EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

For information regarding the effects of currency fluctuations on TOTAL’s results, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

Most currency amounts in this Annual Report on Form 20-F are expressed in euros (“euros” or “€”) or in U.S. dollars (“dollars” or “$”). For the convenience of the reader, this Annual Report on Form 20-F presents certain translations into dollars of certain euro amounts. Unless otherwise stated, the translation of euros to dollars has been made at the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in euros as certified for customs purposes by The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “Noon Buying Rate”) for December 30, 2005, of $1.18 per € 1.00 (or € 0.84 per $1.00).

The following tables set out the average dollar/euro exchange rate for the years indicated, based on the Noon Buying Rate expressed in dollars per € 1.00. Such rates are not used by TOTAL in preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein. No representation is made that the euro could have been converted into dollars at the rates shown or at any other rates for such periods or at such dates.

DOLLAR/EURO EXCHANGE RATES

Year	Average Rate(1)
2001	0.89
2002	0.95
2003	1.13
2004	1.25
2005	1.24

(1) The average of the Noon Buying Rate expressed in dollars per euro on the last business day of each full month during the relevant year.

The table below shows the high and low dollar/euro exchange rates for the previous six months based on the Noon Buying Rate expressed in dollars per euro.

DOLLAR/EURO EXCHANGE RATES

Period	High	Low
October 2005	1.21	1.19
November 2005	1.21	1.17
December 2005	1.20	1.17
January 2006	1.23	1.20
February 2006	1.21	1.19
March 2006	1.22	1.19

The Noon Buying Rate on April 17, 2006 for the dollar against the euro was $1.23 per € 1.00.

RISK FACTORS

The Group and its businesses are subject to various risks relating to changing competitive, economic, political, legal, social, industry, business and financial conditions. These conditions along with TOTAL’s approaches to managing certain of these risks are described below and discussed in greater detail elsewhere, in this Annual Report, particularly under the headings “Item 4. Information on the Company — Business Overview — Other Matters”, “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk”.

Industry and Company Risks

A substantial or extended decline in oil or natural gas prices would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Prices for oil and natural gas historically have fluctuated widely due to many factors over which we have no control. These factors include:

- global and regional economic and political developments in resource-producing regions, particularly in the Middle East;

- global and regional supply and demand;
- the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other producing nations to influence global production levels and prices;
- prices of alternative fuels which affect our realized prices under our long-term gas sales contracts;
- governmental regulations and actions;
- global economic conditions;
- cost and availability of new technology; and
- weather conditions.

Substantial or extended declines in oil and natural gas prices would adversely affect our results of operations by reducing our profits. For the year 2006, we estimate that a decrease of $1 per barrel in the price of Brent crude would have the effect of reducing our annual net income by approximately 0.17 B€. Lower oil and natural gas prices over prolonged periods may also reduce the economic viability of projects planned or in development, causing us to cancel or postpone capital expansion projects, and may reduce liquidity, thereby potentially decreasing our ability to finance capital expenditures. If we are unable to follow through with capital expansion projects, our opportunities for future revenue and profitability growth would be reduced, which could materially impact our financial condition.

We face foreign exchange risks that could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business faces foreign exchange risks because a large percentage of our revenues and cash receipts are denominated in U.S. dollars, the international currency of petroleum sales, while a significant portion of our operating expenses and income taxes accrue in euro and other currencies. Movements between the U.S. dollar and euro or other currencies may adversely affect our business by negatively impacting our booked revenues and income. For the year 2006, we estimate that a decrease in the dollar/euro exchange rate of $0.10 per € 1.00 would have, without the use of hedging techniques, a corresponding negative effect on our annual net income of approximately 0.8 B€.

Our long-term profitability depends on cost effective discovery and development of new reserves; if we are unsuccessful, our results of operations and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected.

A significant portion of our revenues and the majority of our operating income are derived from the sale of crude oil and natural gas which we extract from underground reserves discovered and developed as part of our Upstream business. In order for this business to continue to be profitable, we continuously need to replace depleted reserves with new proved reserves. Furthermore, we need to accomplish such replacement in a manner that allows subsequent production to be economically viable. However, our ability to discover or acquire and develop new reserves successfully is uncertain and can be negatively affected by a number of factors, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions, including pressure or irregularities in geological formations;
- equipment failures or accidents;
- our inability to develop new technologies that permit access to previously inaccessible fields;
- adverse weather conditions;
- compliance with unanticipated governmental requirements;
- shortages or delays in the availability or delivery of appropriate equipment;
- industrial action; and
- problems with legal title.

Any of these factors could lead to cost overruns and impair our ability to make discoveries or complete a development project, or to make production economical. If we fail to discover and develop new reserves cost-effectively on a consistent basis, our results of operations, including profits, and our financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Our crude oil and natural gas reserve data are only estimates, and subsequent downward adjustments are possible. If actual production from such reserves is lower than current estimates indicate, our results of operations and financial condition will be negatively impacted.

Our proved reserves figures are estimates reflecting applicable reporting regulations. Proved reserves are estimated using geological and engineering data to determine with reasonable certainty whether the crude oil or natural gas in known reservoirs is recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions. This process involves making subjective judgments. Consequently, measures of reserves are not precise and are subject to revision. They may be negatively impacted by a variety of factors which could cause such estimates to be adjusted downward in the future, or cause our actual production to be lower than our currently reported proved reserves indicate. The main factors which may cause our proved reserves estimates to be adjusted downward, or actual production to be lower than the amounts implied by our currently reported proved reserves, include:

- a decline in the price of oil or gas, making reserves no longer economically viable to exploit and therefore not classifiable as proved;
- an increase in the price of oil or gas, which may reduce the reserves that we are entitled to under production sharing and buy-back contracts;
- changes in tax rules and other government regulations that make reserves no longer economically viable to exploit;
- the quality and quantity of our geological, technical and economic data, which may prove to be inaccurate;
- the actual production performance of our reservoirs; and
- engineering judgments.

Many of the factors, assumptions and variables involved in estimating reserves are beyond our control and may prove to be incorrect over time. Results of drilling, testing and production after the date of the estimates may require substantial downward revisions in our reserve data. Any downward adjustment would indicate lower future production amounts and may adversely affect our results of operations, including profits as well as our financial condition.

We have significant production and reserves located in politically, economically and socially unstable areas, where the likelihood of material disruption of our operations is relatively high.

A significant portion of our oil and gas production occurs in unstable regions around the world, most significantly Africa, but also the Middle East, Asia/Far East and South America. Approximately 31%, 16%, 10% and 10%, respectively, of our 2005 production came from these four regions. In recent years, a number of the countries in these regions have experienced varying degrees of one or more of the following: economic instability, political volatility, civil war, violent conflict and social unrest. In Africa, certain of the countries in which we have production has recently suffered from some of these conditions. The Middle East in general has recently suffered increased political volatility in connection with violent conflict and social unrest. A number of countries in South America where we have production and other facilities, including Argentina and Venezuela, have suffered from political or economic instability and social unrest and related problems. In the Far East, Indonesia has suffered the majority of these conditions. Any of these conditions alone or in combination could disrupt our operations in any of these regions, causing substantial declines in production. Furthermore, in addition to current production, we are also exploring for and developing new reserves in other regions of the world that are historically characterized by political, social and economic instability, such as the Caspian Sea region where we have a number of large projects currently underway. The occurrence and magnitude of incidents related to economic, social and political instability are unpredictable. It is possible that they could have a material adverse impact on our production and operations in the future.

We are subject to stringent environmental, health and safety laws in numerous jurisdictions around the world and may incur material costs to comply with these laws and regulations.

We incur, and expect to continue to incur, substantial capital and operating expenditures to comply with increasingly complex laws and regulations covering the protection of the natural environment and the promotion of worker health and safety, including:

- costs to prevent, control, eliminate or reduce certain types of air and water emissions,
- remedial measures related to environmental contamination or accidents at various sites, including those owned by third parties,
- compensation of persons claiming damages caused by our activities or accidents, and
- costs in connection with the decommissioning of drilling platforms and other facilities.

If our established financial reserves prove not to be adequate, environmental costs could have a material effect on our results of operations and our financial position. Furthermore, in the countries where we operate or expect to operate in the near future, new laws and regulations, the imposition of tougher license requirements, increasingly strict enforcement or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations or the discovery of previously unknown contamination may also cause us to incur material costs resulting from actions taken to comply with such laws and regulations, including:

- modifying operations,
- installing pollution control equipment,
- implementing additional safety measures, and
- performing site clean-ups.

As a further result of any new laws and regulations or other factors, we may also have to curtail or cease certain operations, which could diminish our productivity and materially and adversely impact our results of operations, including profits.

Our operations throughout the developing world are subject to intervention by various governments, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have significant exploration and production, and in some cases refining, marketing or chemicals operations, in developing countries whose governmental and regulatory framework is subject to unexpected change and where the enforcement of contractual rights is uncertain. In addition, our exploration and production activity in such countries is often done in conjunction with state-owned entities, for example as part of a joint venture, where the state has a significant degree of control. Potential intervention by governments in such countries can take a wide variety of forms, including:

- the award or denial of exploration and production interests;
- the imposition of specific drilling obligations;
- price and/or production quota controls;
- nationalization or expropriation of our assets;
- cancellation of our license or contract rights;
- increases in taxes and royalties;
- the establishment of production and export limits;
- the renegotiation of contracts;
- payment delays; and
- currency exchange restrictions or currency devaluation.

Imposition of any of these factors by a host government in a developing country where we have substantial operations, including exploration, could cause us to incur material costs or cause our production to decrease, potentially having a material adverse effect on our results of operations, including profits.

We have activities in certain countries which are subject to U.S. sanctions and our activities in Iran could lead to sanctions under relevant U.S. legislation.

We currently have investments in Iran and, to a lesser extent, Syria and Sudan. U.S. legislation and regulations currently impose sanctions on these countries.

In the case of Iran, the United States adopted the Iran Libya Sanctions Act (referred to as “ILSA”) implementing sanctions against those countries with the objective of denying Iran and Libya the ability to support acts of international terrorism and fund the development or acquisition of weapons destruction. In 2001, ILSA was extended until August 2006. In April 2004, the President of the United States terminated the application of ILSA with respect to Libya. ILSA authorizes the President of the United States to impose sanctions (from a list that includes denial of financing by the U.S. export-import bank and limitations on the amount of loans or credits available from U.S. financial institutions) against persons found by the President to have knowingly made investments in Iran of $20 million or more in any twelve-month period. In May 1998, the U.S. government waived the application of sanctions for TOTAL’s investment in the South Pars gas field in Iran. This waiver, which has not been modified since it was granted, does not address TOTAL’s other activities in Iran, although TOTAL has not been notified of any related sanctions. At the end of 1996, the Council of the European Union adopted Council Regulation No. 2271/96 which prohibits TOTAL from complying with any requirement or prohibition based on or resulting directly or indirectly from certain enumerated legislation, including ILSA. It also prohibits TOTAL from extending its waiver for South Pars to other activities. In each of the years since the passage of ILSA, TOTAL has made investments in Iran (excluding South Pars) in excess of $20 million, sometimes substantially exceeding this figure. In 2005, TOTAL’s average daily production in Iran amounted to 23 kboe/d, approximately 1.0% of its average daily worldwide production. TOTAL expects to continue to invest amounts significantly in excess of $20 million per year in Iran in the foreseeable future. TOTAL cannot predict interpretations of or the implementation policy of the U.S. government under ILSA with respect to its current or future activities in Iran. It is possible that the United States may determine that these or other activities will constitute activity prohibited by ILSA and will subject TOTAL to sanctions. TOTAL does not believe that enforcement of ILSA, including the imposition of the maximum sanctions under the current law and regulations, would have a material negative effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

Furthermore, the United States currently imposes economic sanctions, which are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control and which apply to U.S. persons, with the objective of denying certain countries, including Iran, Syria and Sudan, the ability to support international terrorism and, additionally in the case of Iran and Syria, to pursue weapons of mass destruction and missile programs. TOTAL does not believe that these sanctions are applicable to any of its activities in these countries.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

TOTAL, a French *société anonyme* incorporated on March 28, 1924, together with its subsidiaries and affiliates, is the fourth largest publicly-traded integrated oil and gas company in the world, based on market capitalization. With operations in more than 130 countries, TOTAL engages in all aspects of the petroleum industry, including upstream operations (oil and gas exploration, development and production, LNG) and downstream operations (refining, marketing and the trading and shipping of crude oil and petroleum products). TOTAL also produces base chemicals (petrochemicals and fertilizers), cholorochemicals, intermediates, performance polymers (organized under Arkema since October 2004) and specialty chemicals for the industrial and consumer markets. In addition, TOTAL has interests in the coal mining and power generation sectors, as well as a financial interest in the pharmaceutical sector (Sanofi-Aventis).

TOTAL began its upstream operations in the Middle East in 1924. Since that time, the Group has grown and expanded its operations worldwide. In early 1999 the Group acquired control of PetroFina S.A. (“PetroFina” or “Fina”) and in early 2000, the Group acquired control of Elf Aquitaine S.A. (“Elf Aquitaine” or “Elf”). The Company currently owns 99.5% of Elf Aquitaine shares and, since early 2002, 100% of PetroFina shares. The Group, which operated under the name TotalFina from June 1999 to March 2000, and then under the name TotalFinaElf, since May 2003, operates once again under the name TOTAL.

TOTAL’s strategy is to grow its upstream activities throughout the world, including reinforcing its position as one of the global leaders in the natural gas and LNG markets; to develop and adapt its refining system and consolidate its position in the marketing segment in Europe, while expanding its positions in the Mediterranean basin, African and Asian markets; and to rationalize and develop its chemicals portfolio by giving priority to improving profitability and to creating a new decentralized entity encompassing the Vinyl Products, Industrial Chemicals, and Performance Products activities. This entity, named Arkema, was created on October 1, 2004 and is expected to become a stand-alone entity when the Company’s shareholders vote on a proposed spin-off, thereby allowing the Group to focus its Chemicals activities on petrochemicals (base chemicals and polymers) and specialty chemicals.

The Company’s principal address is 2, place de la Coupole, La Défense 6, 92400 Courbevoie, France; its telephone number is (011) 331-4744-4546 and its website is www.total.com.

Basis of Presentation of Financial Information

In general, financial information included in this Annual Report is presented according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union as of December 31, 2005. TOTAL’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 would not have been different if presented under “IFRS as published by the International Accounting Standards Board” or under “IFRS as adopted by the European Union”.