayrate.
- (9) For the period of time that this rig is contracted to Applied Drilling Technology International, the drilling management services division of the company's U.K. operating subsidiary, or Applied Drilling Technology Inc., the company's U.S. drilling management services subsidiary, accounting rules require that we eliminate the revenues and costs related to those contracts from the contract drilling segment of the consolidated statement of operations. Revenues from turnkey contracts will be recognized in other revenues and are contingent upon successful completion of the well program.
- (10) Fixed price options may be exercised at the customer's discretion. During periods when dayrates on new contracts are increasing relative to existing contracts, the likelihood of customers' exercising fixed price options increases. During periods when dayrates on new contracts are decreasing relative to existing contracts, the likelihood of customers' exercising fixed price options declines.
- (11) While the customer has the option to add any out of service days to the end of the contract, the Estimated Expiration Date does not reflect any extension due to this option until actually exercised by the customer.
- (12) **The contract guarantees a minimum of 240 days at this dayrate which applies for drilling HPHT wells. The dayrate will become \$265,000 if the rig drills standard wells.**

DISCLAIMERS & DEFINITIONS

The information contained in this Fleet Status Report (the “Information”) is as of the date of the report only and is subject to change without notice to the recipient. Transocean Ltd. assumes no duty to update any portion of the Information.

DISCLAIMER. NEITHER TRANSOCEAN LTD. NOR ITS AFFILIATES MAKE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE) REGARDING THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH INFORMATION IS PROVIDED “AS IS.” Neither Transocean Ltd. nor its affiliates will be liable to any recipient or anyone else for any inaccuracy, error or omission, regardless of cause, in the information set forth in this report or for any damages (whether direct or indirect, consequential, punitive or exemplary) resulting therefrom.

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Customer Contract Duration, Timing and Dayrates and Risks Associated with Operations. The duration and timing (including both starting and ending dates) of the customer contracts are estimates only, and customer contracts are subject to cancellation, suspension and delays for a variety of reasons, including some beyond the control of Transocean. Also, the dayrates set forth in the report are estimates based upon the full contractual operating dayrate. However, the actual average dayrate earned over the course of any given contract will be lower and could be substantially lower. The actual average dayrate will depend upon a number of factors (rig downtime, suspension of operations, etc.) including some beyond the control of Transocean. Our customer contracts and operations are generally subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and we urge you to review the description and explanation of such risks and uncertainties in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which are available free of charge on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. The dayrates do not include revenue for mobilizations, demobilizations, upgrades, shipyards or recharges.

Out of Service Days (Shipyards, Mobilizations, Demobilizations, Contract Preparation). Changes in estimated out of service time are noted where changes in the time Transocean anticipates that a rig is scheduled to be out of service and not be available to earn an operating dayrate have changed by a period of 30 days or longer for High Specification Floaters or 60 days or longer for all other rig classifications since the previously issued Monthly Fleet Update Summary or Comprehensive Fleet Status Report. The changes to estimated out of service time included in this Fleet Status may not be firm and could change significantly based on a variety of factors. Any significant changes to our estimates of out of service time will be reflected in subsequent Monthly Fleet Updates and Comprehensive Fleet Status Reports, as applicable.

Contract Preparation refers to periods during which the rig is undergoing modifications or upgrades as a result of contract requirements. Shipyards refers to periods during which the rig is out of service as a result of other scheduled shipyards, surveys, repairs, regulatory inspections or other scheduled service or work on the rig.

In some instances such as certain mobilizations, demobilizations, upgrades and shipyards, we are paid compensation by our customers that is generally recognized over the life of the primary contract term of the drilling project, although such compensation is not typically significant in relation to the revenues generated by the dayrates we charge our customers. When mobilization or demobilization occurs during a contract period, we recognize revenues as earned. In instances where mobilization or demobilization time occurs before or between the start of a contract period, the stated estimated contract start date represents the expected commencement date for the primary contract term of the drilling project and the point at which we expect to begin recognizing revenues.

Forward-Looking Statement. The statements made in the Fleet Update that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements made in the Fleet Update include, but are not limited to, statements involving the estimated duration of customer contracts, contract dayrate amounts, future contract commencement dates and locations and planned shipyard projects and other out of service time. Such statements are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including but not limited to, uncertainties relating to the level of activity in offshore oil and gas exploration and development, exploration success by producers, oil and gas prices, competition and market conditions in the contract drilling industry, shipyard delays, actions and approvals of third parties, possible cancellation or suspension of drilling contracts as a result of mechanical difficulties or performance, Transocean’s ability to enter into and the terms of future contracts, the availability of qualified personnel, labor relations and the outcome of negotiations with unions representing workers, operating hazards, factors affecting the duration of contracts including well-in-progress provisions, the actual amount of downtime, factors resulting in reduced applicable dayrates, hurricanes and other weather conditions, terrorism, political and other uncertainties inherent in non-U.S. operations (including the risk of war, civil disturbance, seizure or damage of equipment and exchange and currency fluctuations), the impact of governmental laws and regulations, the adequacy of sources of liquidity, the effect of litigation and contingencies and other factors described above and discussed in Transocean’s most recently filed Form 10-K, in Transocean’s Forms 10-Q for subsequent periods and in Transocean’s other filings with the SEC, which are available free of charge on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those indicated. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward looking statements, except as required by law.

Fleet Classification. Transocean uses a rig classification for its semisubmersible rigs and drillships to reflect the company’s strategic focus on the ownership and operation of premium, high specification floating rigs. The rig classification “High Specification Floaters” is comprised of “Ultra-Deepwater” which refers to the latest generation of semisubmersible rigs and drillships possessing the latest technical drilling capabilities and the ability to operate in water depths equal to or greater than 7,500 feet, “Deepwater” which refers to semisubmersible rigs and drillships that possess the ability to drill in water depths equal to or greater than 4,500 feet, and “Harsh Environment” comprised of seven of the company’s premium harsh environment rigs, the semisubmersibles Transocean Barents, Transocean Spitsbergen, Henry Goodrich, Transocean Leader, Paul B. Loyd, Jr., Transocean Arctic and Polar Pioneer. The category titled “Midwater Floaters” represents semisubmersible rigs and drillships that possess the ability to drill in water depths of up to 4,499 feet. The jackup fleet is subdivided into two categories; “High Specification” which consists of harsh environment and high performance jackups and “Standard”.

Stacking. An “Idle” rig is between contracts, readily available for operations, and operating costs are typically at or near normal levels. A “Stacked” rig, on the other hand, is manned by a reduced crew or unmanned and typically has reduced operating costs and is (i) preparing for an extended period of inactivity, (ii) expected to continue to be inactive for an extended period, or (iii) completing a period of extended inactivity. However, stacked rigs will continue to incur operating costs at or above normal operating costs for 30 to 60 days following initiation of stacking.